MERIDIAN GAZETTE
Weekly
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH ..., 1867.

... CHADWICK,
DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Chemicals,
FANCY SOAP, PERFUMERY,
...
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

NEW STORE!
LEE STREET,
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.
ROSENBAUM & CO.,
Dealers in
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c., GROCERIES, CLOTHING.

WAGNER & RUSH,
FURNITURE DEALERS,
MANUFACTURERS, REPAIRERS,
UNDERTAKERS,
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.
FURNITURE!

Meridian FEMALE COLLEGE!
FACULTY:
... J. B. HAMBERLIN, A. M.,
MRS. S. E. HAMBERLIN,
MISS MATTIE A. WALKER,
Teacher in Primary Branches.
MISS MARY C. WELCH,
Teacher in Music.
MRS. J. M. HARWELL,
Teacher in Drawing, Painting and Embroidery.
TERMS OF TUITION:

TOOMSUBA High School.

Dry Goods,
... 11 St. Francis Street,
MOBILE, ALA.

WM. H. BARNEY & CO.,
Successors to
BARNEY BROTHERS & CO.
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Hardware,
BAR IRON, NAILS, HOLLOW-WARE, GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS.
EVERY VARIETY OF CARRIAGE MATERIALS.
Sole Agents for Herring's Safes.
14 AND 16 NORTH COMMERCE AND FRONT STREETS,
MOBILE, ALA.

J. H. SNOW & CO.,
Great Bargains
IN
PIANO FORTES!
ORGANS,
MELODEONS,
GUITARS,
VIOLINS,
ACCORDEONS,
FLUTENAS,
MUSIC BOXES,
BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STEREOSCOPES,
FANCY WORK BOXES,
MUSICAL BOXES,
BANJOS,
ITALIAN STRINGS,
FRENCH & GERMAN STRINGS,
and everything in the music line.
Every instrument warranted for seven years,
AND NO MISTAKE.
Music Neatly Bound.
J. H. SNOW & CO.

TARLETON, LEDYARD & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission
Merchants,
15 SOUTH COMMERCE STREET,
MOBILE, ALA.

H. & A. STROUSE & CO.,
Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
Hosiery, Clothing,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes,
Hats and Caps, Fine Cutlery, &c.
6 SOUTH WATER ST., MOBILE, ALABAMA.

ELSWORTH, RUSSELL & CO.,
Dealers in
STOVES AND GRATES,
House Furnishing Goods,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Also, manufacturers of
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware,
South-east Cor. Dauphin and Water Sts.,
MOBILE, ALA.

L. BREWER & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF COTTON AND COUNTRY PRODUCE ...
No. 55 Cor. Commerce and St. Louis Sts.
MOBILE, ALA.

COTTON FACTORS
AND
General Commission Merchants
No. 46 North Commerce Street,
(Up Stairs,)
MOBILE, ALA.

NOTIONS,
Hosiery, Cutlery, ...
STATIONERY,
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
... Dauphin Street,
MOBILE, ALA.

BUY YOUR HATS AT
HURLEY'S
HAT STORE,
54 DAUPHIN STREET, MOBILE, ALA.

THOMAS HENRY,
Direct Foreign Importer and Dealer in
GLASS, CHINA EARTHENWARE,
Silver Plated and Britannia Ware,
No. 29 St. Francis Street,
MOBILE, ALA.

FROHLICHSTEIN, HAHN & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Hats, Notions, &c.,
27 Cor. of Dauphin and Water Streets,
MOBILE, ALA.

Notice.
NO BOOKS—no more paper or ink—no trouble charging—no more trouble COLLECTING—no more CREDIT—no fears of meeting the Sheriff—credit system entirely played out—buy for cash and you are sure of BARGAINS.
SANFORD & BRO.

GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS,
which we will sell at the following prices:

DRY GOODS!
Boots and Shoes, of endless variety,
Hats and Caps,
Ready Made Clothing,
Ladies' Hats,
Children's Hats,
Children's Caps,
Hardware,
SANFORD & BRO.

EVANS, WHITAKER & GRACE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

R. T. DUNN.
RECEIVING AND FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
CORINTH, MISS.

MERIDIAN GAZETTE

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Wednesday, March 13, 1867.

FATAL COLLISION.—The Montgomery Mail states that a fatal collision occurred on the Mobile road on the 4th inst. Mr. Scott, the engineer, was killed, and serious damage was done to the trains. Full details have not been obtained.

The Richmond Times states that Morton Cephus, a lame negro, has been nominated by some white citizens to represent that district in Congress, under the bill recently passed by Congress.

ARKANSAS.—A genius in Monticello has on exhibition in that place the model of a locomotive designed for a single track railroad, and claims that it will answer all the purposes of those now in use.

Judge Shields, of the County Court of Adams county, Miss., has been discharged from military arrest. He was arrested for proposing to execute a judgment for costs against a colored man, but as the latter had had a white man's showing, the law was permitted to take its course.

THE POLAR SEA.—A Frenchman named Gustave Lambert proposes to explore the open Polar sea, first discovered by Dr. Kane. He has concluded to try a new route, and enter, if possible, this open sheet of water at the North Pole from the other side through Behring's Strait.

An election will be held in Columbus, Ga., on the 30th inst., to determine whether or not that city will subscribe $50,000 in bonds, bearing seven per cent. interest, to the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad.

In 1862, when the ... they were ... Union ... following resolution ... Representatives ...

"Resolved, That if ... either the Legislative or ... branch, should propose to make peace, or should accept or advise the acceptance of any such proposition, on any other basis than the *integrity and entire unity of the United States and their Territories as they existed at the time of the Rebellion, will be guilty of a high crime.*"

Mr. Davis.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, a bitter radical sheet, publishes a letter from Fortress Monroe, of which the following is an extract:

Formerly the letters to Mr. Davis examined, and when General Miles was relieved from the command of the fort, over twenty-five thousand dollars had been received in contributions from the faithful to the false god of their idolatry.

These evidences were not, at the time of their receipt, handed over to Mr. Davis, but are, without doubt, held as his property, even if the greater leniency since exhibited in all other respects may not already have occasioned them to be handed over. But however this is, for a long time past the illustrious prisoner has received all letters and packages without examination, and their number and bulk has not diminished; it is probably that he is at this moment enjoying as good an income as the President of the United States. On Christmas day there arrived an amount of presents which nearly broke down the resources of two express companies. It is a curious fact that many of these presents came from Boston.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—It is stated that a branch of the conspiracy calling itself the Grand Army of the Republic, is being organized in New Orleans:

First—The Grand Council is composed of United States officers, who served in the late war, and who are distinctly committed in favor of Congress against the President.

Second—The ordinary members, composing the bulk of the association, are not initiated into the secrets of the Grand Council, and consists mainly of soldiers and ex-soldiers of the United States, who entertain ultra-radical political opinions.

Third—No officer who has served in the late war is entitled to membership in the Grand Council unless he is well known to have political opinions siding with Congress against the President.

TEXAS CATTLE.—A bill has been introduced into the Illinois Legislature prohibiting the importation of Texas cattle into that State. It is said that the Texas cattle bring in and spread what is called the Spanish fever. On the other hand, it is urged that the bill might as well at once be called a bill to increase the price of beef.

A Republican said well when he said this: "At all events, whether in view of immediate politics or permanent politics, we consider it exceedingly bad for the country that a third of its population should be precluded from participation in public affairs until they care nothing whatever for the free institutions of America, or its political welfare."

Execution of Bumgardner at ... Ohio.

On the 1st ult. Hanson Bumgardner was hanged in the jail yard of Marietta, Ohio, for the murder of John T. Ewbank, in last September. On the trial of the case, the evidence showed that in last September he hired Ewbank, with a wagon and five horses, to go from Burning Springs, West Virginia, to Ohio, and murdered him on the Ohio shore, at a point near Hocking river. He tied the fifth chain of the wagon around the body, with a stone weighing 32 pounds firmly attached, and flung all into the Ohio.—But the gases generated by decomposition caused the body to rise to the surface, and it was found near the Virginia shore, about seven miles below the scene of murder. Conviction was had on circumstantial evidence, but so strong that no doubt was, or is, entertained of his guilt. The horses were found in his possession after the murder, and the fifth chain was identified as the property of Ewbank. The parties were last seen camping near Hill's Landing, at the mouth of the little Hocking, and when the body was found suspicion was attached to Bumgardner, and he was arrested at Bush's Mills, near Chillicothe. He was tried at the December term of the Court of Common Pleas, at Marietta, and sentenced to be hung. Gov. Cox refused to interpose executive clemency. The doomed man was attended by Rev. William M. Mullinix, of the Methodist church, and admitted to him his complicity with John Woods in the robbery of Ewbank, but denied the guilt of the murder. He ate and slept well, and occupied an hour this morning in writing a letter to his wife, and asked for a cigar, and a knife to clean his nails. The latter was refused, but an attendant cleansed them for him. While engaged in smoking he talked cheerfully with those in jail, and was calm and firm till notified by the Sheriff to prepare for death. He knelt in his cell and prayed ten minutes, ... and requested the hymn, "... should we fear and mourn to die ..." He took leave of the prisoners ... one, and advised them ... hearts to God; thanking ... attentions, and came ... step and ascended ... avoiding the sight of the ...

... inclosed in the jail yard, ... twelve feet wide, four and ... high, with one trap three and ... square, and a fall of two feet. ... Mr. Mullinix, Sheriff Hicks and ... other ascended with him. A cold, ... rain f..ll, and an umbrella was ... over the culprit's head, while he ... When the reality of the scene ... itself on his mind, his features ... and a clammy sweat broke over ... face; his voice grew tremulous, his ... shook, and his entire frame relaxed and quivered. He required support, ... prayed to God for strength.

He delivered a speech an hour and a half long, giving the history of a life dotted with crime, ... names, dates and places covering a period of twenty years, with wonderful accuracy, but when he spoke of the murder his statements were general and full of sophistry. He said that Ewbank was taken across the ... Virginia shore by John Woods ... man and murdered, and he consented not to expose them.—That was his error, he admitted, but followed it up by saying that he was ... according to the Ohio law. ... had been a counterfeiter, and revealed the names of a gang to a friend, for use after his death.

The speech done, he knelt on a chair and prayed fervently aloud for five minutes.

As the black cap was drawn over his face, Mr. Mullinix asked, "Are you guilty of Ewbank's murder?"

The answer was: "I am not."

He kept at prayer until the drop fell, which was 1:30. He died without other struggle or motion than the hideous drawing up of the shoulders peculiar to death by the halter.

The body was cut down and delivered to his friends. Bumgardner was 38 years old, six feet high, weighed 185 pounds, and had a square face, sunken eyes, wide apart, with coarse, cruel mouth and brutal expression.

He was in the rebel army, conscripted, he said, but reasons exist for the belief that he was a guerrilla. He had lived with two women, unmarried to either, but leaves a legal wife and three children in Virginia. He was born in Pendleton county, West Virginia, and moved back and forth to Ohio. He was disposed to talk to the last moment the veriest twaddle, and ceased only through exhaustion. He ceased, called for a glass of water, and sank on a chair. He made irrelevant remarks, and finally charged the officers of the law that they were guilty of hanging an innocent man. He manifested that mixed state of physical courage and moral cowardice, which some criminals exhibit when they come to die, admitting his guilt indirectly, yet declaiming against the justice of his punishment.

CLARK CIRCUIT COURT.—The Court has been in session for near two weeks. A large number of lawyers have been in attendance, among the number from a distance we notice Judge Reavis, of Alabama, and D. C. Glenn, from the Sea Coast.

The case of Cole was continued. The case of Jack Stone (col.) resulted in his acquittal. Bob Price, (col.) is to be hung on the 5th of April. The case of Dorse for attempting to shoot the city Marshall of this place resulted in his acquittal. Kelly, for arson, acquitted. The Indian case has created some feeling; at last accounts from the Court House, it was thought that a change of venue to Wayne Court would be granted.—[Enterprise Star, 6th inst.

Ex-Governor Brown, Judge Dawson and A. Walker, of the Supreme Court of Georgia, have been admitted to the bar of the United States Supreme Court.

The Denver, (Colorado) News says that there is a curious rumor from the mountains, by a gentleman just down, that a remarkable pocket or cavity has been found in one of the mines near Gregory Point, the walls of which are absolutely lined or plated with gold.

A "Gentle Shepherd" Fallen from Grace.

THE WIFE OF A LEADING CITIZEN ... —THE MINISTER ... AND A DIVORCE SUIT TO BE COMMENCED.

Five years ago, says a Dubuque (Iowa) paper of Feb. 17th, the Rev. Mr. S——, a Methodist clergyman in good repute, moved to the town of Independence, Iowa. Being possessed of a fair share of intelligence, good conversational powers, warm social qualities, and a smooth and oily tongue, he soon became very popular, and was duly installed as pastor in the Methodist church. He preached for a year or more, but while giving the word of life to his parishioners he was also engaged in business, purchasing an extensive stock of books and stationery, which, it was whispered, he soon disposed of at enormous profits. He was endowed with a keen business tact, and understood the crooks and turns of trade to such a degree that he soon amassed quite a competence, and retired from the circuit as a regular preacher.

But while thus paying devotion at the shrine of mammon, he did not forget heavenly things, and was a regular attendant upon all parish and prayer meetings. He took the lead in revivals, exhorted at class-meetings, was superintendent of the Sabbath school, did the praying and the shouting, wept with the sisters, condoled with the men, lectured the sinners, and ever responded with "Amens" soft and unctuous. He was looked upon by the members of the Methodist congregation as a man in whom was combined all the elements of Christian meekness and fortitude, while his calm and patient resignation under all difficulties was considered a pattern of holiness. There was not a child in the city but what felt a peculiar feeling of veneration for the Rev. Mr. S——; not a woman but what felt flattered by his smile; not a man but detected a holier atmosphere about his presence. In a word he was considered the strong pillar of the church, and for a long time he appeared to carry the whole social fabric of Independence upon his shoulders.

How long these halcyon days would have lasted is not known, but a year ago he went with his family to board with a prominent citizen, who had just been elected to the highest office in the gift of the people of Independence, and from this period may be traced his downfall. For a long time matters pursued the even tenor of their way, but officious friends soon whispered that all was not as it should be between the Rev. Mr. S—— and the wife of the citizen alluded to. The conduct of the lady in question was certainly calculated to give color to these assertions, for it was noticed that she was in his company very often, and lingered near his side around the store. Speculation ran rife concerning them, when, just as the *quid nuncs* were getting in a fever of desperation to know whether the charges were true or not, the reverend gentleman seemed to substantiate their correctness by decamping very suddenly last Monday for Chicago, leaving his business in a very unsettled condition. It is stated that the injured citizen is about to apply for a divorce, and the matter will soon come up for adjustment in the courts, where all the circumstances bearing upon the case will probably be ventilated.

From the Mobile Adv. and Register.

"The Wolf River Country."

We published yesterday two articles from the Gainesville (Miss.) Star, upon the subject of the resources of the piny woods of Southern Mississippi, Alabama, &c. Here is another, of a kindred character from the Handsboro' Democrat—another paper published on the Southern coast of Mississippi. We copy it, confessing entire ignorance of the region in question, on account of its pertinence to an interesting subject. Under the above caption, the "Democrat" speaks as follows:

During the early part of this week we paid a visit to this portion of our county, and was somewhat surprised to see what rapid strides the people were making in developing the resources of this long neglected Wolf river country. New energy, life and activity seems to have just taken hold of the citizens, and they are now going ahead with a vim, which is truly commendable, and we hope they will not cease in their untiring efforts to bring out every resource of this country, and cause men of capital, energy and intelligence to move there.

Let us look back ten years and see what this country was. It was a dense pine forest, here and there a little rude hut, the abode of ignorance and indolence. How different now. It is being settled up with an intelligent and working people, who will cause any country to improve and flourish.

The land along Wolf produces very well, but there is such a store of wealth contained in the pine and cypress tree which abounds in great variety, that tilling the soil is not profitable as converting this timber into lumber for the New Orleans market, and already we notice four new saw mills in operation; Champlin & Co., Fred. G. Hewes, McCutcheon, and P. B. Hand & Co. These gentlemen are of the right stripe, intelligent, enterprising and thorough business men.

The new village of Bluffville, situated on the east bank of Wolf river bids fair to become a place of considerable importance. It has just sprung into existence, and now presents ... of activity ... establishment of the firm of Messrs Champlin and Co. is now receiving ... sortment of ... hardware, ... sold at a ...

And Bluffville is to have a ... packet to run regularly between that place and New Orleans ... Mr. Porter B. Hand, an ingenious and thorough going mechanic is the projector of this enterprise. The work on the boat is progressing finely, and we are informed that she will be afloat in a month. Her dimensions are as follows: 97 feet long; 15 feet beam, and 5 feet depth. She will be

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

We are proud to see the people of the South working to build up their beautiful sunny land. Let the work go on, and not stop in well doing, until the land is made to flourish and prosper.

An important opinion has recently been given by Attorney-General C. E. Hooker, relative to certain questions of revenue. As it is a matter of interest to the tax collectors of the several counties of the State, we give an extract touching paragraph 50, section 1, of Revenue Act, approved December 5, 1867:

It is apparent that the prime object of the Legislature, in this act, was to simplify the mode of Assessing and Collecting the Taxes, imposed by it on the employees, and to authorise the Assessor, to assess, and the tax collector to collect, from the employer, the taxes due by the persons in his employ, when the employer chooses to give them in on his tax list, and *become responsible* for the amount of taxes due the State, the employer deducting the amount from the wages due by him to his employees.

The subsequent provisions of the paragraph under consideration, which provide the method of enforcing the collection of the tax, by report to the County Court, and sentence "to work for six days on the public works," or in the absence of any public works, the hiring of the *defaulter* "for the term of six days," to any one who will pay the tax; all clearly point to the party on whom the tax is laid as the person who must suffer the penalty, in default of payment.

It would be absurd to suppose that it was the design of the Legislature to compel "an employer" to "work six days on the public works," or "be hired out for the term of six days" for non-payment of taxes, when he might possess ample personal and real property, which would be liable for his taxes, and subject to be distrained in the manner provided by law.

It must, therefore, be the proper construction of this paragraph of the Revenue law, taking it altogether, that when the employer *chooses to assume* the payment of the taxes of his ... the convenience of the ... of the Government ... out of wages due ... but the assessm... employee, an... resort to the ... ing the tax ... it must op... whom the ... otherwise, wou... ployer guarantee the fidelity of ... ployee, and that he would remain ... custody from the period of as... until the taxes should bec... collectable, which certain... have been the intention of ... ture to do.

With reference to the ... of Revenue submitted ... opinion that the tax receipts ... by the various sheriffs, under the Tax Act of Nov. 16, are receiv... sheriff of any county in ... ton tax of 1866 (see sec. 4, act of ... 1866) and also in payment of general tax assessed under act of Dec. 5th, 1865, when they remain in possession of the parties to whom they were originally executed, they not being (see sec. 14, act of Nov. 16, 1865.)

The tax receipts given for cotton, growth of 1866, are not receivable in payment of General Revenue Tax of 1866, it being part of the General Revenue of 1866. There is no provision of law making receipts executed under Judge Sharkey's provisional tax act of 1865 receivable in payment of taxes.

Southern Illinois does not appear to be making an enormous fortune out of her experiments at cotton growing. The Jonesboro Gazette says:

"Our cotton crop is now ab... gathered and sold, and its valu... the community may be nearly esti... ted. About four hundred bales ... been raised, and at an average v... to the producer of one hundred ... twenty-five dollars to the bal... F... thousand dollars revenue have ... derived. Last year over one t... sand bales were produced, at an ... age return to the farmer of over ... hundred dollars per bale, or an ... come to our people of two hun... thousand dollars."

CONFISCATION.—The Richmond ... aminer of the 27th ult., states th... "Rockenborough Mansion," oc... by Jefferson Davis during the ... the Confederacy as a residen... been confiscated by order of th... Department. This building ... property of the city of Rich... and some time ago an applicat... made to the City Council by th... agers of some charitable asso... to purchase the building for ... purposes, as the city authoriti... received an intimation that it ... soon be vacated by the milita... thorities, who were in possessio... is supposed that the confiscati... der was issued in consequence ... proposition above referred to.

A GREAT battle for the posses... the City of Mexico will soon be f... in that neighborhood.

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE

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J. GIBSON.

J. McSHANNON, Commissioned Editor.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Wednesday, March 13, 1867

The Supreme Court and Congress.

Congress having put aside the Constitution and determined to brook no opposition from any other department, the people naturally turn to the Supreme Court, which has been declared a monument of American wisdom and patriotism, and which, like the great principle of gravitation, has, thus far, kept every other power of the Government in its proper place of subjection, and maintained the whole in "an uniform and beautiful form and action." Approaching, as we certainly are, "the beginning of the end," when the efficacy of popular institutions and constitutional government is to receive a thorough test—when it is to be determined whether we are to have a government in which the people are truly and efficiently, originally and continually, the source of all power, or under a tyranny whose personal interest and private ambition keep them groveling in the filth and [illegible] of party prejudice and sectional [illegible], it is meet the people should look to the ministers of the law who have, since the formation of our government, given them security in person and property. The Judiciary Department has been made the high tribunal to decide upon the constitutionality of all acts passed by Congress. Its powers are expressly defined. There can be no appeal from its decision, except to the law of force. The eminent jurists composing this tribunal have heretofore been selected for their integrity, patriotism, learning and independence. They should have nothing to do with passion or the interests of political sects. They are to fix and determine all questions arising out of a misconstruction of, or encroachment upon, that "charter of broad outlines and established limits," framed by our forefathers to maintain untarnished the sovereignty of our State organizations, and the independence and freedom of the people living under them. They are to be confined to the [illegible] of justice, and a faithful execution of that law [illegible] mother of peace and joy [illegible] of men, and who has [illegible] and her [illegible]

[illegible] Georgia, or that [illegible], where the Supreme Court [illegible] tempest of [illegible] in the [illegible] ment of the [illegible] of laws or [illegible] Story hold [illegible] government can scarcely be [illegible] doomed free where the rights of property are left solely upon the will of a legislative body, without any restraint [illegible] the fundamental maxims of a free government seeming to require that the rights of personal liberty and private property should be held sacred. If the same pure and sound sagacity and firmness pervades the Court now that characterized its [illegible] in the days of Story, Marshall and Cass, we will still have a Government of Constitution and laws, and not a few [illegible] the prosperous and happy [illegible] contrary, corruption has [illegible] that great expounder of [illegible] principles of law, and [illegible] ments of justice are [illegible] storm of fanatical [illegible] and prejudice, security against [illegible] anny will have been crushed, and [illegible] of Republicanism in America sealed. The festering body of the [illegible] will be incurable when the [illegible] obey the people, when [illegible] anarchy and despotism. Let the issue be made between the [illegible] and Congress at so early a day as practicable, and we measure the strength of that department which, in the days of Marshall, proclaimed in the face of Congress that the judicial power is vested, not in Congress, but in the Courts, and that "the blessings of liberty must be secured to ourselves and our posterity." Failing in this, and our posterity" [illegible] prepare for the yoke we must speedily [illegible] conquering nations have ever [illegible] conquered." As to the action of the Supreme Court, in this case, which the Southern people [illegible] to have finally adjudicated, we cannot now venture an opinion.

[illegible] Gov. Wells has issued a proclamation, ordering all offices held by officers under the passage of the Military Bill, not [illegible] void, unless held under the provisions of said Bill. This act, the only [illegible] excites general indignation [illegible] it will know the object of [illegible] mulgate the acts of disloyal [illegible] ment. It is a great pity [illegible] Wells cannot be persuaded [illegible] his business. He has been [illegible] and I regret to say, people [illegible] to want into office, and to him very great degree, may be traced the bloody riot of July last.

Since the above was written, we have received the New Orleans papers of Sunday, which contain an address from Gen. Sheridan definitely disposing of the subject. He orders that the election be postponed until the district commander, under the Sherman code, is appointed or special legislation be received [illegible] ing the case." A resolution has already passed the House postponing the election, and it is confidently expected the Senate will adopt it unanimously. [illegible] has learned that the counties of Wells and Sheridan, the people of New Orleans have determined to yield that mere empty submission to the Military, which policy, and our known weakness suggests. It is well enough to put our opinions on record, but it is idle to attempt resistance.

THE NORTHEAST ROAD.—The Meridian & Chattanooga Railroad, has been turned to the Mobile Valley Railroad, and the main run of the former road. This consolidation, which is of vital importance to our road, was effected with some difficulty, as rival capitalists were making overtures to the Wells Valley Company.

We hope the work of finishing [illegible] portant enterprise, [illegible] be pushed forward vigorously.

In the absence of our senior, we take the liberty of transferring the following complimentary notice from the Mobile Times:

C. L. JAMES J. STARNOUR.—Since the return of our friend to Col. Shannon from the editorial chair of the Gazette, which we noticed recently, we have observed that he has established himself at Meridian and there resumed the practice of law, to which effect our card appears in our column at this morning. Col. Shannon's former residence, his extensive acquaintance and business employments in East Mississippi, and his thorough legal acquirements with all the statutes and laws of Mississippi, qualify him eminently for the management of legal business in that region, especially in affairs pertaining to real estate.

Cotton Growing in Southern Illinois.

From the following paragraph, which we take from the Jonesboro Gazette, cut by exporting in Southern Illinois does not promise to be very successful:

Our cotton crop is now about gathered and sold, and by virtue of the [illegible] ty may be safely estimated. About four hundred bales have been [illegible] ed, the average value of the [illegible] of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to the bale. Four hundred dollars' worth of revenue have been derived. Last year over [illegible] thousand bales were produced, at an average [illegible] to the farmer from the [illegible] hundred dollars per bale, or an increase per cent. two hundred thousand dollars.

THE MISAPPLIED ARMY CLOTHS.—Many [illegible] are in receipt of letters from their [illegible] reports in which they [illegible] the [illegible] and books of sales up to the [illegible] and there are open [illegible] this city on the 5th inst., when the amount of cloth required will be ordered, as we [illegible] definitely ascertained.

At a meeting of the Stockholders, held on the 7th inst., the following gentlemen were elected permanent officers, viz: Hon. W. D. Isles, of Noxubee County, President; John R. Yerger, Vicksburg, Vice President; Herbert Sandel, of Simon, Ala., Secretary; E. M. Yerger, Jackson, Treasurer. The Corporation embraces a scheme of vast proportions, and the charter has perfectly guarded the interests of the public, that it must necessarily command for it a very general confidence.—Clarion.

PORTRAIT OF BRANT BUTLER.—Some body has sent the La Crosse Democrat a picture of Brant Butler, represented in his housebreak with his plunder. The editor says the eyes of the horse fairly start from their sockets with his load of wickedness and sin, and that the artists has given Ben a youthful air and a sanctimonious expression, such as a "bloodhound of Zion" might wearwhen on the way to seduce a sister from the paths of virtue to a New England pokeroast after receiving a merited cudgeling.

THREATENED SUPPRESSION OF THE PRESS.—The Nashville Union and Dispatch, of the 24, says a telegram to the Louisville papers of yesterday says that Brownlow boldly asserts on Thursday that Brownlow would suppress the Memphis Avalanche and Appeal, as a bitterness towards him and his party. We can scarcely believe this possible, because the Governor has conducted himself, for the past quarter of a century, the most bitter and abusive newspaper that ever existed in Tennessee. If there is any man in the country who can tolerate that species of opposition it should be the Governor.

FIREMEN'S COURTESIES.—A special committee of the New York Firemen's Association was to have left New York last Saturday for Charleston and Columbia, to present a new hose carriage recently built by them for the Palmetto Fire Company, No. 1, of the latter city. The New York Express says:

The hose carriage will be shipped on one of the Charleston steamers this week Saturday. The committee go down from their number to Norfolk, where they will remain over Sunday, the guests of Chief Engineer Bruiel and will during the day visit Fortress Monroe. They will be received in Charleston and Columbia by the fire department of those cities, and on their return are to be the guests of the firemen of Richmond, Baltimore and Philadelphia.

CAPT. CHARLES PRICE [son of Gen. Sterling Price], formerly of Jefferson City, a few days ago, to Miss Columbia Price, daughter of Gen. Thomas L. Price, of Richmond, Missouri, "pa" is now commander-in-chief Price, with every assurance that Prices will increase, and not decrease.

We think the next Price will be a cent.—Helena Democrat.

There will doubtless be an outcry when the Price is raised.—Appeal.

Provisions of the Bankrupt Act.

In many inquiries have been addressed to us touching the peculiar provisions of the Bankrupt Act, that we are induced to publish the appended synopsis. The act itself will make a pamphlet of sixty pages. For the following recitals of provisions of the act, we are indebted to the St. Louis Republican:

Jurisdiction of cases in bankruptcy is conferred on the law in the District Courts of the United States, the United States District Courts having a supervisory jurisdiction through appeals and writs of error. In case of disputed questions, an appeal from the Registers may be made to the District Judges and thence to the Circuit Courts, and, in cases involving two thousand dollars and upward, to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The act provides for two kinds of bankruptcy, voluntary and involuntary. In the latter any person indebted more than three hundred dollars, and being insolvent, may petition the Judge of the district where he has resided for six months preceding the date of his petition, and for the longest period during that six months, and thereupon be declared a bankrupt. The creditors upon notice must meet and appoint an assignee or assignees or debtor; the appointment to be made by the creditors in proportion to their value and number of those who have proved their indebtness. If the creditors cannot agree, the District Judge appoints or if there is no opposition, the Register. The entire estate of the bankrupt passes into the hands of the assignee, who have full power of collection and adjustment and closing up of the estate. All moneys received are guarded by stringent rules for deposit and for safekeeping, and, in case of delay in settlement, for their safe investment. The bankrupt is always liable to be called for examination upon oath upon all matters pertaining to his property and business transactings, and for good cause shown, his wife also may be compelled to appear and testify.

The distribution of the estate divisible are to be paid as agreed upon by the creditors, a majority in value determining. But the following claims have precedence and must be paid in full: First Expenses of the Bankrupt Act's including fees, etc. Second, Debts due to the United States. Third, State debts and taxes. Fourth, Wages due operatives, clerks and servants not exceeding fifty dollars, for services rendered within six months of bankruptcy. Fifth, Debts due for moneys [illegible] by the laws of the United States. If [illegible] appointment [illegible] ment [illegible] ment [illegible]

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE.

PRICES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Semi-Weekly, (in advance) per annum....$4 00
" " six months.... 2 00
Weekly, " per annum.... 2 00
" if not in advance.............. 3 00

☞ We will send six copies of the Weekly Gazette to one Post Office on the receipt of $10.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

In the Semi-Weekly, one square first insertion $1 00; for each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. All advertisements considered due after first insertion.

Business cards will be published three months for $10, six months $15, twelve months $25.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly will be charged at the same rates, but a discount will be allowed of 25 per cent. to those who advertise in both issues.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Wednesday, - - - March 13, 1867

The population of Meridian is steadily on the increase. Every day we meet men from other sections "casting around" for homes in our city. Meridian is actually destined to be the great metropolis of East Mississippi.

Our former fellow-townsman, Capt. Phil. M. Jenkins, now of Galveston, Texas, has our thanks for continued newspaper favors.

The Ruby.—Our friend Switzer on Front Street has opened a new Saloon where the "veteran John," who enjoys the patronymic of Barley Corn, may be found together with all his cousin-germans from the favorite cognac to the more distant champagne. Ruby is very nearly filled up, and Switzer being one of the cleverest men in the world, should receive a fair proportion of the patronage of those who will drink.

Reduction of Freight.—We have received a "special freight tariff" showing a decided reduction in freights over the Vicksburg and Meridian railroad. As it is a matter of much interest to the people of this section, we extract from it:

Flour and meal, per bbl., from Vicksburg to Meridian $1 00; pork, bacon, Beef, fish and lard, per 100 lbs. 60; oats, bran, meal (in sacks,) potatoes, apples and beans 60; hay and fodder, 60; corn, 33; whisky per bbl., $3 00; potatoes (sweet,) per 100 lbs. 50; bedsteads—common, each $1 50, do fine $4 00; chairs—common, per doz. $3 00, do fine $5 00; do rocking and easy, each, $1 00; tables—common, $1 75; do fine $3 00; wash stands—common, $1 00; do fine $2 80; bureaus—common, $2 80; do fine $4 00; safes—common, $3 00; do fine, $4 00; cribs, hobby horses, children's wagons, $2 80; wardrobe—common, $3 00; do fine, $4 00; mattrasses, per 100 lbs. $1 00.

The freight rates on the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad, have been reduced so as to give general satisfaction, and the result is the freight trains are taxed to their utmost capacity in supplying the wants of the people along the line of the road, and as far east as Selma.

Sanford is still astonishing the public with his low prices. His "quick sales and small profits" motto draws troops of purchasers.

The New York Assembly voted down a proposition to let negroes in that State vote for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Yet a majority of this same New York Legislature are in favor of thrusting negro suffrage upon their countrymen in the South—and not only that, but, in favor, also, of keeping them out of the Union until they consent to it.—*Express*

Lawyers practicing before the military courts in the South ... satrapies are expected to open their arguments with the usual formula—"May it please your shoulder straps."

A Virginia delegation is here in consultation with the Attorney General as to the mode of procedure that should be pursued in organizing that State under the Military Government act.

An Irishman in Mobile, on Tuesday last, thrashed a Federal Officer soundly, for having as he alleged shot him while a prisoner in one of the Northern military places of confinement during the war.

The only ... personage connected with ... expedition to Mexico, ... glory and fortune by it, ... has made him a Marshal ... pire, has given him a young and beautiful Mexican wife, and has made him immensely rich. If, when he gets back to France, the Emperor should create him Duke of Puebla, his happiness will be complete, and France will possess at least one sweet souvenir of Mexico.

A cotemporary says: "A thief was lately caught breaking into a store. He had already got through two bars when a policeman came up and hit him with a stave. Several notes were found upon him." We have later information upon this subject. Although he esteemed himself rather a sharp fellow, the blow mentioned above knocked him flat. His landlord brought a long score against him, which the base man had run through, which he denounced as a slur on his character, without a quaver in his voice. His forte seems to be crime of tenor of those above given, and it is well he should come to a rest and close his work.

The ladies of Matagorda, Texas, have presented Gen. Griffin, by whose order the funeral of Gen. Johnson was prohibited, with an oval leather medal about five inches long and three inches broad, bearing on one side the inscription—"that the memory of Gen. Griffin will be embalmed with that of Beast Butler and his spoons." The reverse side bears the date of presentation. The medal is beautifully ornamented with ... and ... ribbons, and was sent with a note containing the request to wear it on state occasions.

The New telegraph cable between Florida and Cuba is soon to be constructed. This cable is to be manufactured and delivered in May, and the land line, which sixty days will suffice to build, is to be commenced this week. It is thought by June next the whole line will be in working order, and Florida will be in communication by telegraph with Cuba.

A ... in Georgia ... asked ... [illegible]

LOCAL MARKET.

Prices of Articles at Meridian, Miss.

CORRECTED BY A MERCHANT.

Meridian Gazette Office, Wednesday, March 13, 1867.

Axes—Collins		$1 75 @—2 00	
Reynolds		$ 2 00 @—	
Bagging—Ky.	℔ yd.	40 @	36
India	℔ yd.	36 @	—
Bacon—Hams	℔ lb..	20 @	—
Sug. cured	℔ lb..	21½@	—
Country sds.	℔ lb..	15½@	—
West. cl. "	℔ lb..	15½@	—
" rib "	℔ lb..	15 @	14½
Shoulders	℔ lb..	14½@	—
Butter—Gosh.	℔ lb..	50 @	—
Western	℔ lb..	40 @	—
Brooms	℔ each	50 @	75
Buckets	℔ each	50 @	75
Cotton—Mid.	℔ lb..	28 @	30
Castings	℔ lb..	10 @	—
Corn	℔ bu.	$1 40 @ 1 45	
Coffee	℔ lb..	28½@	30
Chickens	℔ doz.	$ 5 00 @ $5 50	
Eggs	℔ doz.	20 @	—
Flour—Ch. f.	℔ bbl.	$10 00 @—	18
Double ex.	℔ bbl.	$16 00 @—	
Superfine f.	℔ bbl.	$13 00 @14 00	
Lard	℔ lb..	16 @	18
Molasses—La.	℔ gal.	$ 90 @ 1 25	
Syrup	℔ gal.	$ 1 75 @ —	—
Mackerel	℔ bbl.	$— 23 @—	—
Kits	℔ bbl.	$ 4 00 @—	—
Nails	℔ lb..	10 @	12½
Oil—Linseed	℔ gal.	$ 2 25 @ —	—
Powder	℔ lb..	75 @	—
Putty	℔ lb..	20 @	—
Rice	℔ lb..	15 @	—
Potatoes—Irish	℔ bbl.	8 00 @	—
Sweet	℔ bu.	75 @	—
Salt	℔ sck	$ 3 00 @	—
Sugar—Crush.	℔ lb..	30 @	—
Louisiana	℔ lb..	25 @	20
Clarified	℔ lb..	20 @	—
Loaf	℔ lb..	30 @	23
Shot—Drop	℔ lb..	20 @	—
Buck	℔ lb..	20 @	—
Tobacco—Ch.	℔ lb..	$ 1 00 @ 1 50	
Common	℔ lb..	$— 45 @ 1 00	
White Lead	℔ keg	$15 00 @—	—

An Affecting Story.—An exchange paper tells the following touching story:

"A darkie stood on the banquette bare, brooding over his woes: his gizzard feet were exposed to air, and exceedingly seedy his clothes. Oh! why did de cuss wid de blue coat come to set dis darkey free? I was happy with Cuffee and Jumbo Jum; wid plenty to eat and plenty ob rum, and Dinah was happy wid me. Ole massa was good, for when I was sick in my snug ole cabin home, de doctor was sent for to cure my pain; I was sheltered from sun, and storm and rain. Oh! why did buro come? Now dis nigger stands in the crowed streets, wid his clothes all tattered and torn, and no one gives me work to do, nor wittles to eat; and de man in blue doesn't pitty this darkie forlorn. If massa would only take me home on de ole plantation once more, I'd pick de cotton and tend de cane and never tink of freedom again as I used to did before."

"The darkey ceased; the tears from his eyes stood on his black cheek bone.—The sun's hot rays fell on his head, and a hearty wish that he might 'go dead' was the last we heard him groan."

Violent but Successful.—According to the Cleveland Plain Dealer, during a late cold spell in that city, a lady's frozen nose was thawed in the same way in which a lover sometimes succeeds in melting a lady's icy heart—that is, by a violent attack. We quote:

"A ludicrous scene occurred on Lake street, this morning. A gentleman, in passing a lady, noticed that her nose was fast freezing. Without the least warning, and on the generous impulse of the moment, he grabbed a handful of snow and commenced rubbing her face with it. The lady was indignant and frightened at first, but thanked the gentleman when she learned that his object was to remove the frost from her nose."

Brownlow's "General Order No. 1," issued to the state guards, advises captains of companies and squads to "see on all occasions that no man's premises are trespassed upon; that no poultry or stock is taken or killed; that no rails destroyed—no timber cut down and used without a fair compensation being paid; and that no grain or forage be taken without the consent of the owner, and then look at the market value." This looks like a preparation for war.

The Richmond Examiner says steps are being taken to remove the remains of Lieutenant General A. P. Hill to that city for burial.

A Mobile paper accuses a schoolmaster from the Nutmeg State with "kissing the thick lips of his grown up female scholars."

A manufacturing company and Savings Institution is about to be established in Raymond.

The General Appropriation bill which recently passed Congress contains but two items for the Southern States. Two hundred thousand dollars to improve the mouth of the Mississippi river, and sixty thousand towards repairing navy yard at Pensacola.

We are not at all obliged to that Mason for taking away this jewel from our midst. 'Twas a precious gem in Jefferson's casket, and ever glittered as the most brilliant. The Doctor showed himself a gentleman of fine taste and good judgement. May heaven bless them!

DAVIDSON, BROWN & CO

Dealers in

HARDWARE,

IRON, STOVES, CASTINGS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

And Manufacturers of all kinds of

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware

GENERAL AGENTS

John's Patent Gutta Percha

ROOFING,

AND STEAMBOAT DECKING.

No. 1.. Ohio Levee,

CAIRO, ILL.

R. Y. RAMSEY, J. W. BROOKE, T. P. WALKER,
Meridian. Marion. Meridian.

RAMSEY, BROOKE & WALKER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

And Solicitors in Chancery.

Will practice in the Courts of the Eighth Judicial District, and in the High Court of Errors and Appeals ...

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution in my hands from the Honorable Circuit Court of Lauderdale county, dated 1st March, 1867, in favor of Duncan & Emerson, and against D. M. Harkey, for the sum of three hundred and fifty-five dollars, I will sell on the

1st Monday of April next,

to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Harkey, in and to the following described property, to wit: Lots 13, 14, 15 and 16, in block 42, Ragsdale's survey, city of Meridian, section 18, township 6, range 16, east, with all the improvements thereon; levied on as the property of the said Harkey, to satisfy said execution and costs of suit. Sale to take place at the Courthouse door at Marion, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 4 p. m.

JOSEPH EAKENS, Sheriff.

By Junius Means, Dep'y. fm5tds

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution in my hands from the Hon. circuit court of Newton county, dated January 4, 1867, in favor Josiah Watkins and against Wm. H. Jones and Wm. Thames, for the sum of eleven hundred and fifty six dollars and fifty two cents. I will sell on the first Monday of April next, to the highest bidder for cash the following discribed property, viz lots 1 and 2 in blocks 94, Ragsdale survey, city of Meridian, sec. 18, T. 6, R. 16, east; levied on as the property of Wm. Thames, to satisfy said execution and cost of suit. Sale to take place at the Court House door at Marion, between the hours of 11 A M and 4 P M.

JOSEPH EAKENS, Sheriff.

By Junius Means, Dept. Sh'ff. m4tds

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, DAVIS COUNTY.

Circuit Court of said County—March Term, 1867.

Daniel Blackledge, vs. John McGilvray, } Attachment, $90 75.

TAKE NOTICE, that on the 10th day of September, 1866, an attachment was issued at the suit of Daniel Blackledge, plaintiff, against the estate of John McGilvray, to the March Term, 1867, of the Circuit Court of Davis County, Mississippi: Now, therefore, you are hereby notified to be and personally appear in and before the Circuit Court of Davis County, aforesaid, on the THIRD MONDAY in March next, 1867, then and there to plead to said action, or judgment will be entered against you, and the property attached will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand and all costs of suit.

Given under my hand and seal of office, February 8th, 1867.

feb15 w5t. R. J. HOPKINS, Clerk.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, DAVIS COUNTY.

Circuit Court of said County, March Term, 1867.

J. R. S. Pitts, vs. John McGilvray } Attachment for $850 74.

TAKE NOTICE, that on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1867, an attachment was issued at the suit of J. R. S. Pitts, plaintiff against the estate of John McGilvray, to the March Term, 1867, of the Circuit Court of Davis County, Mississippi; Now, therefore, you are hereby notified to be and personally appear in and before the Circuit Court of Davis county, aforesaid, on the THIRD MONDAY in March next, 1867, then and there to plead to said action, or judgment will be entered against you, and the property attached will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand and all cost of suit.

Issued and given under my hand and seal of office, February 8th, 1867.

feb15 w5t R. J. HOPKINS, Clerk.

Jewelry and Fancy Goods

A. B. GRISWOLD & CO., old firm of Hyde & Goodrich, established in New Orleans ... Watches, Jewelry, Silver ... Cutlery, Guns and Pistols, corner Canal and Royal sts., New Orleans. nov14-1y

Millinery, Fancy Goods &c.

PERKINS & FRIEDLANDER, Importers and Jobbers of Silks, Ribbons, Lace Goods, Embroideries, etc., No. 70 Canal st., upstairs. oct24ly

Southern Sewing Machine.

NOISELESS Machine of Wilcox & Gibbs, will sew, hem, fell, braid, tuck, gather quilt, cord, and embroider with satisfaction. Agents wanted at No. 5, St. Charles street Box 386. oct 13

Knight & Co.,

DEALERS in Machinery, Belting, Cotton Gins, etc. 171 and 172 Gravier street. New Orleans. oct 13

CRESCENT City Tobacco Works, Mayer Brothers, Manufacturers of Tobacco and Cigars, dealer in Chewing Tobacco, 51 Tchoupitoulas St., between Natchez and Poydras New Orleans. sep 22lys

Duncan, Ford & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—AND—

WHOLESALE GROCERS

No. 41 West Second & Vine Sts., p19dw4ml CINCINNATI, O.

J. MARTIN

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,

Being a native of Lauderdale county, and for many years engaged in repairing time pieces, hopes by his enlarged facilities, employment of good workmen, and strict attention to business, to merit a continuation of patronage from his many old friends and the confidence of new ones. Highest cash prices paid for old gold and silver.

Sykes, Mobile. A. Toomer, Aberdeen

TOOMER & SYKES,

Commission Merchants,

No. 50 Commerce street, Mobile, Ala

BATTLE & CO.,

(Formerly Rives, Battle & Co.)

Cotton Factors

And General Commission Merchants,

No. 54 Commerce street, Mobile.

Advances made on consignments of Cotton to our house, Battle & Noble, in New Orleans and to our friends in N. York and Liverpool

MALONE & FOOTE,

COTTON FACTORS

No. 24 North Commerce street,

MOBILE—ALA.

Wm. A. Buck R. Tuller

BUCK & TULLER,

Commission Merchants,

No. 28 North Commerce street,

MOBILE—ALA

To Architects and Builders,

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned at Shubuta, Miss., until the 1st of March, inst., for the building of the "Shubuta Female Institute." Plan and specifications can be seen by applying to me. Builders are invited to examine plan &c. and make proposal.

A. H. CONNOR, Sec'y.

march5-td Board of Directors.

A Collision with Disastrous Results! Somebody's bacon ran against Sanford's bacon and knocked it down to

15 1-2 cents.

Sanford is on a clear track again, and running off clear bacon a des at

fifteen and a half cents per pound.

march 5 tf

Furniture and House FURNISHING GOODS.

Fallon, Fulton & Co.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Announce to their numerous friends and patrons that they have recently enlarged their Establishment, and increased their stock of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

to such an extent that they are now prepared to fill orders for Goods in their line, on the shortest notice and the most reasonable terms.

Our assortment of

FURNITURE

is complete in itself, and is unsurpassed for beauty of style and price, being imported direct from the manufactories, we are enabled to sell articles in this line lower than they can be bought in any Southern market. The increasing number of sales received and filled daily from all parts of the country is the best evidence of the great bargains obtained by those who trade with us.

Having had many years' experience in the business, we know precisely what the public want, and how to fix a price to suit them. We call special attention to our handsome sets of PARLOR, BED, AND FANCY COTTAGE FURNITURE, ... MARBLE TOP BUREAUS, WARDROBES, SAFES, TABLES, STANDS, CHAIRS, &c., in endless variety.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Under this heading we have a well selected variety of Double, Single, Plain Shuck, Cotton and SPRING MATTRESSES, PILLOWS, BOLSTERS, SHEETING, MUSQUITO BARS, TOWELING, TABLE LINEN and CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, TUBS, BUCKETS, BROOMS, Plain, Pressed and Fancy JAPANNED TINWARE, MIRRORS, WINDOW SHADES, Fixtures, &c.

HARDWARE

All of our goods, of this character, bear the brands of the best manufacturers, and are precisely everything that is generally used by farmers and builders

PAINTS AND OILS,

We have a large and complete supply of Painter's material, and Oils, consisting of White Lead, Zinc, all kinds of colors, dry, ground in Oil and water, Paint and White Wash brushes, Copal, Coach Japan, Damar, Black ... Varnishes, Linseed, Lard, Kerosine and Tanner's Oil, Turpentine, Benzine, Alcohol, Window Glass Putty, Glazier's Paints, All Paper, &c., &c., together with Sash, Blinds and Doors, Carriage Harness, and Trimmer's material, &c.

We invite every one to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling confident that we can give satisfaction both in regard to price and quality.

P. S.—We keep in our employ the best practical painters and paper-hangers, and will execute work of this description elsewhere as the lowest. No charge made for light sign work, done for any of our customers, ... above the cost of material. feb 17

J. H. MATHEWS. JOHN H. THOMAS

J. H. MATHEWS & CO.,

Receiving, Forwarding and General

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 32 South Commerce Street,

MOBILE, ALA.

We ship direct from vessels, and under no circumstances ... without being instructed to do so.

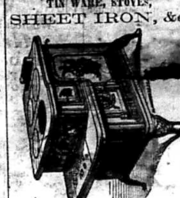
Having been engaged in the above business ... we solicit the patronage of our friends ... nov21-6m

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

—IN—

TIN WARE, STOVES,

SHEET IRON, &c.



E. V. EARLY & CO.
Front Row, Meridian.

Shoe Shop and Findings Store.

A. THREEFOOT,

Formerly of the firm of Threefoot & Warren, announces to his old friends and the general public, that he is engaged again in his old occupation. He will make and repair

BOOTS AND SHOES,

—ALSO—

DEALER IN BOOTS AND SHOES.

and is now in receipt of a full and complete STOCK OF GOODS, fresh from the markets which he will sell as cheap as can be bought. Call at the sign of the Boot and Shoe, A. Threefoot, on Lee Avenue, opposite Jones House.

A. THREEFOOT.

Meridian, Sept. 19, 1866.—tf

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between T. W. Norsworthey and Amanda Myers, known as T. W. Norsworthey & Co., at Waynesboro, Miss., was on the 21st day of Dec. ... A. D. 1866, dissolved by mutual consent of the parties. The books, notes and accounts of said firm are in the hands of T. W. Norsworthy at Waynesboro, and all settlements will be made with him, no other person being authorized to receive the same. T. W. NORSWORTHY.

Waynesboro, Feb26-1w

SAMSON AND DELILAH

The Strong Man Shorn of Strength.

An Essay for Young Men, on the Errors Abuses and Diseases incident to Puberty, by which Youth is robbed of its beauty, and Manhood of its power—with reports on the ... of relief and cure. Sent in sealed letters ... free of charge. Address Dr. ... HOUGHTON, Howard As... Philadelphia, Pa jan 18 3m

Tanner Wanted.

I wish to employ a Tanner to take charge of my TAN YARD this year. I will either give an interest in the yard or wages as may be preferred.

Apply to me near Sageville.

feb20 4w E. J. REW

YOUNG LADIES' HIGH SCHOOL

L. GOULD, A. M., Principle.

Miss EVELINE SHACKELFORD, Ass't.

Mrs. A. E. GOULD, Teacher of Music and Ornamental Department.

This Institution will upon enter its first annual term on the first Monday in October next, at the Methodist Church.

RATES OF TUITION PER MONTH:

Primary Department (in currency) : : $3
Intermediate Department : : : : : : : 4
Higher English Dep't : : : : : : : : 5 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, including English : : : : : : : : : ...
Music, with use of instrument, 6 00

Tuition payable monthly, in advance, four weeks being considered a month.

Boys, under the age of fourteen years, will be admitted the first session, and probably for the year.

In making this announcement, the Trustees beg leave to state that they desire making this a permanent school, and one of the first order; to this end, have secured the services of teachers of high standing and of many years experience, whose success, hitherto, in their opinion, furnishes sufficient guarantee ... confidence ... the thorough ... which their children will be taught ... only a liberal patronage ...

Meridian, Sep 12th 1866 ... R. F. ... Secretary.

E. WOLFFE. W. S. PRICE. J. C. WINN.

Wolffe, Price & Co.,

(FORMERLY F. WOLFFE,)

Cotton Factors

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Dealers in Naval Stores,

No. 22 Commerce Street,

Mobile, Ala.

Corner Commerce & St Francis Sts

MERIDIAN Savings Institution

The capital stock of this Institution having been paid in according to the provisions of the charter, it is the pleasure of the trustees to announce to the public their readiness to commence business.

Exchange and specie bought and sold and collections made and promptly forwarded.

Twenty th... and Alabama bank notes wanted immediately.

Paper discounted every Thursday.

Deposits duly appreciated, and interest paid as per agreement.

Business hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

C. H. Williams, President; I. D. G. Greer, L. A. Duncan, J. M. Robbins, F. T. Sanford, L. R. Payne, Trustees.

W. W. SHEARER,

Meridian Jan 16—1w ... Cashier.

A CROWN OF GLORY.

Every man, Woman and Child who has used STERLING'S AMBROSIA is willing to recommend it. Three years of rapidly increasing sale have made the Ambrosia famous all over the world.

It is What it is Claimed to be.

Removes all Dandruff ... Head. It makes New Hair grow on Bald Heads. It prevents the Hair from Falling Out. ... Cleanses the Scalp; Cools the Heated Brow; Removes Headache, Cures Nervous Headache. Cures Baldness; Insures Luxuriant Locks; ...

TO THE LADIES WE SAY,

The Ambrosia ... Elegantly ... Delicately Perfumed. Patronized by Opera Singers and Actresses. Sold in splendid boxes ...

There is no Mistake About it ... Sold by Druggists ... Company.

214 Fulton Street, N. Y.

MARTHA WASHINGTON HAIR RESTORER

Perfect S...

1. It is not a dye ...
2. It will not ...
3. It will restore ... BEAUTIFUL BLACK, ... or whatever might have been ... color, and cause it to assume ...
4. It will cure all Humors and Diseases of the scalp; keep the head cool and ... remove the Dandruff and Scurf from the head and keep the Hair moist and silk like in appearance as in

Youthful Days.

5. It will promote a Healthy Growth, prevent it from falling off, and

Cause it to Grow on Bald Heads

where there is Life and Vitality at the Roots. But where these are gone there is

No Hope of Success.

THE MARTHA WASHINGTON HAIR-RESTORER is as much ahead of anything of the kind, now in market, as the sun outshines the moon.

The Best Testimony that can be given Will be Found

INSIDE OF EACH BOTTLE

Warrented to do

ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT

OR THE MONEY REFUNDED

After using two bottles

TRY IT

AND BE CONVINCED.

Sold Wholesale by

JAMES GONEGAL,

Sole Wholesale Agent,

New Orleans.

AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HUMPHRY'S

HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Have proved from the most emphatic experience, its entire success; Simple—Prompt—Efficient and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

No 1	Cures Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	cents 25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,	25
3	Crying ... Teething of Infants,	50
4	Diarrhoea of children or adults,	50
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic,	25
6	Cholera Morbus, Nausia, Vomiting,	25
7	Coughs, Colds Bronchitis,	25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache,	25
9	Headache, Sick-Headache, Vertigo	25
10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing,	
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	20
16	Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Agues	55
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	55
18	Opthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eye,	
19	Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza	
21	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	
22	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing,	
23	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing,	
..	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	25
24	General Debility Physical Weakness	25 50
25	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions	
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27	Kidney Disease, Gravel Emissions, Involuntary Discharges	1 00
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Family Cases.

35 large vials, morocco case & book ...
20 large vials, morocco case and book ...
20 large vials, plain case & book ...
... book.

Veterinary Specifics.

Mahogany cases, 10 vials...
Single vials, with directions

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

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Homeopathic Medicine Company Office and Depot No. 562 Broadway, New York.

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Wholesale Agent for the South.

R. B. Wilson & Co Agents at Meridian

A. C. FRIEDERITCE,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWERL,

FRONT STREET,

MERIDIAN.................MISS

has in store a fine lot of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jewelry, made of pure Gold, GOLD PENS, NOSE GLASSES, PAPAL GLASSES, SPECTACLES, WATCH GUARDS, PINS, FOB & VEST CHAINS, RINGS, &c selected with a view to the wants of this market. He also repairs watches, clocks, music boxes, etc. dec 18 tf

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(Successor to Smith & Doyle,)

WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And Dealer in

Foreign and Domestic Wines and LIQUORS.

No. 8 North Commerce and 7 Front streets—MOBILE, ALA. 6dec6m

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D. J. FILES & CO.

(Successors to Files, Osborne & Co.,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN OYSTERS,

At the old Mobile Oyster Depot,

FOOT OF ST. FRANCIS STREET,

MOBILE, ALA.

Oysters in barrels and cans, pickled, spiced and hermetically sealed.

Our line of steam tugs are running regulary, and a full supply of oysters always on hand. We guarantee them superior to any the United States. nov21-4m

J. M. NETTLES,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

No. 14 St. Michael Street,

MOBILE, ALA.

Consignments of COTTON and all kinds of COUNTRY and WESTERN PRODUCE solicited ... oc27

... PAINS IN TH... CHANGE OF WATER ... CHOLERA MORBUS, COLIC, &c., &c., &c.

THE CAPINET BRANDY

Has been used with almost unparallele success for the last twenty years in diseases o... DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.

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The unprecedented success of

HUBBEL'S

Golden Bitters

Is a most emphatic endorsement of their virtues. We claim them to be the

Best TONIC BITTERS in the World!

The unsolicited recommendations we receive from all parts of the globe prove them to be just exactly what we claim.

They are purely vegetable.
They will invigorate and strengthen.
They fortify the system against the evil effects of *Unwholesome Water.*
They will cure Dyspepsia.
They will cure Heartburn.
They will cure Headache.
They will cure Jaundice.
They will cure Sea Sickness.
They will cure General Debility
They will create a Healthy Appetite.

They contain no Poisonous Drug.

They will invigorate the organs of digestion and moderately increase the temperature of the body; and the force of the circulation acting, in fact, as a general corroborant of the system.

GEO. C. HUBBEL & CO., Proprietors,

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WHOLESALE SOUTHERN AGENT.

JAMES GONEGAL,

20..........St. Charles Street..........20

New Orleans,

nov17

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MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI

I have completed my large and commodious STABLES, and announce myself ready to accommodate all who may favor me with a call

I am determined not to be excelled by any stable in the State.

TRAVELERS can get any kind of CONVEYANCE usually kept in a Livery Stable.

Strict attention paid to FEEDING HORSES.

Good, secure LOTS FOR DROVERS.

I have connected with the Stable a WAGON YARD, by which Wagoners can get good lots and SHELTER for their TEAMS and a house for themselves to stop in.

Thankful for past favors, I ask you to call again. Yours,

nov24 6m R. T. RUSH

J A L'HOMMEDIEU.

NO. 30 DAUPHIN STREET

MOBILE, ALA.,

Importer and dealer in FINE GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. ... and FASHIONABLE JEW... DIAMONDS, SILVER SPOONS ... Ladies, Cups, Goblets, Waiters, C... and many other silver articles ... WEDDING PRESENTS. ... Waiters, Cake Baskets, S... Table Knives, Roger's K... all of the very best qu... sortment of Fancy G... enumerate in any adv... now offers for sale a... Those in want, are p... call and examine, as ... their interest to do ... purchases.

J. A. L'H...

No. 30 Dauphin street ... north side of Da...

nov22

PATTON HOUSE

MERIDIAN ...

WM. S. PATTON,

Proprietor.

MARTIN McPHAIL & Co.

Commission Merchants, St. Louis

MARTIN, KENNEDY & CO.

Commission Merchants, Cairo

Martin, Benton & Co.,

Commission Merchants,

MERIDIAN,..........MISS.

JONES HOUSE,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,

JOSIAH JONES, Proprietor.

THIS HOTEL has just been thoroughly refurnished and repaired and otherwise prepared for the reception and accommodation of guests. The table will be surpassed by none. Meals prepared on the arrival and departure of all trains. Nov. 5-w&twtf

M. C. RANDALL. ... WALKER. GEO. W. MURPHY

New Orleans. ... Sara. Union

RANDALL & CO.,

(Successors to Duncan & Randall.)

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

122 CARONDELET STREET,

(Davidson's Row, above Poydras st.)

nov3 NEW ORLEANS.

M. Threefoot. Price Williams, Jr

M. THREEFOOT & CO.,

JOBBERS OF

Fancy Goods, Notions,

Hosiery, Cutlery, Stationery,

Perfumery, Braids, Trimmings,

Toys, Fireworks,

Umbrellas, Jewelry, Watches,

and MILLENERY.

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EASTON, WINANS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND PURCHASING AGENTS

A large stock of

PRINTING PAPER, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, HARNESS, HUBS, SPOKES, RIMS and CARRIAGE HARDWARE and TRIMMINGS, FIRE-PROOF PAINT, LUBRICATING OILS RIFLES, PISTOLS, GUNS, AMMUNITION, WINTER'S SAW MILLS, CIRCULAR SAWS &c., &c., &c.

No. 19 South Commerce Street,

MOBILE, ALA.

oc27 6m

Matrasses! Matrasses!!

Just from the Factory. Inquire of

DUNCAN & HART

THE MERIDIAN GAZETTE.

Semi-Weekly, $5.00 per Annum. Weekly, $2.00 per Annum.

VOLUME I. MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1867. NUMBER 3.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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For State, District and County offices $20.00

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One square, or less lines.

When more than 5 squares, it will be ½ column.

Indefinite advertisements will be charged by the square until ordered discontinued, payable monthly. Yearly contracts payable quarterly.

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FANCY SOAP, PERFUMERY,

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Hair Restoratives, Dyestuffs, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Cigars, Fishing Rods, Hooks, Lines, &c.

Also a large Stock of AYERS', SCOVILL & CO'S Patent Medicines which I am agent for.

No. 6 Front Street,

MERIDIAN :::::::::::: *MISSISSIPPI.*

Prescriptions compounded day or night.

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LEE STREET,

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ROSENBAUM & CO.,

Dealers in

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c., GROCERIES CLOTHING.

HAVE now opened and are still receiving a complete assortment of GOODS in their line, embracing everything in demand in this market.

They have been engaged in mercantile business in this county for many years and believing that they understand the wants of the people, flatter themselves that they have selected a stock so full, complete and varied, that it cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Having established themselves at this centre of trade, they hope to see their old friends and to make new ones.

Their stock was purchased in New York by competent Buyers, and we can sell as cheap Goods as can be bought in East Mississippi.

A. B. WAGNER. W. M. RUSH.

WAGNER & RUSH,

FURNITURE DEALERS,

MANUFACTURERS, REPAIRERS

—AND—

UNDERTAKERS,

LEE STREET,

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WOULD announce to their friends and the public that they are now receiving from the Western cities a large and well selected stock of

FURNITURE!

of all kinds, which they propose to sell as cheap as the cheapest. They deal exclusively in Furniture, and as one of them is a practical manufacturer, they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction, both as to things they sell, and the prices they sell at.

CRANE'S METALIC BURIAL CASES

kept constantly on hand, and orders from the country respectfully solicited and promptly filled.

Meridian

FEMALE COLLEGE!

FACULTY:

Elder J. B. HAMBERLIN, A. M.,

Principal, and Teacher in Ancient Languages, Mental and Moral Philosophy.

MRS. S. E. HAMBERLIN,

Teacher in the Higher English Branches and French.

MISS MATTIE A. WALKER,

Teacher in Primary Branches.

MISS MARY C. WELCH,

Teacher in Music.

MRS. J. M. HARWELL,

Teacher in Drawing, Painting and Embroidery.

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High School,

[illegible]

Dry Goods,

[illegible]

Nov17wom

J. H. SNOW & CO.,

Are now giving

Great Bargains

IN

PIANO FORTES!

ORGANS,
MELODEONS,
GUITARS,
VIOLINS,
ACCORDEONS,
FLUTENAS,
MUSIC BOXES,
BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
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FANCY WORK BOXES,
MUSICAL BOXES,
BANJOS,
ITALIAN STRINGS,
FRENCH & GERMAN STRINGS,

and everything in the music line,

Fine New Rosewood Pianos, seven octave,

From $350

To 750

Every instrument warranted for seven years,

AND NO MISTAKE.

Music Neatly Bound.

J. H. SNOW & CO.

G. W. TARLETON, (Late Tarleton, Whiting & Co) HENRY GOLDTHWAITE,

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TARLETON, LEDYARD & CO.,

(Successors to Ledyard & Co.)

COTTON FACTORS,

And General Commission

Merchants,

15 SOUTH COMMERCE STREET, MOBILE, ALA.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments to our friends in New York and Liverpool.

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H. & A. STROUSE & CO.,

Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Hosiery, Clothing,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes,

Hats and Caps, Fine Cutlery, &c.

6 SOUTH WATER ST., MOBILE, ALABAMA.

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STOVES AND GRATES,

House Furnishing Goods,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Also, manufacturers of

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware,

South-east Cor. Dauphin and Water Sts.,

MOBILE, ALA.

LEROY BREWER. THOS. DUGGAN. HUGH L. HOPPER. [illegible]

L. BREWER & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF COTTON AND COUNTRY Produce; also, Grocers and Dealers in Northern and Western Goods,

No. 55 Cor. Commerce and St. Louis Sts.

MOBILE, ALA.

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COTTON FACTORS,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 46 North Commerce Street,

(Up Stairs,)

MOBILE, ALA.

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NOTIONS,

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STATIONERY,

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

29 Dauphin Street,

MOBILE, ALA.

[illegible]

BUY YOUR HATS AT

HURLEY'S

HAT STORE,

54 DAUPHIN STREET, MOBILE, ALA.

oct19

THOMAS HENRY,

Direct Foreign Importer and Dealer in

GLASS, CHINA EARTHENWARE,

Silver Plated and Britannia Ware,

No. 29 St. Francis Street,

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A full supply of Kerosene Oil Lamps, constantly on hand.

W. FROHLICHSTEIN. S. L. HAHN. A. BAERMAN

FROHLICHSTEIN, HAHN & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

Hats, Notions, &c.,

27 *Cor. of Dauphin and Water Streets,*

MOBILE, ALA.

Notice.

NO BOOKS—no more paper or ink—no trouble charging—no more trouble COLLECTING—no more CREDIT—no fears of meeting the Sheriff—credit system entirely played out—buy for cash and you are sure of BARGAINS.

SANFORD & BRO.

We wish to call the attention of the public at large, that we are in receipt of a large assortment of all descriptions of

GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS,

which we will sell at the following prices:

BACON—Clear Sides, 16½
Shoulders, 14
Clear Bulk Sides, 14½
Canvas Sugar-cured Hams, 21½
LARD—in kegs, 17½
in tierces, 16½
Sugar, fair to choice, 14 to 18½
Sugar-house Molasses, 77
Rice—Carolina—18½
Soda, 15; Coffee, 28 to 30; Imperial Tea, $2.00
Flour, $11 50, $12 50, $14 50 to $17 00 per bbl.

—We also have—

STARCH, Irish Potatoes, Navy Beans, Cheese,

APPLES—Dried, Hominy, Dried Peaches,

NUTS, Macaroni, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Tea,

RAISINS, Snuff (Garrett's at 50 cents per bottle)

OYSTERS, Shot, Powder, Caps, Corn Meal,

RAISINS, Flour, Soaps, Mackerel, Candles,

WE Staffs, Wash Boards, Tubs, Buckets,

and splendid Butter, fresh and nice, Butter

Soda Crackers, Smoking & Chewing Tobacco

BROOMS, Salt for stock and table use, Catsup,

RICE, Mess Pork, Sardines, Preserves, Pepper,

ONIONS, Can Fruits of all descriptions, [illegible]

[illegible]

DRY GOODS!

Boots and Shoes, of endless variety, Hats and Caps, Ready Made Clothing, Ladies' Hats, Children's Hats, Children's Caps, Hardware, [illegible]

[illegible]

SANFORD & BRO.

[illegible] EVANS, WHITAKER & GRACE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

AND

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

[illegible]

R. T. DUNN,

RECEIVING AND FORWARDING

MERCHANT,

[illegible]

Consignments of Produce respectfully solicited.

[illegible]

MERIDIAN GAZETTE

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Saturday, [illegible] March 16, 1867.

THE MACHINE STILL GOING.—The Greenville Advocate publishes the following telegraphic correspondence between Judge Porter, of Greenville, and Senator Sherman, the author of the Military Bill. From this it appears that (at least according to Mr. Sherman's construction of the bill,) State machinery is still in operation, until suspended by the new contrivance:

To Hon. John Sherman, Senator of the United States:

Can officers of the State, ineligible under the Constitutional Amendment, now perform their functions under your bill, &c.? BENJ. F. PORTER.

To Benj F. Porter:

Your State officers can still perform their functions until superseded by State Governments, organized under the new law. JOHN SHERMAN.

A cotemporary expresses our ideas on the subject of "Masterly Inactivity," about the virtues of which a great deal is written and spoken just now, that we adopt his language: "In politics stagnation is death. It is the one thing to be feared. Mistakes may be corrected, crimes may be atoned for; but the do nothing policy is fatal. Masterly inactivity may do very well for an individual, but the party that adheres to it long is dead and done for. It has no more vitality than an empty cocoanut; no more strength than a boiled rutabaga; no more cohesion than a rope of sand. It has neither the power, nor the influence of a party. It is nothing [illegible] a shell, a collection of names, a grand array of "men in buckram." It is very well to talk of preserving a party for further effiency. Future efficiency is good; but the only road that leads to it lies through present usefulness. It is away far off in the distance; if we rest on our oars we will never reach it. If we would cross the stream we must not sit down on the bank, if would reach the summit we must not rest at the base, and the party that would have power must strive for it. Longing for it will not do, hoping for it will not do, waiting for it will not bring it; working for it is the only thing. And the work that makes the future sure, must be done in the living present.

"The present moment is our own,
The next we never saw."

THE LOCAL PRESS.—An exchange very properly remarks: A good paper can do more for a town than any town can do for a paper. But few appreciate the local press as they ought. They overlook the fact that its conductors are the most self sacrificing men in the country. From one years end to another they devote their time and talents and energy to the building up of their localities, even to the neglect of their own pecuniary interests.

Yet the local press is sneared at and given the cold shoulder, forgetting that the little pebble is as necessary for making the mountain as the bold and huge mass of granate. The local press holds as important position as the rill does to the river which goes seaward. It is bad policy to starve them to death, as it would be for the mouth of the stream to dam up the fountain from which it obtains its supply. The interests of the city press and the local press are identical, and they should be fostered alike, as each has its work to perform in its peculiar province.

Convention to Consider Reconstruction.

The Virginia Senate has passed a bill calling a State Convention under the military reconstruction bill. There were only four votes against it out of the thirty, and one of the four was Robert Ould, who used to be the commissioner of exchange.

A telegram from Raleigh says that a State Convention will be called at once in North Carolina. The Legislature is in session and will call it.

A FRIEND OF ST. MARIE MURDERED AT ROME.—Since St. Marie left Rome a friend of his Charles Case, in the Papal Zouaves, who had known Suratt, has been murdered. It is supposed that he was killed because it was suspected that he knew of and aided in the arrest of Suratt. While St. Marie was in Rome after Suratt's arrest, he received letters threatening his death if he came to the United States.—Chronicle.

Amite County is making efforts for a Railroad from Summit, on the New Orleans and Jackson road, to Liberty.—The people and property owners of Summit propose to subscribe $100 000 of stock, and another $100,000 can be secured, it is said, in the Northern and Western States. Less than half a million of dollars will build the road. A [illegible] in Liberty [illegible] the public attention [illegible] the matter.

Plant Plenty of Corn.

We reproduce the following timely advice, from the Southern Cultivator for February:

Do not let a mania for cotton planting trouble you again, and prevent putting in a beautiful crop of corn. Corn has no tax on it. The tax on cotton is so enormous that were a full crop and low prices to come again, its payment would ruin the already crippled planter. Injurious also, to the freedman, in depressing his wages, it is not at all likely his radical friends will repeal it.

It becomes us then, to cultivate more largely the untaxed crops. Moreover, no man is safe with freedmen's labor in devoting near half as much ground to cotton as he formerly did with the same nominal force; for if he does he will have to throw it out, or not half tend it, as was the case last year.

As appropriate to this subject, we also append an extract from the commercial column of the New Orleans Times:

If any political and social economist desires to witness the suicidal policy of the South—cotton planting fraternity—they have only to walk to the levee and observe the thousands of sacks of corn, oats, bales of hay, etc, daily shipped on the many boats of the interior. It would appear there was not a field planted with corn last year, nor a meadow prepared for grass. It is astounding that so very little regard has been paid to the cultivation of their real necessities. This course of policy must be changed. How absurd it is for planters to pay $12 and $15 per month for laborers to raise cotton to purchase corn at one dollar per bushel, pay freight and charges, and buy at two cents per pound, when two or three hands would be ample to attend acres and acres of ground planted with corn.

We learn that on the banks of the Mississippi river, between Bayou Sara and Greenville and the Bends, there is not sufficient corn to sustain a mule through the plowing season. Planters were led astray last spring by the high price of cotton, no doubt calculating that seventy five cents per pound would be the ruling price this spring. It is hoped they will not be led away by these Jack O'Lantern views this season.

WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION.—The New York Times whose editor was a member of the 39th Congress and voted for the Sherman Bill, addresses these words to the Southern people:

The duration both of the disfranchisement and the disability clauses obviously depends, to a considerable extent, upon the spirit evinced by the South in the strait through which it must pass. *A ready acquiescence in the form of reconstruction now adopted by Congress, harsh though it may be, will assuredly lead to the modification of its most obnoxious features.* Senator Wilson said yesterday that after reconstruction shall have consummated, he will favor *the repeal of the disability clause of the Constitutional Amendment;* and disfranchisement will not endure long, if the Southern people conduct themselves patiently and prudently in the presence of severe trial.

MASON SECRET.—An anecdote is related of a Master Mason, well known to most of our readers, noted as he is for his many acts of charity. He is withal a man of good presence and a great favorite among the ladies—so much so as to cause some degree of jealousy on the part of his worthy spouse. One evening not long since a bundle came to the house for him labelled "private." Of course this was sufficient for female curiosity, and therefore she indulged in an inspection. Horror of horrors! Blankets, baby linen etc, greeted her astonished vision, and dreams of two families floated through her brain. The husband soon came in, and after tea, when the wife had discovered in his eye the treachery of his conduct—as she supposed—he took the bundle and went out, but not alone, for the jealous wife was on his track. The faithless husband little imagined that she who supposed herself so foully wronged was hovering after him. He halted before a small tenement, which he entered. Here she paused to hold a council of war. What tactics to follow she was in doubt; but she at once determined to storm the citadel, boldly knocked, and brushing past the little child who answered the summons, she stood in an instant before her husband, the embodiment of injured innocence. Her feelings were about to find expression, when the scene before her caused her to pause. A pale and care worn man, shivering over the expiring embers of a scanty fire, a poor woman on a sick bed, a babe not old enough for christening, and two little girls snugly stowed away on some straw in a corner, met her ferocious gaze. She read the story at a glance, and returned home with her husband a better and wiser woman, satisfied that she had discovered the great secret of Masonry.—Lockport Journal.

CURIOUS!—During the war a Confederate cemetery was established near Rock Quarry, Wake county, North Carolina, and between eight hundred and a thousand "rebels" were there interred.

But the rebel cemetry, unfortunately, chanced to be a beautiful place, surpassing in appropriateness for its purpose any location in the same neighborhood; and the great, magnanimous Federal Government cast its eyes thereon, and was graciously pleased to declare that such a place was entirely too good for Confederates—that none but the loyal should enjoy such eligible graveyards! Accordingly, public notice has been given, as we see from the Raleigh papers, to the poor rebels to remove from their cold beds, and make way for their enemies, who cannot, even in death, allow them rest.

The Sentinel of Saturday contains an earnest request to the men of Raleigh to come forward and help at once to remove these poor bones to some humbler place, which will not excite the envy of their masters!—[Richmond Examiner.

Three Masons of Philadelphia have presented a handsome Bible and the Masons of Washington, D. C., a set of jewels, to the Masonic Lodge at Columbia, South Carolina. It will be remembered that the regalia and jewels of this Lodge were destroyed during Sherman's march to the sea.

THE LAST CALL.

"My dear child," said Mrs. Howitt to her daughter one afternoon, "let us have tea early, for we may have company this evening."

"What company do you expect, mother—any in particular?" said Mary.

"Why, your friend George Colton may call. He has not been here very lately."

"Oh, no, mother," said Mary, "he wont come, I presume."

"Why do you presume so, my child? He has always seemed very much pleased with visiting at our house."

"I know he has, and doubtless he was; but of late he has become very indifferent to me, for whenever I meet him in the street he hardly appears to notice me. If he bows to me at all, he does it with great reluctance. Why, this afternoon I met him in Broadway, and he paid me almost as little attention as a stranger would."

"My child, have you done anything to offend him?"

"Possibly I have; yet if I have, I did it at his own instance."

"Explain, my dear."

"Why, in his conversation with me, he remarked that the present style of living was enough to make a young man tremble. 'Who,' said he, 'would dare to get married without three or four thousand a year? And matters are getting worse every day,' he continued, as if to draw an expression from me. 'Oh, no, George,' said I, 'half that sum would do for me.' 'And I couldn't raise that half at present,' he replied. 'You couldn't?' said I, surprised, I confess, for I hardly tho't he would have presumed to call at our house if his circumstances were so niggardly as these. Why, I wonder if he thought that any young lady would venture to give her heart to a young man of less than two thousand a year? Two thousand! Why that surely must be the price of a young lady's heart."

"My dear child, I hope you didn't tell him so."

"I hope I did. Why, I couldn't think of bartering myself away for an empty purse!"

"You should have looked at George's prospects, my daughter, every young man of much character commences life on a small scale, and soon rise in the world. Why, most of the rich men in this city began life poor, and now many of them are millionaires."

"Mother, how could I think of marrying a poor young man?"

"That is not the question, Mary. How could you think of not marrying at all? This is the point for consideration."

"Ah, that, indeed! But, mother, there are more chances than one in the world. 'Its a silly fish that bites an empty hook.'"

"Oh, yes, there are fifty chances in matrimony, so there are in a lottery; but the chances are for a dozen blanks to one prize. I am sorry, therefore, that you were so imprudent as to express your sentiments so freely as you did before George, for, really, I am afraid he has made his last call."

"I am constrained to agree with you, mother," said Mary, "and if so, I must abide my fate. Besides, I wouldn't wish to be married unless I could live in style. Not I—no!"

"Oh, my child," said Mrs. Howitt, you must rid yourself of such sentiments, or you will have to abide your fate indeed!"

Such was the conversation that passed between Mary Howitt and her mother that afternoon. To the mother it was a sad one, and to the daughter perhaps not less so, although she determined to brave it out, and endure it philosophically.

The evening came, but no company. George Colton was not there; but where was he? This was an anxious thought to the mother if not to the daughter.

"George Colton," said the former, "why, to me he was the dearest young man in the city; and he ought to have been to you, my daughter."

And George was the dearest young man to Mary, but she looked beyond him; she looked at the style in which she was to live after marriage; she had always admired splendid mansions, elegant furniture, great display, and all the paraphrenalia connected with wealth and high life; to this, indeed, she had not been accustomed, since her mother had in possession only enough property to allow her to live respectably. But, like most young ladies of the present day, Mary looked above her own condition, far above it, indeed, and aspired even to a palace. And to such an elevation she considered herself entitled by her peculiar charms and virtues. And they were peculiar, for she was extremely beautiful; she was equally accomplished, and on her accomplishments she set great value; why shouldn't she win a prize? Some young ladies whom she had known of inferior claims, had risen even above the eminence to which she hoped to attain. What, then, was two thousand a year! She would have it—she ought to have it.

In the meantime, however, George Colton felt much depressed. What could he do to raise two thousand a year, to meet the expectations of the fair Mary, the young lady he so much admired? He could—oh, no—yes, he could abstract from his employers five dollars a day, and that would help him out exceedingly. With that he could raise two thousand a year, perhaps three! But then it might not be safe; it might not be wise; his own conscience might betray him, or a detective linger at his heels. And then the Tombs, or the tomb! Still this must be done; this or something else; otherwise he must forego the prize he had in view; he must lose his beautiful, his accomplished Mary.

"Ye stars!" he cried, "could you ordain
A fate so sad to me?
A prize so great may I not gain,
Is such your dread decree?

"Or must I to secure the meed
My noblest aims forego?
My name with culprits must I read
In degradation low?

"Adieu, thou fair one, oh, adieu,
Thy face I'll see no more;
My heart to thee would not be true,
Betrayed by glittering ore!"

George therefore concluded to give up his prize—his jewel, and to save his conscience, feeling that a flower plucked from among thorns might retain the thorns still.

But Mrs. Howitt was extremely ill at ease; aware, far more so than her daughter was, that if Mary should not prove a prize to George, he would to her family. And yet what could she do? Doubtless the young man was on the lookout elsewhere; for she knew that if a young man was disappointed in his first attempt, he was quite sure to make a second one, and that without [illegible] delay. Hence, after a sleepless night, she set out to put herself in the way of George, and invite him to call at her residence. In this respect she succeeded, but, alas! to her sad disappointment, he told her he should be under the necessity of declining her polite invitation, as he was previously engaged elsewhere. Indeed, he was so formal and distant that Mrs. Howitt was quite certain that he had made his last call at her house—that the spell was broken.

On her return home, with as little betrayal of anxiety as possible, her daughter met her at the door and said—

"Mother, what success have you met with to-day in your rambles?"

"None at all," she said, "your beau has deserted you."

Mary blushed, and ran up stairs to hide her tears. There she remained motionless, thoughtless, almost a statue; for although she had hitherto braved events heroically, when the truth flashed upon her mind that George had in reality made his last call, she could endure it no longer. She raved and cried.

"Style! style! O, fashionable life, you have ruined me! You have lost me my George—my George—my all!"

And it was true; she had lost her George, for he never called again. The die was cast, and George Colton was soon after married to a young lady of less aspirations, or at least of more prudence, to one in fact who had made it her rule of life to take things as they come, good or evil, and thus make the most of the world both in prosperity and adversity; and to expect and require no more from her husband than his circumstances would justify, leaving him without complaint to acquire an honest and honorable living without any pangs of conscience or loss of credit. And he in a few years became a wealthy man and a useful member of society, whilst the beautiful and accomplished Mary, like an early spring flower blighted by an unexpected frost, soon faded away and was seen no more. And her memorial on her gravestone was "The Last Call."

SMASH UP.—The freight train, which was due here at 10.30 A. M., on Tuesday last, was from some cause delayed until about 2 P. M., and when approaching the Depot at this place, about two hundred yards north of the switch, the track gave way, throwing seven or eight cars off, causing a considerable [illegible]. Fortunately no one was injured. [illegible] Mississippian.

GAZETTE
Wednesday & Saturday by
J. GIBSON.
J. SHANNON, Editor.
MERIDIAN, MISS.
Saturday, March 16, 1867

The Press and Crisis.

The press of this country is recognized by all as the great exponent of popular feeling and opinion, and as wielding an influence second only to the power from which it derives existence. At the present moment the mission of the press of our own State is important indeed. In a nation gradually plunging into absolutism, as ours unhappily is, the people naturally turn to observe the position of the press, and gain counsel and guidance therefrom. At such a fearful period plain talk is wanted. The people desire no foolish counsels, no unjust action; no catch-words nor cant phrases; no fulsome flattery or designed misrepresentations that would lead men, in an unguarded moment, to commit acts that might cause our people to be bound down with additional thongs for generations. The press must assume its true position, in fact with the hardihood and nerve on occasion demands. The people must have the dangers that environ them pointed out, and the road leading from suffering and oppression clearly indicated. Words of scorn, defiance, menace and boasting are idle. The spell of delusive hope should be broken, and the real character of the work before us, and from such there is no possibility of escape, be presented in a manner worthy of its difficulty and importance. Journalists will prolong the present state of things and augment its dolorous effects by failing to meet their high obligations. Intellectual rockets and starry gems of thought will not free us from radical rule; glowing tributes to the past and the sacrifices we made, will not restore to us our lost Confederacy. Dan Barron Hope's ode to freedom will not overthrow the federal government, and plant the "folded banner" on the ramparts at Washington. The past and its deeds must rest until the questions growing out of the war are settled, and some species of government secured for the living—some protection guaranteed ourselves and those springing from our loins. It is neither comparative ease to apply the properties of satire and ridicule to those who utter unwholesome words to the people for their serious consideration. To talk about politics, nonsensualling, and comparing Joe Brown and others to the Henlon brothers, is not settling the great vital question now agitating the people of this country.

Remembering that the waters of disorganization have submerged the Constitution and now bear a military despotism upon their surface; that we are impotent to abate one jot or tittle of the law; that each session of Congress adds additional odious provisions to the reconstruction bill; and that bills are now in course of preparation providing for a sweeping confiscation of Southern property as a mere means of reconstruction—remembering, we say, all these facts, let the press take hold of the telescope of reason, and direct the people through that mirage now confounding them. The Triad we are authorized to exercise is momentous—it is solemn and sublime; and the consciousness of its magnitude should prompt us to meet it with all the wisdom given us by God and bitter experience.

> Between two worlds life hovers like a star,
> 'Twixt night and noon, upon the horizon's verge.
> How little do we know that which we are;
> How less that which we may be. The eternal surge
> Of time and tide rolls on, and bears afar
> Our bubbles; as the sea now sends new waves
> Lashed from the foam of ages; while the graves
> Of empires heave but like some passing waves

Resting the constitutionality of the sherman bill, it is feared would not do as much good as was at first exhibited. The excitement raised by the decisions in the test oath and military commission cases is believed to have had the effect of intimidating the Supreme Court. And it must be remembered as Raymond observes, that four members of that court out of nine would now, beyond all doubt endorse such a measure; and that, of the five who would oppose it, one or two will probably never go against it on the bench in consequence of age and illness. A law was passed, moreover, at the last session, which declares that in case of the death of a Supreme Court Judge, the vacancy shall not be filled until the whole number of Judges shall have been reduced by death or otherwise to seven. Chances are therefore, that without the next year the Supreme Court of United States will be as thoroughly in the hands of the Radicals as Congress.

The tone of the Democratic press is not defiant enough. The Democratic press should speak boldly to the people believe that the people inquirer inquires with extreme importance. Let prudence and self-restraint be exercised possible trial. Let us be doubly careful to do none of the capital so much needed, but to leave those who deal in the honors to our injury to invent them. No hesitation. While it is impossible for us to endorse and adopt, as of our choice and judgment, any proclamation of our own infamy, yet we can and we must carefully obey every law of the land, subject to such right of appeal to the courts as appertains to every citizen. The New Orleans Times advises all to bear themselves with moderation, dignity and self-control, to curb all manifestations of exasperation and indignation, abstain from all political agitation, discussion and organization, and prosecute with the more ardor and devotion their duties as citizens and as men. The Macon Telegraph sees life in the old land yet, if we but do our duty and patiently await the day of deliverance, and the Augusta Constitutionalist counsels patience and strength of character and no unnecessary wrangling or disquiet. There is certainly nothing very objectionable in these sentiments nor in those copied into our last issue. The tone of the Southern pen, with an occasional exception, is what it should be—moderate and dignified.

The country seems to have been visited with the heaviest freshet within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. All the water courses are swollen to an unprecedented height. There are no river banks from Louisville to Cairo. The waters rise to the top of the highest with very rare exceptions. The fate of the lower sections on the Mississippi is painful to contemplate. Helena, Arkansas, is ten feet under water. Opposite Memphis the river is said to be forty miles wide, and it is width extends up and down the river for three hundred miles. A few inches more of a rise, and Cairo will be swept away—most of the town lying several feet below the levee. The Virginia and Tennessee Valley has been visited by a similar freshet. The whole Valley from Lynchburg to Chattanooga, has been swept by swollen streams. The Virginia and Tennessee railroad is badly damaged. Trains are all blockaded, the bridges swept away, and deep cuts filled with rocks and dirt. Two bridges on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad at Limestone creek, and another point nearer Knoxville are gone, and the road otherwise badly injured. The immense railroad bridge at Chattanooga has been carried away.

Reconstruction.

Washington dispatches shows that the reorganization of our State governments will be brought about by the Brigadiers. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, has already introduced into the House a resolution (which was adopted) instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill declaring who shall call Conventions for reorganizing the Southern States, and providing for the registration of voters. About the same time the President advised Ould and Crump, of Virginia, not to hold any Convention, but to leave that to the Military Commander. So it would appear the people are to be relieved from considerable perplexity—the military will run the entire political machine for the present. We can now rest easy until General Ord reaches Vicksburg and issues his orders.

The people of Memphis are going to take advantage of the bankrupt enactment. There was a meeting held on Saturday evening of several gentlemen burdened with ancient indebtedness, and who propose accepting the terms of the act. The operation of this bill will be most beneficial to our people. As we said the other day, the United States District Courts are to be the courts of bankruptcy. The Circuit Courts, besides having equity jurisdiction to revise the proceedings in the District Courts, are to have concurrent jurisdiction with those in the same matters; and there is to be appointed in each Congressional District one or more registers in bankruptcy to assist the District Courts. Bankruptcy may be voluntary or involuntary, but no voluntary bankruptcy can take place when the debts due and owing amount to less than $300.

A few weeks ago a dashing young lady called on John Lolley, of St. Louis, and introduced herself as his cousin, Mary Godfrey, just from Canada. She stayed long enough to find out the location of his strong-box, and then disappeared with six hundred and fifty dollars of his hard earned money. This is what one might call a confidence game extraordinary. The girls name was Minnie Larkins next day.

President Johnson on the Crisis.

Editions of Jackson, impelled by the sense of the responsibilities which rest upon the people of the South, since the passage of the Military Bill, and by the deep anxiety which pervades the public mind on that subject, recently addressed by Messrs. Wm. Yerger, Fulton Anderson, W. P. Harris, T. J. Wharton, A. H. Johnson, J. W. Robb, E. Barksdale, and asking the opinion as to the proper course to be pursued by the people under the recent Congressional legislation. Hon Amos R. Johnson is the first to answer. His letter appears in the Clarion of the 15th. It is an able paper and should receive the serious consideration of our people. We extract from it:

> If we had any choice in the matter, of course such principles as have been dictated to us by Congress, would not be ratified and adopted by the people of Mississippi. It is, however, a fact, (unpleasant as may be the reflection) that we have no choice to exercise; that we are for the present, at least, completely at the mercy of the Radical party; and that we have no alternative but to submit to such public measures as that party may choose to inflict upon us. Let us do so, with such resignation and dignity as we may be able to exercise.
>
> Whether we are to have negro suffrage in this State, and a class of our white citizens disfranchised, is no longer a question pending for discussion. That measure has already been finally established, and we have no power to suspend its operation. Our only remedy is to be developed under such of its terms as may be embodied in our political and industrial condition is complete and irrevocable.
>
> If those of our people who are still permitted to vote and hold office do not participate in organizing the "loyal" State Government about to be established, the few Northern Radicals residing within our limits, acting with the great multitude of new voters, will certainly effect the work. A respectable vote in every point of view, it is obviously advisable for every white voter in the State to participate in organizing the new State construction by repairing to the ballot-box in due season, and thus endeavor to give the best possible direction to the flood of social and political innovation with which cannot, possibly be arrested in its upward course. The may possibly save us from another set of terrible expressions, which many sagacious and reflective men in our midst are well convinced is seriously meditated by the Radical leaders, if not, even now, actually settled as part of their future course. I allude, as you no doubt apprehend, to a general confiscation of our property.
>
> A course of inactivity, and a refusal to do anything, in this great crisis, accompanied by useless repining and denunciation, would prove very injurious to the future of our State, by rendering it prone to present uncertain and unsettled state of affairs, and by affording a pretext to the ruling power to establish a government, to continue the work of oppression, in which such terrible proofs have already been given.
>
> It is very desirable that this long and ruinous struggle between the sections should be terminated in some way—in the best mode possible to the present "situation." Prolonged military rule, with no vestige of civil government, and no safety for property, or even liberty, or for life, is an evil too horrible for contemplation, and scarcely to be endured. Almost any temporary arrangement would be far preferable to that.
>
> We can never have anything like repaired prosperity in our impoverished and desolated State until we shall inaugurate a well settled and peaceful civil government of some kind. We all know that we cannot secure a State government conformable to our own views and wish. We must, of necessity, submit to just such a State government as our controlling power prescribes. With a reference to the means by which we have been brought to this deplorable and humiliating condition, as a people, let us, (as indeed we are bound to do) realize our condition, and decide as best we can for ourselves, for our posterity, and for our common country.
>
> It may not be necessary for the State of Mississippi, as now organized, to make a immediate movement for assembling a Convention. The definitive bill, passed by the last Congress, seems not to indicate any particular manner for assembling the contemplated Convention; and we are at a loss to know what was designed that the State Government, as it now exists, should assume the initiative, or whether we should await some action on the part of the expected military ruler. It is, however, now understood that the general impression is, that the enacting a supplemental bill, providing for a registration of all the voters of the State when they recognize the necessity preparatory to a mild and peaceful step, ordering an election to delegates to the Convention. It occurs to me that we ought to remain inactive until we are advised as to the nature of that expected legislation, and then act, by promptly conferring together and adopting such policy as we, they should all agree to be the best under the circumstances. Thus, we shall "make the most of a bad thing" and, perhaps, save some fragments from the general wreck of our public and private fortunes.
>
> I believe that the proposed Constitutional Amendment, adopted by our late Legislature, should be adopted by it in every imposable to secure representation in Congress until we do this. The Amendment will be incorporated into the Constitution of the United States, notwithstanding the refusal of the Southern States to accept it, as you suggest. Virginia, I see, has already commenced the work of conforming herself to the military bill. And the rest of the States will do likewise.
>
> What the future may reveal on this continent, is not, at present, in the power of any man to predict with certainty. It consists that I have no hope of living to see any permanent form of such a government as we have blessed ourselves with for many years. But I trust that Providence may so control events as to secure to the coming generations of our country the blessings of real liberty, and restore to them the principles for which the men of '76 so nobly struggled and which they so gloriously established.

A correspondent says that since his arrival in New Orleans he has been introduced to forty Generals, two hundred Colonels and Majors, and Captains without number, but in the whole course of his journey, he has not come across any Sergeants, Corporals or privates.

A Picture of Military Rule.

In his veto of the military bill, President Johnson exhibits the powers of the military commander in the South, as follows:

"The power given by the commanding officer over all the people of each State is that of *an absolute monarch*. His mere will is to take the place of all law. The law of the State is placed under his control, and that is completely displaced by the clause which declares that all interference of the State authority to the said acts void. He alone is permitted to determine what are the rights of person and property.

"He takes at his free disposal all the lands and goods in his district. He may distribute them without let or hindrance to whom he pleases, being bound by no State law; and there being no other law to regulate the subject, he may make a criminal code of his own, and he can make it as bloodied as any recorded in history, or he can reserve the privilege of acting upon the impulses of his private passions. In each case that arises he is not bound by no rules of evidence. There is indeed no provision by which he is authorized or required to take evidence at all. Everything is a crime which he chooses to call so, and all persons are condemned whom he pronounces guilty.

"He may arrest his victims whenever he may find them, without warrant, accusation or proof of probable cause. If he gives them a trial before he inflicts the punishment, he gives it of his grace and mercy, not because he is commanded so to do.

"If any State or Federal court presumes to exercise its legal jurisdiction by the trial of a malefactor without the military permission, he can break it up, and punish the judges and jurors as being themselves malefactors. He can save his friends from justice and despoil his enemies contrary to justice. He can do this provided that he shall have power to organize Military Commissions or tribunals, but this power is not commanded. To do it is merely permitted, and it is to be used only when in his judgment it may be necessary for trial of offenders. Even if the sentence of a Commission were made a prerequisite to the punishment of a party, it would scarcely be the slightest restraint upon the officer who has authority to organize it as he pleases, prescribes its mode of proceedings, appoint its members from his own subordinates, and revise its decisions. Instead of mitigating the harshness of his single rule, such a tribunal would be used much more probably to divide the responsibility of making it more cruel or unjust.

"It is plain," continues the President, "that the authority here given to the military officer amounts to absolute despotism. But to make it still more unendurable the bill provides that it may be delegated to as many subordinates as he chooses to appoint, for it declares 'he shall punish or cause to be punished.' Such a power has not been wielded by any monarch in England for more than 500 years. Itself that tiled no people in the English language have borne such servitude. It would place the whole population of the ten States, all persons of every color, sex and condition, and every stranger within their limits to the most abject and degrading slavery. No master ever had a control so absolute over his slaves as this gives to the military officers over white and colored persons."

Flood in the Tennessee County.

We place before our readers this morning all the particulars we have been able to gather in relation to the disastrous flood at Chattanooga, and along the line of the W. & A. R. R. This information we obtain from a bulletin which was kept yesterday at the Master of Transportation's Office of the above road, and is entirely reliable.

DALTON, March 13th.—There is no reliable news from the East Tennessee & Georgia Road. Passenger trains expected from Cleveland. The first abutment of the bridge over the Chickamauga & Cleveland Road, across Chickamauga creek, 6 miles out, gave way this morning. No trains can be run between Chattanooga and Cleveland. Could not determine how far they could run in the direction of Knoxville.

RESACA, March 13, 2 P. M.—Two thousand feet of the track half mile beyond Calhoun are under water, that brains cannot pass to Resaca. It is reported that the open culvert, half mile south of Calhoun, will soon fall. Oostanaula rose a foot last night, was still rising, and the rain falling.

11 A. M.—Telegraph communication beyond Dalton.

11 A. M.—Construction train from Greenwood to Dalton last night, reported that the Chicamauga was falling. No reliable information as to the fate of bridges above Greenwood, but all the Rowe Trust bridges are believed to be intact.

DALTON, March 13, P. M.—Conductor of E. T. & V. Road arrived in Dalton and reports that the track of that road is washed away at Charleston, and that at Lenoir's Station, which is 22 miles this side of Knoxville, the water is 8 feet above the track. The bridge at Strawberry Plains, on the same road, is certainly gone. Also the bridge at Limestone.

It is reported that trains will run to Knoxville by Monday.

Chattanooga is submerged. Reported that the water is running thro' the Crutchfield House.—*Atlanta Intelligencer.*

Memphis Avalanche of the 10th has the following in regard to the sinking of the Memphis and White river packet at Clermont:

The Clermont bound from White river for this city with 200 bales of cotton, miscellaneous freight and some passengers, struck a floating log of sing night before last at half past 10 o'clock, sixty miles below the city, and stove a hole in her bow six feet from the bow.

Another Suspended Operator.—The New York papers contain the details which have led to the arrest of a gold-gambling operation in May, 1865, by which a broker, named John Ross, fraudulently obtained $600,000 in gold from various New York bankers. The money was obtained by gold certificates, apparently signed by the officers of the Continental Bank. Ross escaped with his booty in a vessel named the Dakota, which was kept in readiness for the purposes of carrying him

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

NEW YORK, March 13.—The National Democratic Committee commenced a thorough examination into the disappearance of $ National Committee, previous to their meeting in Washington next week.

In New Hampshire the Radical majority in the House thousand. The Radicals elected three Congressmen. Nine out of twelve Senators Elected by the Radicals. The Radical majority is seventy five.

Washington special correspondent says that the Virginians consider the supplemental bill as a great triumph over the

Jesse H. Surrat.—The latest most interesting event in the prison life of Surratt was the attempt made by him to obtain admittance to the prison yard, alleging that he was his brother, who had arrived from Texas, where he had been living for the past year or twelve years. He did not prove his relationship to the satisfaction of the officers of the yard, and admission was denied. Mrs. Surratt does everything in her power for the comfort of her unhappy brother, and has succeeded, through her devotion to give him a few things not contained in the jail bill of fare. The effect of this kind of attention to the unfortunate is visible in the young man's improved condition.—National Intelligencer.

One of "George's Daughters." had a good word to say, through the Covington Enterprise, to such of Georgia's sons as are rusting in idleness: "Go forth, there is a wide field before you; there are those need be unemployed. Go follow the plow, wield the ax and hoe, or else go to the house of our children, boys or manufactories; make yourselves useful.—Your suffering country calls you to her aid. It is not reckoning to see the number of boys and men idling about our railroad depots? Go to our towns and cities, it is truly distressing to see so many strong men idle. Soon many of them will find a home in the State prison, or an untimely death on the gallows. Go to your farms, and retrace your steps ere it is too late.

Proper Rules for Young Ladies.—A Boston paper, no doubt versed in the rules of society of the "Hub," suggests the following memoranda as a guide to young ladies in their conduct: "Have a good plan or none. Be sure to have a dreadful cold when asked to favor the company. Cry at a wedding, but don't smile. Always appear surprised at a present. Never leave your card papers in the drawing-room. Drop your handkerchief when you are going to faint. Mind, you are engaged if you don't like your partner. Adjure ringlets on a wet day. Never faint unless it is convenient to fall into the arms of some young gentleman you love. Remember, it's vulgar in the extreme to know what your mother is going to have for dinner or to look on a shopping-be sure to use your ma along to carry the bundles."

The Last Suite.—A Methodist preacher was traveling in one of the back settlements of America, and stopped at a cabin, where a family resided in a very windy. After getting provisions before him she began to question him.

"Stranger, where mought you be from?"

"Mad am, I resice in Shelby County, Kentucky."

"Well, stranger no offense, but what mought you be doin' up here?"

"Madam, I am searching for the last shingle of the Ark."

"John! John!" shouted the old lady, "come rite here this minit; here's a stranger from Shelby County, Kentucky, a hunting stock, and I'll just bet a bar of his that tangled haired old black rascal, that is in our jail last week, is one of his'n."

We referred a day or two ago to the impeachment of Judge Mosley of Shelby, by the Missouri Legislature, for having conformed his rulings to the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, even though that court rendered a Missouri statute! The Legislature has award-ed to him four hours to make his defence, and appointed the same hour for their deliberation upon the case already a foregone conclusion!—*Natchez Courier.*

There is no government in the world whose credit stands so high in the European market as that of Chili. The Minister of Finance of Chili made application for a loan of twelve millions of dollars, and the application was immediately answered by an offer of twenty millions, and a scramble for stock at one and a quarter premium.

A new steam fire engine in Augusta has but a trial test with 500 feet of hose; the stream was thrown a water throw, h a one inch nozzle, 154 feet; through a two-inch nozzle, 165. It threw two streams with the same length of hose, through a one-inch nozzle, 175 feet. At no time during the trial was the pressure of steam greater than ninety pounds.

The State University of Georgia at Athens, has 150 students, besides 50 students of the Preparatory Department of the High School.

Gov. Wells of Louisiana, has vetoed the joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of Louisiana, asking the President to pardon Commander M. F. Maury.

Mr. Bright, in one of his late speeches, said that one-half of Scotland is owned by twelve persons, and one-half of England by one hundred and fifty.

The list of Confederate dead from Amite county, Mississippi, is published. It embraces the names of fifty-seven persons, and is the voting population of the county.

Forty thousand dollars' worth already been subscribed to the Copiah Manufacturing Company, chartered at the recent session of the Legislature.

RAGSDALE HOUSE,
ON THE HILL,
On the Eastern Side of the Railroad
In the Business Portion of the City
DENSON & MARY,
Proprietors.
Grist Mills—Saw Mills
DENSON & MARY.
Quarry
DENSON & MARY.
Grocery
DENSON & MARY.
R. J. MARSHALL,
Attorney at Law,
And Solicitor in Chancery,
Cor. St. Louis and Sycamore Streets,
MERIDIAN, MISS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Chandler, Lockard & Co is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. A. McKay having retired therefrom. The firm will still be continued under the style of Chandler, Lockard & Co. CHANDLER, LOCKARD & CO.
March 13, '67.

Free School at Meridian.

THE undersigned proposes to establish at Meridian a Free School for the education of white children. Competitive examination will be held, which will enable the most deserving to be selected. All to be done free of charge.
H. C. HARRIS.
March 13, 1867.

Just Received and for Sale Very Cheap.

FRESH Garden Seed.
1 Bbl Pork. (A No 1).
HAMS, Sugar cured. (50c)
SUGAR, white crushed. (25c)
SUGAR, superior (crays to Roll's).
COFFEE, Rio and Java.
CANDLES, Domestic Adamantine.
Flour always on hand from the Steam Mills at Marion.
All of which will be sold low for cash.
At Kemp's white store on top of hill.

DR. S. K. SMITH,
Surgeon Dentist,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

[illegible] Operations in Dentistry. Office on Main street, corner front street and Cedar Alley. [illegible] Residence, corner front street and Cedar Alley. [illegible]

Last Round.

THE undersigned will meet the tax payers of [illegible] County, Mississippi, at the following times and places, for the purpose of collecting their State, county and school taxes for the year 1866:

Marion, [illegible] and [illegible]
Meridian, [illegible] and [illegible]
Enterprise, [illegible] and [illegible]
Quitman, [illegible] and [illegible]
Stonewall, [illegible] and [illegible]
Daleville, [illegible] and [illegible]
Lauderdale Springs, [illegible] and [illegible]
Collinsville, [illegible] and [illegible]
Okahoma, [illegible] and [illegible]
Chunky Depot, [illegible] and [illegible]
Paulding, [illegible] and [illegible]
Decatur, [illegible] and [illegible]
Conehatta, [illegible] and [illegible]
Forest, [illegible] and [illegible]
Morton, [illegible] and [illegible]
Scott County Court House, [illegible] and [illegible]
Newton, [illegible] and [illegible]
Hickory, [illegible] and [illegible]
Lawrence, [illegible] and [illegible]
Jasper, [illegible] and [illegible]
Clarke, [illegible] and [illegible]
Wayne, [illegible] and [illegible]
Jones, [illegible] and [illegible]
Smith, [illegible] and [illegible]
Simpson, [illegible] and [illegible]
Covington, [illegible] and [illegible]
Jefferson Davis, [illegible] and [illegible]
Lawrence, [illegible] and [illegible]
Pike, [illegible] and [illegible]
Amite, [illegible] and [illegible]
Wilkinson, [illegible] and [illegible]
Adams, [illegible] and [illegible]
Franklin, [illegible] and [illegible]
Lincoln, [illegible] and [illegible]
Copiah, [illegible] and [illegible]
Hinds, [illegible] and [illegible]
Rankin, [illegible] and [illegible]
Madison, [illegible] and [illegible]
Yazoo, [illegible] and [illegible]
Holmes, [illegible] and [illegible]
Attala, [illegible] and [illegible]
Choctaw, [illegible] and [illegible]
Carroll, [illegible] and [illegible]
Montgomery, [illegible] and [illegible]
Grenada, [illegible] and [illegible]
Yalobusha, [illegible] and [illegible]
Tallahatchie, [illegible] and [illegible]
Panola, [illegible] and [illegible]
Lafayette, [illegible] and [illegible]
Tate, [illegible] and [illegible]
De Soto, [illegible] and [illegible]
Tunica, [illegible] and [illegible]
Coahoma, [illegible] and [illegible]
Bolivar, [illegible] and [illegible]
Washington, [illegible] and [illegible]
Issaquena, [illegible] and [illegible]
Sharkey, [illegible] and [illegible]
Warren, [illegible] and [illegible]
Claiborne, [illegible] and [illegible]
Jefferson, [illegible] and [illegible]
Adams, [illegible] and [illegible]
Wilkinson, [illegible] and [illegible]
Amite, [illegible] and [illegible]
Pike, [illegible] and [illegible]
Marion, [illegible] and [illegible]
Walthall, [illegible] and [illegible]
Pearl River, [illegible] and [illegible]
Hancock, [illegible] and [illegible]
Harrison, [illegible] and [illegible]
Jackson, [illegible] and [illegible]
Perry, [illegible] and [illegible]
Greene, [illegible] and [illegible]
Wayne, [illegible] and [illegible]
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Claiborne, [illegible] and [illegible]
Jefferson, [illegible] and [illegible]

Dated at Meridian, Miss., March 16, 1867.

W. H. Sessums, Sheriff and Tax Collector, Lauderdale County, Miss.

WEEKLY GAZETTE

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Four Weekly, for one year, per annum $5 00
" " six months 2 50
Weekly, " per annum 3 00
" " six months 1 50

☞ We will send any copies of the Weekly Gazette to any Post Office in the U. S. at $2 per annum.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

In the Semi-Weekly, one square first insertion $1 00; for each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. All advertisements considered due after first insertion.

Persons owning will be published three months for $10, six months $15, twelve months $20.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly will be inserted at 50 per cent. less than the above rates. Blanks for sale, by which the advertiser is both benefited and pleased.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Saturday, ... March 12, 1867

EPISCOPAL SERVICE.—There will be Episcopal service in the Masonic Hall to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN SERVICE.—There will be Presbyterian preaching (until further notice) every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, at Concert Hall, by Rev. J. A. Smylie; and Sunday School at same place, at 9 o'clock a. m., every Sunday.

All Presbyterians and those attached to that church are specially requested to send their children, or those in their charge, and to attend themselves.

The heavy rains have broken the Mobile & Ohio railroad near Columbus, Ky., and in consequence we had no trains down for several days until yesterday forenoon.

We fear the fruit crop will fall short this year. The terrible "freeze" of the past two or three nights, must unquestionably have killed the buds, which but a few days before gave such assurance of an early and abundant crop.

We had a call yesterday from Mr. Will Locke, special agent of the Memphis Avalanche. The Avalanche is one of the ablest journals in the South, and should have numerous patrons here.

The rain and snow which has fallen during the past week has seriously interfered with the work of farmers and gardeners. The planting of corn has been considerably delayed, and vegetables which, a few days since were seeing the coming sunshine now withered and dead—never again to yield to the deceptive "blandishments of spring." Yesterday was as dreary and frigid a day as any experienced in December.

AT BAT.'S.—Mr. Ball has be n receiving fresh installments of new goods, the nature of which will be found in our advertising columns. His prices are as low as the lowest.

☞ Rev. Geo. T. Williams, arrested some time ago on a charge of picking a lady's pocket in New York, is in Annapolis, Maryland, hopelessly insane.

☞ The tone of the northern press indicates that the north is practically in favor of the enforcement of military bill.

☞ The military bill will be amended by providing for a registry of the voters of each State. The military commander is charged with its execution, but he can delegate the authority to the Provisional Governor on his taking an oath to faithfully enforce it.

FENIAN EXCITEMENT.—The excitement in New York, under the late Irish news, is immense. The headquarters are thronged, and some hopes are enter ained of success. A number of wealthy Irish Americans have tendered pecuniary assistance to Gen. Gleason, who is in New York, and not in Ireland.

Stephens is ascertained to be still residing in Brooklyn, and as having nothing to do with the struggle in Ireland.

NEW CUT-OFF.—The Memphis exchanges say the Arkansas river has cut through at Vermillion Lake, fifteen miles above the mouth, and is flooding the whole country adjacent.

The latest news we get from Mexico announces the consolidation of the French troops at Vera Cruz. The harbor was crowded with transports and ships of war, which were departing as fast as they received their allotted complement of soldiers. Maximilian had visited into the saddle in the uniform of a Mexican General and gone to join Miramon in the northern States of the empire.

J. Bridgman, Kansas, on the 20th inst., Martin W. Bates, aged but nineteen years, was hung for the murder of Abel Pooly, in Osage county.

Holmes is reported to be the death of ten feet, and it is said there has been considerable loss of life and property at various points below. The "Father of Waters" is like a vast inland sea—Ohio is in like condition, and still rising. The Arkansas overflows are at flood height and causing immense damage.

The river at Louisville, at latest accounts, was within three feet of the high water mark. At Memphis says the Appeal, the water is at the highest point in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The entire lower river valley is inundated, and the people have been compelled to fly up. The country is submerged, and the planters, with their families, and teams in a state of destitution.

The Wabash river is said to be about eight miles wide from overflows. The Illinois State Register says:

We continue to hear of damage by the floods. The loss of property by the general overflow at Wilmington, Illinois, is estimated at over $300,000. The freshet on the Illinois river is greater than it has been known for thirteen years. Some of the bridges being carried away in this and adjoining States. There is not a river or a creek in Illinois that is not 'booming.' We learn that the wagon bridges at Ottawa and Peru are gone, and that nearly every bridge in the region is more or less damaged. The low lands everywhere are covered with water.

THE GENERAL SPECTACLE.—A pair of black eyes, with a dozen glances, suffice to subdue a man, to enslave him, and he so prizes them that he would not exchange all his life to possess them. What is the fond love of these bright friends compared to this treasure? Is memory as strong as expectancy? fruition as hunger? gratitude as remembrance? Is my locked at my diamonds in the jewel rooms in Europe, and thought how wars have been made about them; Mogul sovereigns deposed and strangled for them, or ransomed with them; and daring lover buch in digging out the little shiny toys, that I value no more than the button in my hat. And so there are other glittering baubles (of rare value, too) for which men have been set to kill and quarrel ever since mankind began, and which last for a score of years, when their sparkle is over. Where are those jewels now that beamed under Cleopatra's diadem, or shone in the sockets of Helen?

SEMBLE.—The Mobile advertiser and Register, referring to the situation, says:

"Keep cool and quiet and take no rash steps. Advise and instruct the negro population of their interests and duties in their new relations, and do it in spirit of kindness and in a full and frank acknowledgement of their present rights and privileges.

PROSPECTIVE SMUGGLING.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald announces that information has been received by the Secretary of the Treasury from England that the tariff now pending in Congress becomes a law, measures will be taken in that country to smuggle merchandise into the United States over the Canada border. The information is to the effect that steps have been taken towards an organization for this express purpose. A Sheffield newspaper publishes that English merchants to combine their capital for the purpose of introducing goods without duty.

By act approved Nov. 21 1865, the Boards of Police are allowed until the 1st day of May, 1867, to make their returns of the destitute and disabled Soldiers and Sailors and their widows and orphans.

And if on or before that day the list from any county is not filed in the office of the Auditory of Public Accounts, that county shall receive none of the fund to be then distributed.

LOCAL MARKET.

Store Prices of Articles at Meridian, Miss.

CORRECTED BY A MERCHANT.

MERIDIAN GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, March 16, 1 67.

ALE—Collins	$1 75	@	2 00
Reynolds	$ 2 00	@	—
BAGGING—Ky.	₱ yd.	40 @	36
India	₱ yd.	36 @	40
BACON—Hams	₱ lb.	20 @	—
Sug. cured	₱ lb.	21½@	—
Country sds	₱ lb.	15@	—
West. cl. "	₱ lb.	15@	—
" rib	₱ lb.	15 @	14½
Shoulders	₱ lb.	14@	—
BUTTER—Gosh.	₱ lb.	50 @	—
Western	₱ lb.	40 @	—
BROOMS	₱each	60 @	75
BUCKETS	₱each	50 @	75
CORDAGE—Mid.	₱ lb.	28 @	30
CASTINGS	₱ lb.	10 @	—
CORN	₱ bu.	$1 40 @	1 45
COFFEE	₱ lb.	28@	30
CHICKENS	₱ doz.	$ 5 00	$5 50
EGGS	₱ doz.	20 @	—
FLOUR—Ch. f.	₱ bbl.	$10 00 @	—
Double ex.	₱ bbl.	$16 00 @	—
Superfine f.	₱ bbl.	$13 00 @	14 00
LARD	₱ lb.	16 @	18
MOLASSES—Lo.	₱ gal.	90 @	1 25
Syrup	₱ gal.	1 75 @	—
MACKEREL	₱ bbl.	— @	—
Kits	₱ bbl.	$ 4 00 @	—
NAILS	₱ lb.	12 @	12½
OIL—Linseed	₱ gal.	$ 2 25 @	—
POWDER	₱ lb.	75 @	—
PEPPER	₱ lb.	20 @	—
POTTS	₱ lb.	10 @	—
POTATOES—Irish	₱ bbl.	8 00 @	—
Sweet	₱ bu.	75 @	—
SALT	₱ sck	$ 3 00 @	—
SUGAR—Crush.	₱ lb.	30 @	—
Louisiana	₱ lb.	25 @	20
Clarified	₱ lb.	20 @	—
Loaf	₱ lb.	30 @	28
SHOT—Drop	₱ lb.	20 @	—
Buck	₱ lb.	20 @	—
TOBACCO—Ch.	₱ lb.	$ 1 00 @	1 50
Common	₱ lb.	45 @	1 00
WHITE LIME	₱ bag	1 50 @	—

DAVIDSON, BROWN & CO

Dealers in

HARDWARE,

IRON, STOVES, CASTINGS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

And Manufacturers of all kinds of

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware.

Shop, corner Adams & Poplar Streets,

Opposite Court House,

MERIDIAN, MISS.

JAMES L. DAVIDSON, WM. BROWN, JR.

ROOFING,

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST ROOF IN USE.

Call and see Sample on Shop.

apr28 ..... ly

D. T. WALKER, W. W. WALKER, A. P. WALKER,
Meridian. Meridian. Shubuta.

WALKER, WALKER & WALKER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

And Solicitors in Chancery,

Will practice in the Courts of the 2nd Judicial District and in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office on Main street, Meridian, Miss.

MERIDIAN GAZETTE

SEMI-WEEKLY

AND

WEEKLY

EDITIONS.

COMBINED CIRCULATION OF MERIDIAN MESSENGER AND LAUDERDALE TIMES.

Best Advertising Medium in East Mississippi.

THE GAZETTE

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

JOB OFFICE

IS RECEIVING A NEW OUTFIT OF MATERIAL AND IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE

Bill Heads,

Letter Heads,

Circulars,

Posters,

Pamphlets,

Checks,

Blanks,

Tickets,

Cards.

Furniture and House FURNISHING GOODS.

Fallon, Fulton & Co.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Announce to their numerous friends and patrons that they have recently enlarged their Establishment, and increased their stock of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

to such an extent, that they are now prepared to fill orders, for Goods in their line, on the shortest notice and the most reasonable terms.

Our assortment of

FURNITURE

is complete in itself, and is unsurpassed for beauty of style and price, being imported direct from the manufactories. We are enabled to sell articles in this line lower than they can be bought in any Southern market. The increasing number of orders received as I filled daily from all parts of the country is the best evidence of the great bargains obtained by those who trade with us.

Having had many years experience in the business, we know precisely what the public want, and how to fix a price to suit them.

We call especial attention to our hands some assortment of

PARLOR, BEDROOM AND FANCY COTTAGE FURNITURE

Plain MARBLE TOP BUREAUS, WARDROBES, SAFES, TABLES, STANDS, CHAIRS, &c., in endless variety.

SAMSON AND DELILAH

The Strong Man Shorn of Strength.

An Essay for Young Men on the Errors and Decay and Diseases incident to Puberty, by which Youth is robbed of its beauty, and Manhood of its power—with reports on the best means of relief and cure. Sent in seal letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIE HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. jan 18 3m

To Architects and Builders,

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned at Shubuta, Miss., until the 15th of March, inst., for the building of the Children's Female Institute" Plans and specifications can be seen by applying to me. Builders are invited to examine plan &c. and make proposals.

A. H. CONNOR, Sec'y.
march5-td Board of Directors.

Millinery, Fancy Good & c.

DERKINS & FRIEDLANDER, Importers and Jobbers of Silks, Ribbons, Lace Goods, Embroideries, etc., No. 70 Canal-st., New Orleans. apr13 ly

Southern Sewing Machine.

NOISELESS Machine of Wilcox & Gibbs, Willcox, Gibbs, Sell, braid, tuck, gather quilt, bind, and embroider with satisfaction. Agents wanted at No. 5, St. Charles street Box 2864. oct 13 1

Haight & Co.,

DEALERS in Machinery, Belting, Cotton Gins, etc. 170 and 172 Gravier street New Orleans. oct 13

CRESCENT City Tobacco Works, Mayer Brothers, Manufacturers of Tobacco and Cigars, dealer in Chewing Tobacco, 51 Tchoupitoulas st., between Natchez and Poydras New Orleans. ap 221y

MALONE & FOOTE,

COTTON FACTORS

No. 24 North Commerce street,

MOBILE—ALA.

Wm. A. Buck R. Tuller.

BUCK & TULLER,

Commission Merchants,

No. 28 North Commerce street,

MOBILE—ALA

E. WOLFFE. W. S. PRICE J. C. WISE

Wolffe, Price & Co.,

(FORMERLY F. WOLFFE,)

Cotton Factors

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Dealers in Naval Stores,

No. 22 Commerce Street,

Mobile, Ala.

☞ Corner Commerce & St Francis Sts

MERIDIAN

Savings Institution

The capital stock of this Institution having been paid in according to the provisions of the charter, it is the pleasure of the trustees to announce to the public their readiness to commence business.

Exchange and specie bought and sold and collections made and promptly forwarded.

Twenty thousand dollars South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama bank notes wanted immediately.

Paper discounted every Thursday.

Deposits duly appreciated, and interest paid as per agreement.

Business hours from 9, a. m., to 3, p. m.

C. H. Williams, President; I. S. O. G. Gray, C. A. Nunez, J. M. Roberts, P. T. Sanford, I. R. Payne, Trustees.

W. W. SHEARER,
Meridian, Jan 16-dlw-tf Savings Institution [Cashier.

A CARD.

TO GLEAN UP GLORY,

Every man, Woman and Child who has used STERLING'S AMBROSIA

is willing to recommend it. Three years of rapidly increasing sale have made the Ambrosia famous all over the world.

It is Your Interest

to Wear Good Looking Hair.

It Please

It cures Itching of the Head.

It makes New Hair grow on Bald Heads.

It prevents the Hair from Falling Out.

It renders the Hair Soft and Glossy.

Cleanses the Scalp, Heals the Heated Brow; Removes Dandruff, Cures Nervous Headache, Cures Baldness; Insures Luxuriant Locks; Incites Hair to Curl; Supersedes Wigs; Kills Hair Eating Insects; Cures Humors.

TO THE LADIES WE SAY,

The Ambrosia will suit you to a T. Elegantly put up. Delightful Perfume. Recommended by Opera Singers and Actresses. Sold in splendid boxes or cartoon, containing two large bottles, for $1 50. Sent by mail, free of charge.

Where is no Wig the Ambrosia is.

Sterling's Ambrosia is the best and most agreeable and effective toilet in the world. To prove this, try a cartoon. Sold by Druggists. Sterling's Ambrosia Manufacturing Company,

316 Fulton street, N. Y.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

TIN WARE, STOVES,

SHEET IRON, &c.

E. V. EARLY & CO.
Front Row, Meridian.

J. MARTIN

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,

Being a native of Lauderdale county, and for many years engaged in repairing time pieces, hopes by his experienced facilities, employment of good workmen, and strict attention to business, to merit a continuation of patronage from his many old friends as well as the confidence of new ones. Highest cash prices paid for old gold and silver. dec 14-1 y

Sykes, Mobile. A. J. Toomer, Aberdeen

TOOMER & SYKES,

Commission Merchants,

No. 50 Commerce street, Mobile, Ala

will receive consignments of

Cotton

and other produce, and will give prompt and personal attention to the sale of the same.

T. W. NORSWORTHY.

Waynesboro, Feb26-1y

SAMSON AND DELILAH

The Strong Man Shorn of Strength.

An Essay for Young Men on the Errors and Decay and Diseases incident to Puberty, by which Youth is robbed of its beauty, and Manhood of its power—with reports on the best means of relief and cure. Sent in seal letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIE HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. jan 18 3m

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316 Fulton street, N. Y.

MARTHA WASHINGTON HAIR RESTORER.

Perfect Success—The Best in Market.

A HAIR-DRESSER AND HAIR RESTORER, BOTH COMBINED IN ONE

200,000 Living Witnesses are testifying their letters from day to day, of it Wonderful Effects.

1. It is not a dye.
2. It will not color the skin.
3. It will restore the Hair from a gray to a BEAUTIFUL BLACK, BROWN, AUBURN or whatever might have been its original color, and cause it to assume its former beauty
4. It will cure all Humors and Diseases of the scalp; keep the head cool and clear; remove the Dandruff and Scurf from the Head; keep the Hair moist and silk-like in appearance as in

Youthful Days

5. It will promote a healthy Growth, prevent it from falling off, and

Cause it to Grow on Bald Heads

where there is Life and Vitality, at the Roots. But where these are gone there is

No Hope of Success.

THE MARTHA WASHINGTON HAIR-RESTORER is as much ahead of anything of the kind, now in market, as the sun outshines the moon.

The Best Testimony that can be given Will be Found

INSIDE OF EACH BOTTLE

Warranted to do

ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT

OR THE MONEY REFUNDED

After using two bottles.

TRY IT

AND BE CONVINCED.

Sold Wholesale by

JAMES GONEGAL,

Sole Wholesale Agent, 9

New Orleans

AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HUMPHRY'S

HOMŒPATHIC SPECIFICS

Have proved from the most emphatic experience, the surest, Simple—Prompt—Efficient and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to a popular use—so simple that mistake cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

No 1	Cures Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations,	cents
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,	25
3	Crying Colic or Teething of Infants,	25
4	Diarrhœa of children or adults,	50
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic,	25
6	Cholera Infantum, Nausea, Vomiting,	25
7	Coughs, Colds Bronchitis,	25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache,	25
9	Headache, Sick-Headache, Vertigo	25
10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing,	25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains,	25
15	Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Ague	50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	25
18	Ophthalmy, and Sore or Weak Eyes,	
19	Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza	
21	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs,	
22	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing,	
23	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing,	
24	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	25
24	General Debility Physical Weakness	25
25	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions,	
26	Sea Sickness, Sickness from Riding,	50
27	Kidney Disease, Gravel Emissions, Involuntary Discharges	1 00
28	Sore Mouth, Canker	50
29	Urinary Incontinence, Wetting Bed	50
30	Painful Periods, even with Spasms	50
31	Sufferings at change of life	1 00
32	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance	1 00
33	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat & Family Cases,	

$5 large vials, morocco, case, and book complete $

20 large vials, in morocco, and book

2 large vials, plain case, and book

25 large vials, plain case book

15 boxes (Nos 1 to 15) and book

Veterinary Specifics.

Mahogany cases, 10 vials ...

Single vials, with directions

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC

Homœopathic Medicine Company Office and Depot No. 562 Broadway, New York.

J. GONEGAL,

Wholesale Agent for the South.

Hr R Wilson & Co Agents at Meridian

BATTLE & CO.,

(Formerly Rives, Battle & Co.)

Cotton Factors

And General Commission Merchants,

No. 54 Commerce street, Mobile.

Advances made on consignments of Cotton to our house, Hall & Noble, in New Orleans and to our friends in N. York and Liverpool

Duncan, Ford & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—AND—

WHOLESALE GROCERS

No. 41 West Second & Five Sts.,

p19dwim CINCINNATI, O.

E. J. Doyle,

(Successor to Smith & Doyle,)

WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And Dealer in

Foreign and Domestic Wines and LIQUORS.

No. 8 North Commerce and 7 Frost streets—MOBILE, ALA. 6 dec6m

N. J. FILES. RICH'D FILES. THOS. JONES

D. J. FILES & CO.

(Successors to Files, Osborne & Co.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN OYSTERS,

At the old Mobile Oyster Depot,

FOOT OF ST. FRANCIS STREET,

MOBILE, ALA.

Oysters in barrels and cans, pickled, spice and hermetically sealed.

Our line of steam tugs are running regularly, and a full supply of oysters always on hand. We guarantee them superior to any in the United States. nov21-6m

J. M. NETTLES,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

No. 14 St. Michael Street,

MOBILE, ALA.

Consignments of COTTON and all kinds of COUNTRY and WESTERN PRODUCE solicited. no27

HUBBELL'S

SUPERIOR

OLD CABINET BRANDY.

MEDICATED

FOR

DIARRHŒA, GRIPING PAINS IN THE BOWELS, CHANGE OF WATER CHOLERA MORBUS, COLIC, &c., &c., &c.

THE CABINET BRANDY

Has been used with almost unparalleled success for the last twenty years in diseases of

DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.

Geo C. Hubbel & Co., Proprietors.
H. W. Hubbel, 23 Cedar street, New York, Exclusive Agent.

Wholesale Southern Agent.

JAMES GONEGAL,

20 St. Charles street, New Orleans,

The unprecedented success of

HUBBEL'S

Golden Bitters

Is a most emphatic endorsement of their virtues. We claim them to be the

BEST TONIC BITTERS IN THE WORLD!

The unsolicited recommendations we receive from all parts of the globe prove them to be just exactly what we claim.

They are purely vegetable.

They will invigorate and strengthen.

They fortify the system against the evil effects of *Unwholesome Water.*

They will cure Dyspepsia

They will cure Heartburn.

They will cure Headache.

They will cure Jaundice.

They will cure Sea Sickness.

They will cure General Debility

They will create a Healthy Appetite.

They contain no Poisonous Drug.

They will invigorate the organs of digestion and moderately increase the temperature of the body, and the tone of the circulation setting, in fact, as a general corrector of the system

GEO. C HUBBEL & CO., Proprietors.
H. W. HUBBEL 23 Cedar street, New York. Exclusive Agent.

WHOLESALE SOUTHERN AGENT.

JAMES GONEGAL,

20 ..... St. Charles Street, ... 20

New Orleans,

nov17

STAR STABLES,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI

I have completed my large and commodious STABLES, and am now prepared to announce myself ready to accommodate all who may favor me with a call.

I am determined not to be excelled by any stable in the State.

TRAVELERS can get any kind of CONVEYANCE usually kept in a Livery Stable.

Street attention paid to FEEDING HORSES.

Good, secure LOTS FOR DROVERS.

I have connected with the Stable a WAGON YARD, by which Wagoners can get good lots and SHELTER for their TEAMS, and a house for themselves to stay in.

Thankful for past favors, I ask you to call again Yours,

nov 24 6 m B. T. RUSH

J. A. L'HOMMEDIEU.

O. 20 DAUPHIN STREET

MOBILE, ALA.,

Importer and dealer in FINE GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Rich, fine and FASHIONABLE JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, SILVER SPOONS, FORKS, Ladies Cups, Goblets, Waiters, Baskets, and many other silver articles suitable for WEDDING PRESENTS. Plated Castors Waiters Cake Baskets, Spoons and Forks Table Knives, Rogers Knives and Scissors all of the very best quality, with a good assortment of Fancy Goods—too many to enumerate in any advertisement—which he now offers for sale at very reduced Prices. Those in want, are particularly invited to call and examine, as no doubt it would be to their interest to do so before making their purchases.

J. A. L'HOMMEDIEU,

No. 20 Dauphin street, 2d door above Water on north side of Dauphin street.

dec22

PATTON HOUSE,

MERIDIAN, MISS.

WM. S. PATTON,

Proprietor.

MARTIN, KENNEDY & CO.

Commission Merchants, St. Louis

MARTIN, KENNEDY & CO.

Commission Merchants, Cairo

Martin, Benton & Co.,

Commission Merchants,

MERIDIAN,..... MISS.

JONES HOUSE,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,

JOSIAH JONES, Proprietor.

THIS HOTEL has just been thoroughly repainted and repaired and otherwise prepared for the reception and accommodation of guests. The table will be supplied by each Meals prepared on the arrival and departure of all trains. Nov. 5-wtdwtf

W. CRANDALL, R. R. WALKER, GEO. W. MURRY
New Orleans. Bayou Sara. Union

RANDALL & CO.,

(Successors to Duncan & Randall.)

COTTON FACTORS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

122 CARONDELET STREET,

(Davidson's Row, above Poydras st.)

nov3 ..... NEW ORLEANS.

M Threefoot. Price Williams, Jr

M. THREEFOOT & CO.,

AGENTS FOR

Fancy Goods, Notions,

Hosiery, Cutlery, Station'ry,

Perfumery, Braids, Trimmings,

Toys, Fire works,

Umbrellas, Jewelry, Watches,

and MILLINERY.

NO. 21 ST. FRANCIS STREET, MOBILE

EASTON, WINANS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND PURCHASING AGENTS

A large stock of

PRINTING PAPER, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, HARNESS, RODS, SPOKES, RIMS and CARRIAGE HARDWARE and TRIMMINGS.

FIRE-PROOF PAINT, LUBRICATING OIL, RIFLES, PISTOLS, GUNS, AMMUNITION, WINTER'S SAW MILLS, CIRCULAR SAWS

&c. &c. &c.,

No. 10 South Commerce Street,

MOBILE, ALA.

oct27.6m*

Mint cents! Mint cents!!

Just from the Factory. Mint cents!!!

DUNCAN & RAND

A Dose of Woman's Nonsense.

To be a woman, now-a-days, appears to be the most difficult thing in the world.

To be a creature bewinged, bewormed, puffed, rolled, coiled, padded, bagged, ruffled, frizzled, curled, tied, tortured, trained, dyed, bleached, dotted, streaked, tinged, trimmed, ruffled, plaited, traveled, tilted, jewelled, tricked, roughed, jerked, furbished, till the very flesh and late hide of their diminished heads, is only a thing; to be a human soul, with an eternity to live, with other human souls to help, with actual working and suffering, and conquering, learning, and embibing before it is another.

Before it is out of pinafores the frill of her bit of a neck, and the feather in her hat, have become the chief end of babies, and the child, as Mr. Wordsworth serves, is mother to the woman, at last, that is undoubtedly what he meant to say, and what we take comfort in believing he would have said if he had been contemporary of the lady who had eight sons in Congress.

Women take to jigging as natural as ducks to water. I do not say it should be otherwise. The grace and poetry, the ornament, the refinement of life, into which dress so largely enters, must be taken care of by somebody, and if women did not do it nobody would. There may be grace and refinement without tilting corps, and poetry without crinoline. Moreover, to be dressed *a la mode* is not the sole object for which one's creation was continued and preserved through all eternity, now is it the greatest disgrace which Providence may have in store for one, to be an inch or a shade out of style.

There's 'em.—We often hear of remarkable cases of "absense of mind." Here is one equal to anything we have on lately. The man was evidently a very interesting head of the family

I say, cap'n, said a little keen eyed an as he landed from the steamboat Natchez. I say, cap'n, this ere aint all.

That's all the baggage you brought on board, sir, replied the captain.

Well, see now, I guess it's all O K as packing is list—four boxes, three chests, 'bout' boxes, a port manty, two hams one pot cold chicken, two bed ticks, and a kettle; but you see, cap'n, I am old roomy; I feel there's somethin' else. Though I've counted 'em nine times, and never took my eyes off 'em since on board, there's something not with somehow

Well, stranger, the time is up; there all I know of; so bring your wife and kids comfort out of the cabin, and we be off.

Them's 'em, darn it, them's 'em! I now'd I'd forget somethin.

The Liberty Advocate says that "white labor, that is the labor of the white men recently brought into this county, from New Orleans, for farm laborers is proving a very unreliable. Many of them have abandoned their contracts and have left the farmer in a much worse fix than they found him. Demoralized, cowardly, sneaks soldiers won't generally do to employ as laborers. Where one proves profitable five will prove a curse. Unless they should not be induced to come into the country."

Yes.

Amongst the latest attempts at swindling, in the Illinois Legislature, was the offering of an important bill after it had passed the Legislature and before it reached the Governor. The bill was promptly amended when the affair was discovered.

An exchange says: "What will he do with it?" is the great question in regard to the reconstruction bill.

James Lynch—Kentucky, the "dark and bloody ground," appears to sustain the epithet well. Tried fairly and uncertain course of law, Judge Lynch has established his court there in several counties, and rendered it a very unhealthy locality for thieves and murderers. Several men, said to be of this class, have recently been sentenced to eternity by the Judge.

The Pascola Star of yesterday says "A very distinct shock of an earthquake was felt in this vicinity three o'clock last Monday morning. It awoke many of our citizens, but was of short duration in the Southeastern portion of this county, and in the neighborhood of Walnut Valley, and Grenada, in Yalobusha county, it was more violent and created considerable alarm."

Dr. John Young, of Louisville, while traveling in Mississippi on a collecting tour for the House of A. J. Hughes & Co., wholesale druggists, was murdered and robbed of a large sum of money.—During the war he was a prominent man for Gen. William J. Hardee, C. S. A. He leaves two small children to mourn his loss.—*Appeal.*

We have never heard of this before, in what portion of the State did it occur?

Last week a Cincinnati merchant on a Cumberland river boat, went crazy and drowned himself, fancying that thereby parties that were indebted to him, because he was a Republican and from Cincinnati. It seems that Brownlow's government does not "afford adequate protection" to life, any more than that of the "rebel" States.

The remains of the late M'jor Mercer Cuny, of the Parish of Rapides, La., who fell at the battle, of Mansfield, on the 8th of April, 1864, have been exhumed and taken to Alexandria, were interred on Thursday, the 21st ult., in the Pineville cemetery.

Brownlow fanetically signs himself "Bloss." The Nashville Banner believes that the original Bloss had been an ugly cur Brownlow, Pharaoh's daughter would never have lifted the little "cuss" out of the bulrushes.

A man named Wm. Horne, convicted March 1st, at East Cambridge, Mass., of setting fire to a coffin building, killed himself in court with a jack-knife three times. The wounds penetrated his lungs, the third nearly reached his heart.

The Equitable Life and Marine Insurance Company, of Boston, closed doo February 28th, in consequence of heavy losses. It has been twenty-eight years in existence.

The election for Governor, members of Congress and the State Legislature, took place in New Hampshire on the 2nd Tuesday in March. John G. Sinclair is the Democratic candidate for Governor. The Radicals have nominated Gen. Walter Harriman for the same office.

T. D. Johnson has been appointed Post master of Bardwell, Kentucky, in place of [illegible] resigned.

The Memphis papers in [illegible] "armies" in that

Thomas Lewis & Co.

DEALERS IN

CORN,
OATS,
HAY,
FLOUR
MEAL
BACON,

Orders, accompanied with cash, promptly and judiciously filled at best rates, in any articles either at Cairo or St. Louis, at usual commissions. Selections made by one of vast mercantile experience.

Corn and such other articles, as Merchants and Planters require, delivered by the car load, on fair terms, at any point on the I. C. O or mons Railroads. Payable on delivery at contract prices. Particular attention given to filling all orders for family and plantations supplies.

Address

THOMAS LEWIS & CO., Cairo, Ill.
or Meridian, Miss. Office in Meridian, at the counting room of Messrs. W. W. Wier & Co., on Jefferson Ave., opposite the Mansion House. jan 14-tf

CLARK COUNTY
SAVINGS ASSOCIATION,
ENTERPRISE, MISS.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

THOMAS WOOLVERTON, President,
W. H. LIMBOCKER, Vice President,
G. P. THEOBALD, Cashier,
ESHER WOOLVERTON,
JAMES PATRICK,
JAMES W. WINN,
S. A. D. STEEL.

Buys and sells GOLD and SILVER, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, and Uncurrent Funds.

Receives all Deposits. Interest allowed on time Deposits. Will do a general collecting and discount business.

All claims for collection will be promptly attended to.

Bonds purchased discounted at a liberal rate.

J. W. WINN, Notary Public
October 30, 1866.

New Store--Lee st.

MERIDIAN Miss.

ROSENBAUM & CO.

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING
HARDWARE,
CROCERIES
Etc. Etc. Etc. Etc. Etc.

Have now opened, are still receiving and opening, a complete assortment of GOODS in their line, embracing everything in demand in the market.

They have been engaged in mercantile business in the county for many years, and believing that they understand the wants of the people, flatter themselves that they have selected a stock, so full, complete and varied that it cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Having established themselves at this centre of trade, they hope to see their old friend and to make a few new ones.

The stock was purchased in New York by our resident buyers, and we can sell as cheap goods as can be bought in that city.

jan19-1m oct16 6m

WINTER EMPLOYMENT.

$200 per month and expenses paid. Male or Female Agents, to introduce a *New and Useful Invention*, of absolute utility in every household. Agents preferring to work on commission can earn from $20 to $50 per day. For full particulars, enclose stamp, and address W. G. WILSON & CO.,

oct30 *Cleveland, Ohio.*

A Chance For Physicians.

I now offer for sale my residence, with forty acres of land, two miles west of Lexington's store, and three miles south of Pierce's springs. The dwelling is a framed one with four rooms. There is an orchard of choice fruit trees, a good garden and a fine well of water on the premises. It is one of the best locations for a Physician in East Mississippi. Price $500.

I will also sell 320 acres of land, mostly bottom, lying west of Buckatunna, 9 miles from my residence for one dollar per acre. All for cash.

jan23dtf JNO McINTOSH

W. H. GARY, *Lexington.* J. J. MELTON *Mobile.*

Gary & Melton,

(Successors to Gary, Maggard & Co.)

COTTON FACTORS

and

General Commission, receiving

—and—

Forwarding Merchants,

No. 62 North Commerce st.—Up Stairs.

MOBILE, ALA.

Card

In retiring from the late firm of GARY MAGGARD & CO., I beg to return my sincere acknowledgments to my friends and those who have so liberally patronized us for the last ten (10) years.

I would also take this occasion to recommend the new firm of, GARY & MELTON to my individual friends, and solicit for them a liberal share of patronage.

jy23 D. MAGGARD.

GRAY'S NEW PATENTED

Cotton and Hay Press.

The LATEST and by far the CHEAPEST and most perfect COTTON SCREW ever invented. One mule, with the greatest ease, can put a bale of 750 pounds. The screw is made of iron—the Levers do not rise and fall. The advantages of this Patent over all others are as follows:

1st—Anti-friction Revolving Nut, with Friction Balls, by which the Friction is taken entirely from the Screw.

2d—The Levers are bolted to the Nut and thus direct power is obtained on the Nut, and the Screw is relieved, and the turning strain upon all Screws now in use.

3d—The screw being fixed permanently in the Follower Block, is relieved from friction, to which all Revolving Screws are subjected.

4th—The fits on which the screw is attached, is put together, with Morticed Levers Tails and Keys, making it strictly portable. It can be put up, ready for use, in one hour.

5th—Increased power, without the loss of motion, and many other advantages, which can be explained by an examination of the same in the Model-room on exhibition at F. WEST & CO'S. No. 78 Dauphin street, Mobile, Ala., who are the Sole Agents of this PRESS for the city of Mobile and the country at large.

Testimonials of the most unqualified character can be seen at the Model-room.

The Press Work is being daily sent by the Mobile Packet, as cheap and smooth as it could be done south of Staten & Sixteen Islands.

Messrs. E. West & Co. are prepared to receive and supply orders at once to the satisfaction of all demands. Come and see for yourselves. Price not over $100.

F. WEST & CO., Mobile, Ala.

Agents for Messrs. Gray, J. E. & H. S. Arms, Patentees, Greenville, Ala. oct 17

A. J. MOSES, & CO.

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery and Heavy Hardware

IRON, STEEL, COTTON, BAGGING, NAILS,

CIRCULAR SAWS, FIRE PROOF SAFES

Agricultural Implements, &c.

AXLES, SPRINGS, SHOVELS,

MOBILE, ALA.

Nov 16—3m

Hurlbutt, Sturges & Co.

At their Old Stand on the Corner

—and—

THEIR NEW STORE ADJOINING,

HAVE ON HAND and are constantly receiving

THE LARGEST AND BEST SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
CROCKERY
BAGGING,
ROPE,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS, &c.,

EVER SEEN IN THIS COUNTRY,

Which they will sell as low as they can afford—AT ANY RATE THEY WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

They invite their old customers, friends and the public generally to call, and if they consult their own interest they will be sure to buy

Meridian, Nov. 5, 1866—6m&tf

NEW GOODS!

BROACH, BROWN & CO., at the Yellow Store, feeling grateful to the trading community for their very liberal patronage during the past season, would respectfully tender their thanks for the same, and again invite special attention to their new stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

just received, making our assortment complete in every lepartment.

Also we have a large consignment of

CORN, HAY, FLOUR,
BACON, MEAL, &c.

Those visiting Marion Station will find there in our House (Broach & Co.,) a like complete assortment. [may18

NEW GOODS!

COCOA! GOODS!

We are just receiving from Memphis and other markets a complete assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, to which we invite the attention of the trading public, especially the Ladies, as they will find our prices

Low

Come to the YELLOW STORE and test yourselves.

Meridian, Jan. 14

J. C. GWIN,

(Of the late firm of GWIN & CO.,)

Cotton Factor

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 12 North Commerce Street,

MOBILE, ALA.

Will give personal attention to the receipt and forwarding goods to the country; also the receiving, selling or reshipment of Cotton to England or Northern cities. [j2

Philadelphia and New York ORNAMENTAL WORKS.

Iron Works.

Formerly WOOD & PEROT.

DAN. GEARY,

AGENT of the above extensive works, is now prepared to receive orders for Ornamental Iron and Wire Work of every description, such as—

Verandahs, Balconies,
Iron Stairs, Spiral and Straight,
Cemetery Railings,
Door and Window Guards,
Garden Seats,
Vases, Statuary &c. &c.

Also—*STABLE FITTINGS*, in new and improved styles, consisting of Hay Racks, Mangers, Stall Divisions, Posts, Harness Brackets, &c. &c.

Orders Promptly Filled.

Designs to be seen at the Agency's Office, north west corner of Royal and St. Anthony streets Mobile, Ala.

Also—Agent for

R. C. Orr & Co's.

Iron Fronts, Sills, Caps and Castings, of all descriptions. july24

E. BROWN & CO.,

(Late of Mobile and formerly of East Mississippi,)

COTTON FACTORY

—and—

General Commission Merchants

No. 86, Natchez Street,

NEW O LEANS.

☞ Prompt and personal attention given to filling orders.

R. E. Coleman. M. A. Coleman

Coleman, & co.,

Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries,

PLANTATION SUPPLIES,

—AND—

Country Produce Generally

FRONT STREET,

MERIDIAN, MISS

Marsh'l-tf

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS.

J. W. LITTLE,

7 .....North Water Street 7

MOBILE, ALA.

Dealer in

Builders' Hardware, Nails, Locks,
Wood Mouldings, Blinds, Sash,
Window Glass, Chimney Tops,
Grate Fixtures, Branches, Ellbows, &c.
jan 30-1y

Go to Sanford's

and buy your Groceries.

Coffee 25c.
Sugar 14 to 16c.
Bacon 16c.
Lard 17c.
Dried Beef, 25c.
And everything else in proportion.

A. G. MAYO, of Miss. C. M. MAYO, of Mass.

Lloyd, White & Co.

Wholesale and Retail

Grocers,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION,

Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,

FRONT STREET,

MERIDIAN, MISS.

N. B.—Agents for the Shelby Lime Company, which they will furnish in any quantity at Spoke prices.

These Limes have an established reputation as being equal to the best, are produced in our own Southern country, (Alabama,) as they desire to furnish the whole country convenient to their Agency with this article. The especial attention of builders is directed to our Agency of the

Shelby Lime Company.

James Conning,

Mobile, Alabama.

Has removed his Jewelry Store to

41 St. Francis Street,

(under the Battle House,) and is carrying on this buiness, with a full and complete stock in all its branches as heretofore. jan31

Ira W. Porter & Co.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL—Royal st

I. W. Porter...Mobile, Ala...C. Kirkbrid

Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Nails, Spikes, Eastern Hollow-ware,

Doors, Glazed Sash, Blinds, Sash Doors, Blind Doors,

WOOD MOULDING OF VARIOUS STYLES,

Mahogany Plank, Veneered and Fancy Turned Newels, Balusters, &c

apl ly

Mrs. Norton,

Having just returned from New York, will open on

Thursday, the 18th,

selected assortments of the Latest Styles in BONNETS, HATS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, WORSTED GOODS, KID GLOVES, &c.,

to which she invites the attention of the Ladies, who will find her at the former store under Masonic Hall, on Front Row.

Having entered into partnership with Miss A. NEVILLE, of Mobile, they will be prepared to execute any orders they may be favored with. oct17 3m

JOHN BASKIN, WM. WEST, R. G. LITTLEFIELD
Late of Ala. | Late of Tenn. | Late of Ala.

John Baskins & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

—and dealers in—

Flour, Grain, Hay, Groceries, Dry Goods,

Hardwere & Country Produce Generally

FRONT STREET,

MERIDIAN.

Cohen & Frenkel.

NO. 149 DAUPHINE ST.,

MOBILE.....ALA.

and next to Chadwick's Drug Store,

MERIDIAN.....MISS

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,

AND

NOTIONS, Etc

Will take pleasure to exhibit their stock all that wish to call. sep 18

M. COHEN

DEALER IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

117 Dauphin Street,

MOBILE.

SELLING OFF AT COST,

Intending to change business, he is SELLING off at cost, and invites his old friends and acquaintances in East Mississippi to call and get the advantage of the good bargains he is selling.

nov. 30 1866.-1m.

Artificial Legs.

H. L. WALKER,

Manufacturer of ARTIFICIAL LEGS, of an improved construction. His Keys to Locks, repairs Guns, Pistols, Sewing machines, &c.

Orders left at the Post Office or the Selma Ticket Office will receive prompt attention.

All work warranted. my3

soc PARKER. T. H. LAKE. THOS. F. SHELDON

PARKER, LAKE & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS AND GROCERS,

Northwest Cor. Water and St. Louis Sts.

MOBILE,

Have the Largest Stock of Goods in Mobile.

Our stock will comprise the usual supply of

GROCERIES,

As well as many articles for Planters purposes, not usually kept in a Grocery Store as—Men's SHOES and BOOTS.

CALICOES and DOMESTICS by the bolt, BLANKETS and other staple articles in the Dry Goods line,

Family Drugs,
White Lead,
Window Glass,
Nails,
Axes.

Also BAGGING, ROPE and Cotton Ties which our friends can rely on having furnished at New Orleans prices.

Our advantages for selling cotton are unsurpassed by any house in this city. au18 6 m

J. W. HUTCHINSON'S

TONIC BITTERS,

For the effective cure of all forms of *Dyspepsia, Complaint, Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, Chronic or Nervous Debility, and Sick Headache.*

A certain preventive (if taken during an epidemic) to *Yellow Fever or Asiatic Cholera.*

This compound is prepared from (containing a dose of Hydrant's Celebrated Tonic Bitters—being entirely a vegetable compound,) has stood the test of medical criticism for upwards of 20 years, and in no case, where there been a complaint existed, it. These Bitters have the advantage over all other Tonic medicines in the combination of very many of the most eminent physicians in the United States, who were them for their practice in their private families, and the Proprietor and his Agents to refer to them.

Purchasers will receive a circular with directions for use, and a pamphlet of 32 pages, containing certificates of cures effected by the use of these Bitters.

For sale by most of the Druggists, and by the

sole proprietor Warren and Dauphin streets, Mobile, Ala.

DAVIS & PERRINE,

PIANOS FOR THE PEOPLE

430 BROOME ST., NEW YORK.

WE would call the attention of the public to our elegant New Scale Pianos, in the following style:

STYLE "A," 7 octave. Front large round corners, plain case, either octagon or carved legs, fringed plinth, serpent base, and pedals..... $450

STYLE "B," 7 octave, same as style A, with turpentine moulding on plinth, carved legs and fluting..... 500

STYLE "C," 7 octave, front corners large round, serpent base, carved legs, fluted, same as style B, carved lyre and desk, elegant carved fruit legs..... 600

The above styles are all finished in elegant Rosewood cases, and have the full iron frame, French action, harp pedal, leveled top, ivory keys and key fronts, and extended in overstring bass, nearly all the 7½ Octave pianos now manufactured. They are made of the best materials, and for durability, quality, purity and sweetness of tone, cannot be surpassed.

The four styles described above, embody all the essential changes in corner finish of case, which are by many manufacturer run up to $5 and $600 pianos.

We invite the attention of the public, of dealers and the profession, to a critical examination of the merits of our Pianos.

By studying economy, we are enabled to sell our Pianos. Their judgment as to the real merits of our instruments as to their durability, touch, and power and purity of tone, standing in time, etc., based on actual experience, being of far more value than the mere good opinion of the Artist, however capable, who merely tries in a warerooom, instruments in perfect tune and order which have just received the workman's finishing touches.

Our motto is

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

Send for a Circular, to

DAVIS & PERRINE,
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WILLIAM J. SHARPS

Improved Billiard Tables,

With the Patent CUSHIONS, well known to be superior to any now in use.

MANUFACTORY, 3 MERCER ST., N. Y.

The great success of Sharp's Improved Billiard Tables has rendered it necessary to make extensive arrangements, in order to supply the increasing demand, and are now prepared to fill any order with which his patrons, or the public generally, may favor them.

W. J. Sharp having had practical experience for nearly 20 years, in the manufacture of Billiard Tables, and having made a number of valuable improvements, now offers to the public a Table, which for elasticity of touch, mechanical construction on scientific principles, and elegance of appearance, will defy competition.

His well invented patent Cushions having been pronounced by the most competent judges to be superior to any now in use, to be handled in Billiards. Sharp's Cushions manufactured in the United States, and sustain the name which Sharp's Tables so justly have acquired.

Balls, Cues and Trimmings constantly on hand. Old Cushions repaired at short notice. Orders by mail punctually attended to. Send for descriptive circular and price list.

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428 Mercer st., N. Y.

Empire Shuttle

SEWING MACHINES,

ARE SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS,

For Family and Manufacturing Purposes.

Agents wanted. Address

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MARVIN'S PATENT

Alum and Dry Plaster, Fire and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.

WARRANTED the best in the world! Never corrode, and always keep their perfect qualities. Are the only safes filled with Alum and Dry Plaster.

Please send for a free illustrated Catalogue.

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Principal | No. 265 Broadway, N. Y.
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SEWING MACHINE CO.

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NEW YORK.

Great Improvement in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is the only machine in existence in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine in use. Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machines, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters now being offered in this market. Liberal discount will be given. No consignments made. Sole EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.

GRAEFENBERG

PULMONIC SYRUP.

THE HISTORY OF

Dr. Schenck's One Case,

AND HOW HE WAS

Cured of Consumption.

Many years ago, while residing in Philadelphia, I had symptoms of consumption. My first stage of Pulmonary Consumption. All hopes of my recovery long abandoned. I was advised by my physician, Dr. Smith, to remove into the country. Reconsented, it being my native place. I removed to Gibbon. My father died of the family trouble. I read and died there—and died of Pulmonary Consumption. On my arrival I was put to bed, where I lay, pulseless, for what I was deemed a hopeless condition. Dr. Thornton, who had been my father's family physician, and died about the time he left Gibbon, was called to see me. He thought my case entirely beyond the reach of medicine and left me. That I could live but a few days was the talk to arrange my temporal affairs. In this apparently hopeless condition, I heard of the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Schenck. It seemed to me that I could feel them working their way, and penetrating every nerve, fibre and tissue of my system.

My lungs and liver put on a new action, and the morbid matter which for years had been collected and formed the diseased parts of the body, was eliminated, the tubercles on my lungs ripened, and I expectorated from my lungs upwards of a pint of this matter every morning. As this expectoration of matter subsided, the fever disappeared, the night sweats, cough, pain in the breast ceased, and the exhausting night sweats were no longer known, and I had retaining strength, by which I had been kept up by my appetite now began to return, and at times I found it difficult to restrain myself from eating more than was for the safety of health, I gained in strength, and now am healthy. I am now a healthy man, with a large healthy appetite, and the entire use of the right lung and the lower lobe hepatized with complete adhesion of the pleura. The left lung is sound, and the upper lobe of the right one is in a tolerably healthy condition.

Consumption at that time was thought to be as incurable a disease by every one, physicians as well as those who were unlearned in medicine—especially such cases as were reputed to be in my condition. I have not indulged many people to believe my recovery, only temporary. I now prepared and gave medicine to many of my friends at that time, who made many wonderful cures; and the demand increased so rapidly, that I determined to offer them to the public, and to make my undivided attention to lung diseases. In truth, I was next to forced to it, for people would and for me, far and near, to ascertain whether their cases were like mine

For many years, in conjunction with my principal office in Philadelphia, I have been making regular professional visits to New York, Boston, Baltimore and Pittsburgh.

For many years, I have made as many as five hundred examinations, weekly, with the "Inspirometer," for such examinations and charges by letter, and have been able to me to give each patient the true condition of his disease, and tell him frankly whether he could be cured.

The great reason why physicians do not cure consumption is, that they try to do too much; they give something to stop the cough, to stop the night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive system, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient dies.

The Pulmonic Syrup is one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered. It gives powerfully tonic and healing in itself, contains no opium, yet it loosens the phlegm in the bronchial tubes and throat, and will off with little exertion; one bottle frequently cures an ordinary cold; but it will be well first to take a dose or two of the Mandrake pills to cleanse the stomach. The Pulmonic Syrup is readily digested and absorbed into the blood, and when it does so, it acts as a tonic. It is one of the best preparations of iron now in use; it is a powerful tonic to all the nerves, and gives good appetite, and a good digestion follow.

The seaweed Tonic is a stimulant, and some other ingredients which I use in it, and is pure and pleasant; no bad effects like when using Bourbon Whiskey, which destroys the digestive powers, and finally breaks up all the secretions, turns the blood into water, dropsy sets in and the patient dies a drunkard.

Bourbon Whiskey is recommended now-a-days by almost every physician. Many patients die with it when they could live if they were not stupefied with this poison. The relief is temporary. If they cough, they take a little Whiskey; if they have a chill or feeble, they take a little Whiskey; if they cannot sleep, they take a little Whiskey; and they go on taking it, and they cannot do without it, until they are bloated up and smothered, they are getting fleshy. The stomach, liver, and digestive powers are completely destroyed, and they lose their appetite for food. No one was ever cured of consumption by Bourbon Whiskey, as consumption is born formed in the lungs. A little stimulant is frequently beneficial in consumptives, such as a glass of good wine, or two glasses, or a moderate quantities; but bourbon whiskey is the one to be carefully shunned.

The seaweed Tonic is a powerful tonic, and thoroughly invigorates the stomach and digestive powers, and gives a good appetite, eliminates and makes into blood the food which may be used for that purpose. It is the most powerful blood purifier that is known to the profession. Persons who have taken calomel, will find it takes before it parts with the poison from the system. It decomposes the power of dating.

THE MANDRAKE PILLS

May be taken with entire safety, at all times, and under all circumstances, as they can be obtained from citizens, at any of the agencies mentioned below. Full directions for their use accompany each box. Price 25 cents per box.

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A rather delightful cosmetic to any Octoroon, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and tender, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, &c. It is highly recommended from the rich Southern Magnolia, and in obtaining a picturesque quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all druggists, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS, BARNES & CO. Wholesale Agents, New York. Druggists supplying whatever sold by all Druggists

SCHENCK'S

PULMONIC SYRUP

—AND—

SEA-WEED TONIC,

—AND—

MANDRAKE PILLS,

—ARE—

THE HISTORY OF

Dr. Schenck's One Case,

AND HOW HE WAS

Cured of Consumption.

"Jim" no I—"Exactly I"—Solon Shingle said; they were there "every time." If he felt "cranky" in the morning, he took Mandrake Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt sorry, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt glad, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt sick, he never failed to set him on his feet square and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:

Dr. Schenck, Sir:—I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGGNER, Medrid, N. Y.

I have been given over, suffering from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. The Plantation Bitters have cured me. REV. C. A. MILWOOD,

New York City.

I had lost all appetite—was so weak and emaciated I could hardly walk, and had a perfect dread of society. The Plantation Bitters have set all right.

JAS. HEMINGWAY, St. Louis, Mo.

The Plantation Bitters have saved me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary organs, that I'd tested for years. They act like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 304, Broadway, N. Y.

Mr. C. Dorse, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Orphans, at Lexington, Ky., the weak and invalid children under his charge, with the most wonderful resulting results. I have received over a hundred recommendations, but no advertisement is so effective as what the children themselves say of a good article. Our furious and our reputation is at stake. The original Mandrake, high character of these goods will be sustained under every and circumstances. They have established and obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Their imitators will become as near our name and style as they can, and impose a good article—beware of them. There is but a pair one, they find some support—Demas Barnes and Co. are what they say. Use no other. Ask for, see and take private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & Co., New York City.

Saratoga Spring Water sold by all Druggists

OVER A MILLION DOLLARS SAVED.

Gentlemen:—I had a negro worth $1,000 who took cold and died with the Pneumonia. I have lost one every year. I had used everything I could hear of for Coughs, Colds, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liniment. It saved every dollar I had.

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"I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Bruises and Rheumatism, and say it is all the name of it."

J. W. HEWITT,

Foreman for American, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The sprain of my daughter's ankle, occasioned while walking last night, was relieved at once by your Liniment, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liniment.

ED. SEELY."

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It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, the army, navy and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel plate engraving, with the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of DEMAS, BARNES & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*

Saratoga Spring Water sold by all Druggists

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The Pulmonic Syrup is one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered. It gives powerfully tonic and healing in

THE MERIDIAN GAZETTE.

Semi-Weekly, $5.00 per Annum. Weekly, $2.00 per Annum.

VOLUME I. MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1867. NUMBER 4.

THE MERIDIAN GAZETTE.

ADVERTISING RATES:

The following space is what is termed a square:

One square, or ten lines.

When more than 5 squares, it will be by column

Indefinite advertisements will be charged by the square until ordered discontinued, payable monthly. Yearly contracts payable quarterly.

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SEMI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Semi-Weekly, one year.....$5.00
six months.....3.00
☞ Payable always in advance.
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R. Y. R. CHADWICK,
DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES
Chemicals,
FANCY SOAP, PERFUMERY,
OIL, GLASS, INK, &c.,
Hair Restoratives, Dyestuffs, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Cigars, Fishing Reels, &c.

Also a large Stock of AYRES', SCOVILL & CO.'S Patent Medicines which I am agent for.

No. 5 Front Street,
MERIDIAN:.....MISSISSIPPI.

☞ Prescrip tions compounded day or night. ly

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LEE STREET,
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

ROSENBAUM & CO.,
Dealers in
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c., GROCERIES CLOTHING.

Having now opened and are still receiving a complete assortment of GOODS in their line, embracing everything in demand in this market.

They have been engaged in mercantile business in this county for many years and believe that they understand the wants of the people better themselves that they have selected a stock so full, complete and varied, that it cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Having established themselves at this center of trade, they hope to see many old friends and to make new ones.

Their stock was purchased in New York by competent buyers, and we can sell as cheap Goods as can be bought in East Mississippi.

A. B. WAGNER. W. M. RUSH.

WAGNER & RUSH
FURNITURE DEALERS,
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UNDERTAKERS,
LEE STREET,
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WOULD announce to their friends and the public that they are now receiving from the Western cities a large and well selected stock of

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of all kinds, which they propose to sell as cheap as the cheapest. They deal exclusively in Furniture, and do not keep it as a secondary consideration, they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction, both as to things they sell, and the prices they sell at.

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MRS. S. E. HAMBERLIN,
Teacher in the Higher English Branches and French.

MISS MATTIE A. WALKER,
Teacher in Primary Branches.

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TOOMSUBA
High School.

The School under the direction of W. C. Crawford, will open at Toomsuba, Lauderdale County, Miss., on the 2d Monday in January, 1867, at the following rates of tuition, to wit:

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Orthography, Geography, Arithmetic $2 00.

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

English Grammar, Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric and Algebra.....$4 00.
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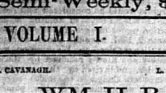
Are now giving



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HAT STORE,
54 DAUPHIN STREET, MOBILE, ALA.
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Direct Foreign Importer and Dealer in
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Silver Plated and Britannia Ware,
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A full supply of Kerosene Oil Lamps, constantly on hand.

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FROHLICHSTEIN, HAHN &CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Hats, Notions, &c.
27 Cor. of Dauphin and Water Streets,
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Great Bargains
IN
PIANO FORTES!

ORGANS,
MELODEONS,
GUITARS,
VIOLINS,
ACCORDEONS,
FLUTENAS,
MUSIC BOXES,
BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
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FANCY WORK BOXES,
MUSICAL BOXES,
BANJOS,
ITALIAN STRINGS,
FRENCH & GERMAN STRINGS,
and everything in the music line.

Fine New Rosewood Pianos, seven octave,
From.....$350
To.....750

Every instrument warranted for five years.

AND NO MISTAKE.

☞ Music Neatly Bound.

J. H. SNOW & CO.

G. W. TARLETON, HENRY GOLDTHWAITE,
(Late Tarleton, Whiting & Co)
LEWIS LEDYARD.
LEDYARD.
TARLETON, LEDYARD & CO.,
(Successors to Ledyard & Co')
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission
Merchants,
15 SOUTH COMMERCE STREET,
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H. & A. STROUSE & CO.,
Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
Hosiery, Clothing,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.
Fine Cutlery, &c.
6 SOUTH WATER ST. MOBILE, ALABAMA.

ELSWORTH, RUSSELL & CO.,
Dealers in
STOVES AND GRATES,
House Furnishing Goods,
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Also, manufacturers of
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware,
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BACON—Clear Sides, 16½
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in tierces, 16½
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Rice—Carolina—16½
Soda, 15; Coffee, 26 to 30; Imperial Tea, $2 25;
Flour, $11 50, $12 50, $14 50 to $17 00 per bbl.

—We also have—

STARCH, Irish Potatoes, Navy Beans, Cheese,
APPLES—Dried, Hominy, Dried Peaches,
NUTS, Macaroni, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Tea,
FANCY FINISH, Snuff (Garrett's at 50 cents per bottle)
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RAISINS, Flour, Soaps, Mackerel, Candles,
DRIED APPLE Stuffs, Wash Boards, Tubs, Buckets,
and splendid Butter, fresh and nice, Butter
CRACKERS & Soda Crackers, Smoking & Chewing Tobacco
BROOMS, Salt for stock and table use, Shot,
RICE, Moss Pork, Sardines, Preserves, Pepper,
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Boots and Shoes, of endless variety,
Hats and Caps,
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Children's Hats,
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We have entirely abolished the CREDIT SYSTEM, and hope our friends will not call for credit any longer, as they will positively be refused. Thanking for past favors, we feel ourselves constrained to say, that we will not be responsible for any debts contracted by others than ourselves, and we will not be responsible to the contractor of goods to us by others.

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NOTIONS,
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Dry Goods,
AND
NOTIONS.

MERIDIAN GAZETTE

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Wednesday, March 20, 1867.

Mr. Trumbull's bill for the relief of the Southern people, regardless of antecedents, has passed the Senate. The appropriation is one million dollars, and will be dispensed through the medium of the freedmen's bureau, if the bill becomes a law.

Hon. Wm. Yerger, Judge Wiley P. Harris, and Gen. T. J. Wharton, in their letters on the crisis, pursue a line of argument similar to that of Hon. Amos R. Johnson.

After a pretty general overflow of Chattanooga, in which houses were demolished and many lives lost, the flood is slowly subsiding, but the loss in property will reach $50,000, and upwards of thirty persons were drowned.

Gov. Pierpont in his message to the Virginia Legislature, convened in extra session, to consider the military bill, reviews the history of the past two years, during which time the Southern people had, unwisely, conducted themselves in the most offensive manner. He regrets the rejection of the constitutional amendment, and alludes to a confiscation act following the rejection of the propositions now offered. He wishes to escape this danger. Three-fourths of the people of Virginia were well disposed people, and the cause of irritation proceeded from a few. He therefore urges the acceptance of the situation, and the adoption of the course marked out in the measure just adopted by Congress.

☞ We see it stated that civil engineers are making a preliminary survey of the railroad route from Tunnel Station, on the Top Mountain road, to Belmont. This line of survey passes through Farmington, Fredericktown, Cape Girardeau to Belmont, the northern terminus of the Mobile and Ohio road.

The South Relieved of Its Debts.—We presume that as the Jacobins have decided that the communities of the South are not States, they will take occasion at an early day of the present session to make provision for the security of the debts of the late States. In extinguishing the political existence of those States, as States, they have, under the laws and usages of nations, made themselves responsible to the creditors of those States, and must assume and make provisions for their debts. This will probably add about five hundred millions to the national indebtedness. If the Southern States are States, the military bill is unconstitutional, and cannot be enforced. If their rights, as States, have been extinguished by the United States, then the United States have made themselves liable, and cannot escape the responsibility they have thus incurred. Territories cannot tax themselves, and cannot therefore be held to liability. Foreign creditors will be certain to make their demands upon the Government for payment of accruing interest, and their principal when due, and their claims will unquestionably be backed by their respective governments. This is one little mudpuddle the Jacobins have put their foot in.—*Louisville Courier.*

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The substance of this most important bill, will be found as follows:

Section 1 establishes the several District Courts of the United States as courts of bankruptcy, in addition to the other original jurisdiction they now have.

Section 2 gives the Circuit Courts equity power to supervise the proceedings of the District Courts in bankruptcy litigation and affairs, and in addition to this power gives them concurrent jurisdiction in the same matter.

Section 3 provides for the appointment by each Congressional District, upon the nomination of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, of one or more registers to be connected with the District Courts, whose duty it shall be to assist the District Judges in the performance of duty in bankruptcy cases. Bonds in $1,000, no interest in any of the suits, and ability to take the iron clad oath, are the prerquisites of each register.

Section 4 makes it the register's duty to adjudicate upon, receive surrenders in, and preside in bankrup cy proceedings. He is to compute property, dividends, assign pro rata shares to creditors, but bars him from committing for contempt or in acting in cases that go upon appeal.

Sections 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10, provide for the formula of legal proceedings in the Courts of Bankruptcy, a recapitulation of the practice now in vogue in other litigation.

Section 11 makes $300 the limit of debts on which to declare voluntary bankruptcy, requires the bankrupt to be or to become a citizen of the United States, forbids a transfer of property during pendency of proceedings, and demands full exhibit of debts and assets on the part of the voluntary bankrupt.

Sections 12, 13 and 14, provide that the action in bankruptcy shall go on should the bankrupt die, the same as if he were to exist; that the creditors shall appoint assignees in case of failure of the debtor to select, subject to the approval of the District Judge; that everything in transfer up to the assignee, whether of money, or accounts for distribution except: That there shall be excepted from the operation of the provisions of this section the necessary household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles and necessaries of such bankrupt as the said assignee shall designate and set apart, having reference in the amount to the family, condition and circumstances of the bankrupt, but altogether not to exceed in value, in any case, the sum of $500; and also the wearing apparel of such bankrupt, and that of his wife and children, and the uniform, arms, and equipments of any person who is or has been a soldier in the militia or in the service of the United States; and such other property as now is, or hereafter shall be, exempted from attachment or seizure, or levy on execution by the laws of the United States, and such other property, not included in the foregoing exceptions, as is exempted from levy and sale upon execution or other process or order of court, by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt has his domicile at the time of the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy or to an amount not exceeding that allowed by such State exemption laws in force in the year 1864: Provided, That the foregoing exemptions shall operate as a limitation upon the conveyance of the property of the bankrupt to his assignee, and in no case shall the property hereby excepted pass to the assignee, or the title of the bankrupt thereto be impaired or affected by any of the provisions of this act; and the determination of the assignee in the matter shall, on exception taken, be subject to the final decision of said court.

Sections 15, 16, 17 and 18, give the assignee full power to recover the property of the debtor; to be distributed by whomsoever held; require him to classify and separate the goods or other effects, empower the assignee to choose arbitrators in matters of disputed possession, and provide for the supervision over and power to remove the assignees by the District Judge for cause shown.

Sections 19, 20 and 21, ordain that claims be proved in the same manner as now against the estate of deceased persons; provide for set-off in mutual debts between debtor and claimant; forbids suits against the bankrupt by those creditors proving their claims, and provides that if any bankrupt shall, at the adjudication, be liable upon any bill of exchange, promissory note, or other obligation in respect of distinct contracts as a member of two or more firms carrying on separate and distinct trades, and having distinct estates to be wound up in bankruptcy, or as a sole trader and also as a member of a firm, the circumstance that such bankrupt is a member or in part composed of the same contractor is also one of the individuals with whom such contract and receipt of dividend in respect of such distinct contractors against the estates respectively liable upon such contracts.

Sections 22, 23 and 24, require verification by oath of all claims by creditors, bankruptcy under the act, and of creditors for that purpose, to be filed before the Register, or if in a foreign country, before the Consul or other diplomatic agent of the United States, and that investigation can be and must be made by the Judge in case of all doubtful claims.

Section 25 orders the oath and the ballot for distribution by the bankrupt, of all perishable property, the title in which is not in dispute.

Section 26 provides for the examination of the bankrupt by the court, either at its own option or at the request of the assignee, into his circumstances, and the payment of the bankrupt who is punishable for contempt for non-compliance with the order for examination and for good cause shown the wife of the bankrupt may be called and similarly examined.

Section 27 provides for priority of claims as follows: First, servants' wages under $50. Second, All the creditors pro rata without any preference either from amount or character, except that in cases wherein the bankrupt became bail, surety, or guarantee for another, the commissioners of the latter with the conditions must be shown before the claim is allowed.

At the expiration of three months from the date of the adjudication of bankruptcy in any case, or as much earlier as the court may direct, the court, unless previously determined, shall call a general meeting of the creditors, of which due notice shall be given, and the assignee shall then produce his vouchers for all payments for which vouchers shall be required by any rule of the court; he shall also produce the books of the bankrupt's creditors and property as amended, duly verified by the bankrupt, with a statement of the whole estate of the bankrupt, as then ascertained of the property recovered and of the property outstanding, also what debts or claims have been determined, and what are still undetermined, and what sums remain in his hands. At such meeting the majority in value of the creditors present shall determine whether and what part of the net proceeds of the estate, after deducting and retaining sufficient to pay the debts which are undetermined claims which, by reason of the distance residence of the creditor, or for other sufficient reason, have not been brought into the proof, expenses and contingencies, shall be divided among the creditors; but unless at least one-half in number of the creditors shall attend such meeting, either in person or by attorney, it shall be the duty of the assignee so to determine. In case a dividend is ordered, the Register shall, within ten days after such meeting, prepare a list of creditors entitled to dividend, and shall calculate and set down the sum to the credit of each creditor who has proved his claim the dividend to which he is entitled out of the funds in the hands of the assignee for dividend, and shall forward by mail to every creditor a statement of the dividend to which he is entitled, and such creditor shall be paid by the assignee in such manner as the court may direct.

Section 28 provides that the like proceedings shall be had at the expiration of the next three months, or earlier if practible, and a third meeting of the creditors shall then be called by the Court, and a final dividend then declared, unless any action a t law or suit in equity be pending, or unless some other matters or effects of the debtor afterward come to the hands of the assignee, in which case the assignee shall, as soon as may be, convert such estate or effects into money, and within two months after the same shall be so converted, the same shall be dividend in manner aforesaid.—Further dividends shall be made in like manner as often as occasion requires, and, after the third meeting of creditors, no further meeting shall be called unless ordered by the Court. If at any time there shall be in the hands of the assignee any outstanding debts or other property due or belonging to the estate, which cannot be collected and received by the assignee without unreasonable or inconvenient delay or expense, the assignee may, under the direction of the court, sell and assign such debts or other property in such manner as the court shall order. No dividend already declared shall be disturbed by reason of debts being subsequently proved, but the creditor proving such debt shall be entitled to a dividend, equal to those already received by the other creditors, before any further payment is made to the latter. Preparatory to the final dividend, the assignee shall submit his account to the court, and file the same and give notice to the creditors of such filing; and shall also give notice that he will apply for a settlement of his account, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee at a time to be specified in such notice, and at such time the court shall audit and pass the accounts of the assignee, and such assignee shall if required by the court, examined as to the truth of such account, and if found correct he shall thereby be discharged from all liability as assignee to any creditor of the bankrupt. The court shall thereupon order a dividend of the assets and debts, or such part thereof as it sees fit, among such of the creditors as have proved their claims, in proportion to the respective amount of their said debts. In addition to all expense necessarily incurred by him in the execution of his trust, in any case, the assignee shall be entitled to an allowance for his services in such case, on all moneys received and paid out by him thereof, for any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, five per centum thereon; for any larger sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, two and a half per centum on the excess over five thousand dollars; and if, at any time there shall not be in the hands a sufficient amount of money to defray the necessary expenses required for further execution of this trust, he shall not be obliged to proceed therein until the necessary funds are advanced or satisfactorily secured to him. If, by accident, mistake, or other cause, without fault of the assignee, either or both of the said second and third meetings should not be held within the time limited, the court may, upon motion of any interested party, order such meetings, with like effect as to the validity of the proceedings as if the meeting had been duly held. In the order for dividend under this section the following claims shall be entitled to priority or preference, and in the first part in the following order:

First. The fees, costs, and expenses of the and the several persons in the service of the court, and for the care and custody of property, as herein provided.

Second. All debts due to the United States, and all taxes and assessments under the laws thereof.

Third. All debts due to the State in which the proceedings in bankruptcy are pending, and all taxes and assessments made under the laws of such state.

Fourth. Wages due to any operative, clerk or domestic servant, to an amount not exceeding $50 for labor performed within six months next preceding the filing of the petition in case of proceeding in bankruptcy.

Fifth. All debts due to any persons who by the laws of the United States are entitled to a priority or preference, in like manner as if the act had not been passed. Always provided, that nothing in this section shall be held to interfere with the assessments and collection of taxes by the authority of the United States or any State.

Section 29 provides for the full discharge of the bankrupt six months after compliance with the above conditions, except no bankruptcy and good faith.

Section 30 declares that no one shall be entitled a second time to the benefits of this act, unless a sum sufficient to pay 70 per centum of his debts, unless upon the written assent of three fourths of his creditors in value.

Section 31 provides that any creditor opposing the discharge of any bankrupt, may file a specification in writing of the grounds of his opposition, and the court may, in its discretion, order any question of fact so presented, to be tried at a stated session of the District Court.

Sections 32, 33 and 35, forbid the benefits of bankruptcy to one whose debts have accrued from their fulness when in a fiduciary capacity, and provide for the fail and final discharge if the honest bankrupt as follows:

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—
DISTRICT OF——. Whereas——has been duly adjudged a bankrupt, under the act of Congress establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, and appears to have performed to all the requirements of law in such behalf, it is therefore ordered by the Court that said——be forever discharged from all debts and claims which by said act are made provable against his estate, and which existed on the——day of——, on which day the petition for adjudication was filed by (or against) him; excepting such debts, if any, as are by said act excepted from the operation of a discharge in bankruptcy. Given under my hand as clerk of the court, at——, in the same district, this——day of——, A. D.——.

(Seal.)

Section 36 and 37 provide for the extension of the acts to parties in partnership, and for the liability of the assignee of property as now obtains in ordinary winding up of partnership concerns.

Section 38 requires the due filing of all papers in the case in the order of their debate, and classified as to title of subject matter.

Section 39, 40, 41 and 42 provide that persons about with intent to defraud creditors or who take any method to forestall the legal service of just and proved claims against them, are to have their property proceeded against at the demands of creditors, who are to follow the same measure they would were the bankruptcy upon voluntary application.

In which case service of one notice upon such debtor to appear is to be made in the same way, either by personal waiting upon, or by publication, as is now pursued in civil state actions; his non-appearance within the time specified, causing the claims to go against him by default, which can afterward be remedied for cause shown.

Sec. 43. And be it further enacted, That if any meeting of creditors to be specially called for that purpose, and of which previous notice shall have been given for such length of time as the Court shall resolve that it is for the interest of the general body of the creditors that the estate of the bankrupt should be wound up and settled, and distribution made—it shall be lawful for the creditors to certify and report such resolution to the Court, and to nominate one or more Trustees to take and hold and distribute the estate, under the direction of such committee. If it shall appear to the Court after hearing the bankrupt and such creditors as may desire to be heard, that the resolution was duly passed, and that the interests of the creditors will be promoted thereby, it shall confirm the same; and upon the execution and filing by or on behalf of three-fourths in value of all the creditors whose claims have been proved or a consent that the estate of the bankrupt be wound up and settled by such trustees according to the terms of such resolution, the bankrupt or his assignee in bankruptcy, if appointed, as the case may be, shall, under the direction of the Court, convey, transfer, and deliver all the property and estate of the bankrupt to the said trustee or trustees, who shall, upon such conveyance and transfer, have and hold to the same manner, and with the same powers and rights, as the assignee in the bankrupt would have had or held in the same as if no proceedings in bankruptcy had been taken; or as the case may be, such bankruptcy shall cease. If such resolution not be so passed, and such consent and the proceedings thereunder, shall be so filed, any dissenting or any creditor whose debt is provable who has not signed the same as if he had signed the same, and any other creditor whose debt is provable, is not proved, as if he had proved it; and the court, by order, shall direct all acts and things necessary to be done to carry into effect the resolution of the creditors, and the said trustees shall proceed to wind up and settle the estate under the direction and inspection of such committee of the creditors, and the winding up and settlement of any estate under the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be proceedings in bankruptcy under this act; and the said trustees shall have all the rights and powers of assignees in bankruptcy. The court, in the application of such trustees, shall have power to summon and examine, on oath, any witness, the bankrupt, and any creditor, and any person interested to the estate, or known or suspected of having in his possession any of the estate of the bankrupt, or any other person whose examination may be material or necessary to aid the trustees in the execution of their trust, and to require the production of books and papers [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TRI-WEEKLY GAZETTE

Published Wednesday & Saturday by J. GIBSON.

J. J. SHANNON,.....Editor

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Wednesday, March 30, 1867

The Supplemental Bill.

The supplement to the military bill to facilitate restoration, recently introduced by Senator Wilson, and referred to the Judiciary Committee, passed the Senate at half past eleven o'clock on the 17th, and now goes to the House, where it will unquestionably be concurred in. This bill explains and carries into effect the provisions of the military law. It provides that before September the Brigadiers shall cause a registration of citizens who shall have taken the following oath:

I do solemnly swear, (or affirm,) in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of ——; that I have resided in said State for —— months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of ——, (or the parish of ——,) in said State, and am twenty-one years old; have not been disfranchised for participating in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of the State or United States; have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof; will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, to encourage others to do so. So help me God.

The registration completed, and at least thirty days notice given by the "awful Brigadier," an election for delegates to a Convention to establish a Constitution and civil government will be held, the General giving representation in rates of voters registered. The General shall ascertain and declare the total vote for or against the Convention; and if a majority of the votes be for a Convention, loyal officers or persons, sufficient to superintend an election, shall be appointed, who are to declare who have been elected delegates by a plurality of votes. Then a proclamation will be issued by the General notifying the delegates to assemble at a certain time and place. The Convention, after reorganization, will decide if it is the wish of the people to frame a Constitution and civil government according to the provisions of the military bill and the supplementary act. If the Convention determines to comply with the law, it will immediately proceed to frame a Constitution, which shall subsequently be submitted to the registered voters for ratification. If ratified by a majority of them, the President of the Convention shall forthwith transmit the Constitution to Congress if in session, or if not in session, immediately on next assembling; and if it is announced by Congress to be in conformity with the laws passed to provide for the reconstruction of the Southern States, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom.

Thus it will be seen that Congress has saved some of our citizens the "degradation and dishonor" they think inseparable from a voluntary ratification of the Congressional mode of reconstruction and restoration, by giving the "military" power to call the Convention and direct its management. The people must now decide between a convention of negroes or whites. The conditions of the Sherman-Wilson bills will be forced upon us. There is no alternative but acceptance; the Brigadiers will call the conventions, and if we fail to watch the polls, the negroes will carry the day and participate in framing a Constitution for their *late masters*. We must seriously consider the question now. The law is before us, and the "officers" appointed to execute it. What shall we do? Fold our arms and adopt the policy of masterly inactivity, while the negroes frame a Constitution, or endeavor to preserve the little wreck saved from the war, by making a strong effort to control the Convention, in selecting liberal and enlightened men whose legislation would not be tainted with the hatred and malice of New England. We counsel coolness and grave consideration. Let the people put on their "thinking caps," and after surveying the field determine what to do. The supreme law is no longer the will of the people. It is hushed by the tread —stern and proud—of power, and no matter how disastrous in its present consequences, or fraught with untold mischief in the future, we must yield. The picture is sad and strange to look upon, but the world has seen just such things before. The people of the United States have not grown in political capacity as their country has increased in population, wealth and importance, and hence the difference between the times that were and the times that are. The North has outgrown the principles of our forefathers, sealing the doom of our republican institutions in America, and we must now prepare for the formation of a government where there will be less "equality of men and sovereignty of the people." Probably in the transition a William the Silent may appear to free the South from the manifold gyves that now bind her.

The ambition of Gen. James R. Chalmers has run off with his better judgment. He has deemed it necessary to address Reverdy Johnson a letter, commending the course of that gentleman in voting for the military bill, and regretting the strictures which have been passed upon the Senator in consequence of his vote. Chalmers is the first Mississippian we have heard of endorsing this iniquitous act of legislation. We commend him to the attention of John Sherman, who will probably have the "disability" removed in his case.

There was a Union meeting in Selma last week, in which such men as Hon. Alex. White, Col. M. J. Williams, of the Times, Judge Reese, Gen. Conoley and others participated. After some squabbling over the resolutions, they were referred to a committee to report at an adjourned meeting to be held on next Monday. One of the resolutions pledges a strict adherence to all the laws, or parts of laws, passed by Congress to govern the States or Union, declaring it the duty of the people to uphold the Union *wright or wrong*. The Selma folks are going a little too far.

☞The Mississippian states on what it deems undoubted authority, that Judge Sharkey telegraphed Gov. Humphreys the other day for permission to file a bill, in the name of the State of Mississippi, to enjoin all proceedings to subject the people of this State to military rule, under the recent act of Congress, and that the Governor immediately replied, giving the desired authority. Since then the Governor has received a telegram from Judge Sharkey upon the subject, stating that the "prospects are good."

☞Washington dispatches tells us delegations from the Southern States to consult with the Government relative to reconstruction business, continue to arrive. The Georgia delegation which is daily looked for, is charged by the Legislature of that State to inquire into the validity of the State debt created since the war. If the government was illegal, no authority existed for issuing bonds. Since the war, Georgia has consolidated all State debts in new bonds. The question is, are these affected by declared illegality of the government.

A ROBBER ARRESTED.—Paul Nelson, a big black negro has been arrested in Jackson. Some of the goods stolen from different persons during the last few weeks, were found in a shantie occupied by two freedwomen. They were arrested, and are now in custody. Among the plunder was Mr. Sandel's satchel and contents, Capt. Estelle's portfolio, containing valuable papers, some silver plate, carpenter's tools, etc., all stolen and deposited at this den by the occupants or their confederates.

☞An exchange informs us that in building a chimney, you should put salt in the mortar with which the intercourses of brick are to be laid. The effect will be that there will never be any accumulation of soot in that chimney. The philosophy is: The salt in the mortar exposed, absorbs the moisture every damp day and hence the soot thus becoming damp falls down the fire-place. Our readers should preserve this item. A trial will cost nothing more than a few cents, and may save you thousands of dollars.

☞The editor of the Natchez Courier appeals to his citizens to be "up and doing." He wants a railroad to connect with that between New Orleans and Jackson, and when that is done, build another from Vidalia, reaching westward through the rich districts of Louisiana. He thinks $500,000 would insure the building of a road to Brookhaven, and argues that wayside towns would be glad to contribute to the project.

"HOW DO THEY DO IT?"—The Montgomery Advertiser says under this head: "Some people wonder how it is that a few business men make a heap of money while others are soon sold out by the Sheriff. The secret lies in two words—*printer's ink*. Cast a glance at our advertising columns and it will not take long to ascertain who is making money fast in the city of Montgomery. That's so!" And it is the case too in every other city.

☞John Sherman, author of the Military bill, introduced a joint resolution the other day removing disability from holding office from Joe Brown, of Georgia, and R. M. Patton, of Alabama. The resolution went to the Judiciary Committee. If this is not intended as "a reward for action," 'twill do very well.

☞Commenting on the act of Congress prescribing that re-organization in the Southern States shall take place on the basis of "equal suffrage," the Cincinnati Gazette, a Radical paper, deprecates the fact that it will increase their representation while nothing will be added to Northern representation —the States of that section having refused to adopt negro suffrage though the same be forced it upon the South. And the Gazette bitterly says: "It will be queer if we shall have the physic which, in the name of justice we have prescribed for the rebel States, *returnet to our own bowels through our unfaithfulness to our professions.*"

AIMS FOR TENNESSEE.—In the Senate the other day, Mr. Wilson from the Military Committe, reported back the resolution declaring, that whereas arms and equipments for the militia of the State of Tennessee were taken and destroyed by the Confederate authorities during the war, and it being represented by the Executive of that State that in order to enforce the laws in that State, he deems it necessary to employ militia, therefore the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to furnish arms and equipments for 2,500 militia.

RUMORED CHANGE IN THE CABINET.—The Hon. John B. Haskins, of New York, who had an interview with the President on the 28th ultimo, is confident that an early change in the Cabinet will be made. He thinks the new Cabinet will stand as follows: Secretary of State, Charles Francis Adams; Secretary of the Treasury, Hugh McCulloch; Secretary of War, General Meade; Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Farragut; Secretary of the Interior, Wm. Aiken; Attorney-General, Alexander H. Stephens; Postmaster-General, Horace Greeley.

FULLERTON UNDER ARREST.—Gen. Fullerton, formerly of the Freedmen's Bureau, has reached Washington in custody of the Sergeant-at-arms of the House. It appears that a subpœna was some time since issued for Fullerton to appear before the Judiciary Committee to testify on the impeachment business. He succeeded in eluding service by keeping concealed, but was at last arrested in St. Louis.

A MERCHANT SHOT.—In Selma on the 15th, Ed. Ikelbeimer, one of the principal dry goods merchants of the place was shot while attending to business by J. Wm. Craig, a drunken man from the country, and seriously hurt in the groin. Craig has been arrested.

In the Louisiana Senate last week, resolutions were adopted appropriating a sum of money for the purpose of defraying the expenses of test litigation on the military bill and passed, as far as the rules would permit, by a very decisive vote. The resolutions likewise provided for the appointment of a commission, to whom the whole subject is to be confided; the commission to be composed of three Representatives and two Senators, the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate.

☞Admiral Tegethoff, of the Austrian Navy, who sunk the great iron frigate Ré d'Italia at the battle of Lissa, is the object of many attentions at the St. Louis Hotel. The number of Austrian vessels in that engagement, was twenty-seven; of Italian, about the same. The Re d'Italia was built by Mr. Webb, of New York, and iron plates throughout, but she gave way to the keel, and had a hole of one hundred and twenty-seven square feet made in her, and she sunk immediately. Her consort and her magazine fired and was blown up. Admiral T. is on a tour of pleasure and observation in the United States, and came hither by way of Charleston and Savannah. He speaks the English very fluently, the German, Italian, Greek and Arabic, as do many of the Naval officers serving in the Adriatic. *N. O. Picayune.*

ANOTHER TERRIBLE STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—From the officers of the steamer St. Patrick we learn the following particulars of another terrible calamity, in the sinking of the steamer Mercury, which took place the night of the 13th inst., in a new cut-off in the Arkansas river. She was descending the river and ran into a snag, causing her to fill rapidly and sink in a very short time. She had a full trip of passengers, fifty or seventy-five of whom are reported to have met with the watery grave. The scene was truly appalling, the country being represented as entirely inundated by the overflow, in that vicinity, and no succor at hand.—*Vicksburg Herald, 15th.*

The letter of Hon. Wiley P. Harris is one of the clearest papers we have had the good fortune to peruse in many a day. In the fewest words he has covered the whole ground. Duty to ourselves, to our suffering section and to posterity, demands acquiescence on our part in the action of Congress. The utter futility of hoping for relief from the Supreme Court is plainly exhibited, and the public mind should at once be disabused of such a fallacy.—*V. Herald.*

A "veteran student of human nature" says: "If one wants a flirt, take a brunette; if one wants a cook take a blonde. If one wants a wife take neither.

PLANT CORN.—The Tupelo Mississippian thinks if our farmers could but see the starving thousands of men, women and the ten military ridden States; could they but know with what persevering energy the philanthropic men at the South and North are pushing forward supplies to them; and could they hear the piteous cries of women and children, once happy in their peaceful southern homes, but now the husband and father are gone from them, his bones, albeit, bleaching on some battlefield, and they starving, actually starving, they would PLANT CORN.

The presses of the South are advising the people to plant an abundance of corn. The advise is good. Every planter should see to it, first, that his barnes are well filled, and his woodlands and pastures well stocked with cattle. They should prepare to stand a siege of two or three years—not a warlike one, of course, but of those elements of ruin now being loosed in their midst. Under military law they have little use for cotton. To expend their labor and resources in its production, and then have to abandon it in the fields, will not pay. Just a little cotton, enough to purchase those articles they cannot produce, would be the part of wisdom.

☞The Columbus Index advices its patrons that the daily will hereafter be discontinued and a resumption of the Tri-Weekly Index take its place.

☞A large fire broke out in Howard's Row in Memphis, on the night of the 15th, destroying property to the amount of one million and a half of dollars.

☞Six prisoners made their escape from the Natchez jail one night last week.

☞President Johnson told the Virginia delegation he trusted the reconstruction act would have the effect of alleviating much of the bitterness of feeling among the Southern people.

Letter from T. J. Wharton.

Our columns to-day contain the reply of Hon. T. J. Wharton, late Attorney General of this State, to the letter of inquiry addressed to him in connection with others, on the 8th inst. The reader will be gratified that the reluctance of Mr. Wharton to appear before the public, has yielded to the sense of duty. While expressing his repugnance to both the alternatives forced upon the South by the recent legislation of Congress, he does not hesitate to declare his conviction as to the choice we should make between them; and in support of his conclusion, he presents a chain of reasoning which we consider conclusive and unanswerable. They who have formed opinions in accord with his own, will be strengthened in their position by his arguments; and they who have been led hastily to the formation of opposite conclusions, are invited calmly to consider them. We assume that it is the aim of every one to adopt that course which will best promote the welfare of our suffering people. —Clarion.

Whom Not to Marry.

A Southern editor expresses himself annoyed in behalf of the the fair sex, at the reception of the following, and yet, inconsistently publishes it:

Never marry a woman whose love for you will depend upon the gratification of her wishes, or of her love of power. For however ardently she may profess an attachment to you, or extol you to others, or take pride in hearing your good qualities discussed, you may rest assured that the moment you interfere with what she considers her sole prerogative, even though it be in the discharge of a solemn duty, or an exercise of the rights, which, a protector and provider for your family, you possess, both in law and equity, then she will hate you as cordially as she loved, and not be at all backward in calling you very ugly names to your face. No matter for your excuses, or for your disclaimers of malicious or spiteful intent —you are a lost man, so far as your domestic peace is concerned—talk my word for it.

BUTLER AND BRICK POMEROY.—The following is from a New Orleans letter to the Mobile News. It meets our views exactly:

"Brick" lectured here last night upon "Butler and Spoons," with other topics connected with the hero of Little Bethel and New Orleans. I do not mean to apologize for Butler when I say that abuse of him may be carried too far. Paganini could play better upon four strings, and had he confined himself to concetring all the time people would have soon tired of his violin. Besides, shame is to be carried beyond all bounds. It is well enough to keep "spoons" before the hero's eyes, but to get up a reputation for painting spoons and nothing else does not seem just to the thing. Mr. Pomeroy seems to have been successful here, judging by the newspaper reports. He is to repeat his "talk about spoons" at an early day.

Mississippi will not abjure the counsel of her sons to whom she always looked in time of peril. We have heard from some of them and trust others will speak out. In the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom. —*Vicksburg Herald.*

An exchange says, that in Georgia, "thousands of women and children are absolutely without shelter of their own, and the few places spared by the horrors of war, are overcrowded with objects of charity." * * * "All the people you meet are pale, haggard, feebless and downcast." Rather a gloomy picture of Georgia.

The young lady that kept her word has found it very useful.

The Fenians Rising in England.

A cable telegram, dated London, March 7, gives the following particulars of the insurrectionary movement in Ireland:

Dispatches received during the day, from Dublin and Cork, give the following particulars of the last outbreak in Ireland: The fight took place Tuesday night at Talaght, about eight miles south of Dublin, between armed police and a large body of Fenians, one of the latter was killed and five wounded. The police captured eighty prisoners and six loads of ammunition, and up to dark to-day over two hundred additional arrests have been brought into Dublin. The main body of the Fenians engaged in the fight retreated to the hills north of Dublin, with Lord Strathmore, commander of the British forces in Ireland, in vigorous pursuit. The police station at Kilmack, nineteen miles south of Limerick, was attacked by two hundred Fenians, who were repulsed, leaving three of their number on the field and losing fourteen prisoners. The barracks of the police at Dremore, county of Down, in the North, had been fired by an incendiary and totally destroyed. The manager of the Union and a police messenger had been shot in Dromore.

Reports from Dublin state that the Fenians appear well supplied with rations and seem to have risen in all parts of Ireland. They attacked the Coast Guard stationed at Killegah, in the county of Clare, and took away their arms. Assaults had been made upon Carrick-on-Suir Fort, in Wicklow county, and that at Holly Cross, and they supplied themselves with arms from all these places. The excitement in Tipperary is intense. Gen. Gleason is reported there.

Tinkering.

We have had now ten tariffs in five years, besides the one now pending. Here is the list:

"1. The act of Mach 2, 1861, which nearly doubled the taxes on foreign goods imposed by the tariff act of May 3, 1857.

"2. The act of August 5, 1861, which increased the duties levied by the previous act.

"3. The act of Dec. 24, 1861, providing for higher duties.

"4. The act of July 15, 1862, providing for still higher duties.

"5. The act of March 3, 1863, which imposed still higher duties.

"6. The act of June 30, 1864, which imposed much higher duties on nearly everything.

"7. The act of March 3, 1865, which imposed yet higher duties on some things.

"8. The act of March 14, 1866, which imposed additional duties on various things.

"9. The act of May 16, 1866, which imposed more duties on some articles.

"10. Lastly, the act of July 28, 1866, which imposed from four to twenty per cent. *additional duty* on everything.

And now Congress is tinkering at the eleventh bill. What is the use of such trifling? Why not at once abolish all intercourse with foreign nations, close the ports of the United States except to coastwise traffic, and appropriate—millions for the construction of a Chinese wall, one hundred feet high, and five hundred feet thick, around the land boundaries of the United States?

This is what it means, and it is mere trifling and tinkering, and beating about the bush to do less. Let us have a tariff for all purposes, or the whole force of the United States Navy be employed to bombard merchantmen bringing the products of foreign countries to our ports.

THE LAW OF HOMICIDE.—You may repel by force in the defence of your person, habitation or property, against any one who manifestly intends, or endeavors by violence or surprise to commit a known felony; such as rape, robbery, arson, burglary, and the like. But to justify your killing a man, there must be actual danger; the danger must not be imaginary, but reasonable well-grounded, is not sufficient without some "over tact." If, therefore, you kill a man who is lying in wait, you will not be excused. You must first flee, make an attack upon you, assault, strike, or commit some other unless you can justify a full conviction, on your own mind, that if you do not do so your own life will be taken from you. In the course of a sudden affray you may protect your person by killing your assailant, provided you had no other probable or possible means of escaping from him. If you are walking along a dark lane, and are attacked by garroters, it is your duty to make your escape from them if you can; you should retreat as far as you conveniently or safely can before you turn upon them; and if you cannot retreat or cannot yield a step, without manifest danger of your life or enormous bodily harm, then you may shoot the villians as one. You may kill a garroter while he is committing the offence, but you must not shoot him after the fray is over, or when he is running away, for that is revenge, not self-defence. And you should bear in mind that you cannot kill a man for a crime unless it is accompanied by force or violence; you are not justified, for instance, in killing a man found in the act of picking your pocket. If a man break open your house at night, that is between 9 p. m. and 6 a. m. of the following morning, you may kill him; but if a man breaks open your house in the day time, you must not kill him unless the offence is accompanied by robbery also, and it is not essential that an essential felony is about to be committed to justify the killing. It is well to know these things.

Why does the new moon remind one of a giddy girl?—Because she's too young to shave much reflection.

An inveterate old bachelor says ships are called "she's" because they always keep a man on the look out.

It is a part of the Boston creed that one who is born in that city does not need to be born again.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

RICHMOND, March 16.—Mr. Bollenger, chairman of the committee recently sent to Washington, read the following report to the Senate of Virginia.

Your committee, appointed to confer with the Government at Washington as to whether the convention proposed to be called by the General Assembly of Virginia would be considered and recognized as a legal mode of holding a convention under the act of Congress passed March 2, 1867, have the honor to report that they repaired to Washington, were politely and kindly received by the authorities, and invited by the prominent members of Congress to make suggestions of amendments to the pending question before Congress, being a supplementary bill to the act aforesaid, which suggestions they made, and if adopted, will materially soften its terms and render them more conciliatory.

Your committee retain the opinion that a convention] bill passed by the General Assembly of Virginia, so far as in conformity to and not in conflict with the act of Congress aforesaid, would be recognized by the authorities as tending to produce harmony.

Your committee are further satisfied, from their interview with the authorities at Washington, that the demonstration made by the Legislature of Virginia, in favor of forming a constitution as required by law, promptly and in good faith, is having the most salutary effect, in softening the asperity of prevailing opinion, and in restoring the tone of sentiment towards the people of the State.—The desire expressed was that we should at once comply with the conditions imposed, and that we resorted to our rights in the Union, with representation in Congress.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Prime Woodruff, the famous jockey, is dead.

CARLISLE, PA., March 16.—The soldiers and citizens had a regular battle. The citizens shot are Messrs. Stewart, Thomas Zimmerman and Jacob Small. Killed —A. Hunsicle.

Two soldiers shot—one mortally.

LOUISVILLE, March 16.—The river is falling slowly, having receded eight inches since yesterday. Weather cold and growing colder, with about an inch of snow.

The bridge over Bacon Creek, on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, was flushed this morning. Trains will pass over it in eight days. Operations on the Memphis branch are suspended, as the road along the Cumberland is under water.

It is reported that the crew of the Mercury, recently sunk in the Arkansas river, were cut off. They will probably be here on Saturday.

It is reported that the Alice V—— was sunk near Memphis on Friday. No lives lost. She was an old boat.

CAIRO, March 16.—Smithland, Ky., is inundated, and there is suffering among the people. Some houses have been washed away, and many families have taken refuge in the Courthouse.

LIVERPOOL, March 16.—The Great Eastern sails on the 21st for New York.

LONDON, March 16.—A large number of troops have been sent to Liverpool as a precaution again t the apprehended Fenian rising there.

A large number of Fenians, captured in Ireland, have been committed for high treason.

Earl Derby has announced that the Fenian question has been settled.

LONDON, March 16.—Evening.—A general rising of the Fenians in Ireland is expected to take place to-morrow—St. Patrick's day. The Government, which is fully informed of the movements of the Fenians, is believed to be able to suppress all insurrections before they assume very formidable proportions.

The emigration from Cork for the past few days has been extremely large. Many of the emigrants were recognized as having been connected with the Fenian uprising near Killarney. It is supposed that this universal exodus is caused, in part at least, by anticipated bloodshed.

PARIS, March 16.—Gen Castelneau, the Emperor's aid de-camp, recently in Mexico, has returned.

The Moniteur's official article says that Marshal Bezaine and the last of the French troops leave Mexico on the 10th of March.

VIENNA, March 16.—Southern dispatches announce the Turks victorious over the rebels in the valley.

Dispatches have been received which announce that the Turkish Government has consented to the return of certain exiled Cretans.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Gen. Sickles leaves Raleigh to-day per steamer for his headquarters.

Mr. Stevens has a four column speech in type advising confiscation and the Freedmen's Homestead law.

NEW YORK, March 17.—A sensational Fenian scare states that Roberts and his Fenians are making extensive preparations for an new Canadian campaign. They possess 22,000 breech loadings and 15,000 to 18,000 men will cross into Canada at the orders of Roberts as soon as transportation can be furnished. The objective point will be Montreal, but Kingston and Toronto will also be attacked.

RICHMOND, March 17.—General Schofield has suspended the municipal election at Fredericksburg. He will probably do the same all over the State, and old officers will hold over.

CAIRO, March 17.—There is great suffering at Mound City in consequences of the inundation of that town. Provisions and money are being sent from here for the relief of the sufferers.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—The Democratic State Central Committee will publish a request to the Democracy of the several Congressional Districts to appoint delegates to the Annual Convention at Louisville on May 7th.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—There has been an avalanche at Kearsage, Nevada, killing one person and destroying nine houses.

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—No disturbance are reported by the Fenians to-day as was feared, and the city is entirely tranquil.

DUBLIN, March 17.—The apprehended disturbances failed. Dispatches from all quarters report everything quiet.

LONDON, March 17.—The reform bill which is to be brought into Parliament by the Government to-morrow, will give the right of suffrage to rate paying householders of every years residence; to men paying one pound yearly taxes, or having thirty pounds in the savings bank, or fifty pounds in the funds; and to all members of the learned professions and are quotes of the universities. The bill also provides for a fifteen pound franchise in the counties.

An unusual freshet has been making great havoc among the manufactories at Cocheco, Somersworth, Dame, Nichols mills, cotton mills, paper mills and other establishments, have been swept away in whole or in part, and goods possibly very like scattered for miles over the country and in the swamps, whither the fragments have been carried by the rushing torrents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

METHODIST CHURCH.

Friday and Saturday, March 22d and 23d.

ALSO SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK.

The Two Most Remarkable Exhibitions of the Age.

The Celebrated Milton ian Tableaux of

Paradise Lost!

The same which has attracted so much attention in all the large cities of the South the past year. Together with the late European sensation, by Gustav Doan and JUDY MARTIN. Tableaux of

THE APOCALYPSE

OR THE

Book of Revelations Illustrated!

PRICE OF ADMISSION.....50.00
CHILDREN.....25

☞ Exhibition Commences at 8 o'clock.

THE

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE,

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI,

Situated near the

New Orleans and Jackson R. R. Depot,

Is open for the accommodation of

Travelers, Boarders & Lodgers.

THIS is the most pleasant House of Entertainment in the City.

Superior accommodations to the Traveling Public, both as to fare and to Permanent Boarders.

The Rooms and Fare cannot be excelled in the City. (45) H. B. SMYTH.

THE RUBY,

Front St., between Lee & Johnson Avenues,

MERIDIAN, MISS.

A FIRST CLASS BAR ROOM, where the public can always procure the very best Foreign and Domestic Liquors in any style desired.

Free Lunch every day at 11 o'clock.
mar26wtf W. R. SWITZER.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore ex sting under the name and style of Johnson & Holden is this day dissolved by mutual consent. G. W. Holden is alone authorized to settle the business and to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

G. W. HOLDEN,
W. JOHNSON.

Enterprise, Miss., March 18th, 1867.

J. W. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

mar26wtfm

Patton House,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,

W. S. PATTON, PROP'R.

mar2'wtf

Ragsdale House,

ON THE HILL,

On the East Side of the Railroad

I always open for transient and permanent boarders, day and night. My rooms are large and well furnished, and the proprietor is making additions and improvements continually.

Remember "Ragsdale House," east side of Railroad track. mar19ly

Guardian Sale.

By virtue of an order obtained from the Honorable Probate Court of Lauderdale county, at the November term, 1867, the undersigned, Guardian of William McShan, will proceed to sell, in the city of Meridian, on Saturday, the 20th April, the undivided half interest of block No. 5, of McLemore's plat, it being part of north-east quarter of south-east quarter of Section 13, Township 5, Range 15 East, containing two acres more or less. Terms of sale cash.

The other undivided half interest can be purchased at private sale at the same time and place.

W. McSHAN.
W. P. Evans, Att'y. mar18w4t

Dissolution.

THE firm of Chandler, Lockard & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. A. McKay will settle all the business of the firm, and will still be conducted under the style as heretofore, being composed of the undersigned, E. Lockard and J. L. Chandler.

CHANDLER, LOCKARD & CO.
March 18, '67.

Free School at Meridian.

THE undersigned proposes to establish at Meridian, a Free School for the education of orphans and the children of the poor. A lot has been given for the building, and more donations promised. Contributions are respectfully solicited. Money, lumber, labor, material—anything in short, which will enable him to erect the School House and furnish it will be gratefully received. All to be done for the love of Christ.

R. C. HARRIS,
Box 55 P. O.

Just Received and for Sale Very Cheap.

FRESH Garden Seed.

MESS Pork, (A No 1).

HAMS, Sugar cured. (30z)

SUGAR, white crushed. 22c.

BUTTER, superior (wrapt in Roll's).

FLOUR, family extra &c.

CALICO, Domestic 15c.

A new supply just from the North, for
JNO. C. HALL.
21 2 story white store on west side of Jail.

DR. S. K. SMITH,

Surgeon Dentist,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

CONTINUES to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. Office over Harvey's store, corner front street and Johnson's Avenue. mar13ewtf

Last Round.

THE undersigned will meet the tax payers of Lauderdale county, at the following times and places, for the purpose of receiving the tax of the present year, to-wit:

Meridian, 13th, 15th, and 14th March.
Daleville, 16th " "
Wire Mill, 18th " "
Enterprise, 19th " "
Lauderdale Station, 20th and 27th " "
Marion, 21st " "
McWilliams' store, 23rd " "
Collinsville, 25th " April.
Bailey's, 26th " "
Bonhomie, 27th " "
Chunkeyville 29th and 30th " "
Quitman Depot, 1st May.

JNO. R. KING, Sheriff.
By JNO. C. HALL, Deputy.

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Semi-Weekly, (in advance) per annum.....$5 00
" " six months.... 3 00
Weekly, " " per annum..... 2 00
" " If not in advance..... 3 00
☞ We will send six copies of the Weekly Gazette to one Post Office on the receipt of $10.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
In the Semi-Weekly, one square first insertion $1 00; for each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. All advertisements considered due after first insertion.
Business cards will be published three months for $10; six months $15, twelve months $25.
☞ Advertisements for the Weekly will be charged at the same rates, but a discount will be allowed of 25 per cent. to those who advertise in both issues.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Wednesday, - - March 20, 1867

TOMBIGBEE PRESBYTERY.—The Spring meeting of the Tombigbee Presbytery will be held in Meridian, commencing on Thursday, April 11. A large delegation is looked for and it is hoped the citizens generally will co-operate with the church in entertaining them.

TO BE DISCONTINUED.—The Meridian accommodation train on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad is to be discontinued on the 1st of April. After that date it will only run as high as Citronelle.

HAVE the projectors of the Meridian Cotton Factory given up the enterprise? We have not heard the subject mentioned for some time. Meridian is rapidly growing in wealth and population, and a little will directed energy will, in a few years, make her what she should be. Keep the cotton factory and other enterprises of improvement and prosperity before the people, and ere long capital enough seeking investment will find its way amongst us to build them and give to Meridian a growth and business far exceeding that of any other place in Mississippi.

THE GREAT MILTONIAN TABLEAUX.—From all we have heard of this exhibition, we think a rare treat is in store for such of our readers as are fortunate enough to get seats on the nights of Friday and Saturday next, at the Methodist church.

The press, the pulpit and the people everywhere pronounce it a splendid life-like, and most characteristic representation of Paradise Lost.

We copy the following notice of this exhibition from the London Morning Chronicle, which was written by C. H. Spurgeon while on exhibition there:

"Entering into the spirit of Milton's immortal production, the artist appears to have caught his genius, and his added an expression to those bright conceptions which, coming as the writings of inspiration, are without an equal, and portray the power of an intellect of the highest order. But for that poem our deductions from the sacred narrative of creation—of our first progenitors—of their primeval state and fall—of the region of bliss and woe—of the arch tempter's insidiousness—might not have harmonized with those stupendous realities which are recorded in the Mosaic description. The illustration if with propriety we may use the word, that this exhibition unfolds and portrays the truths in a form of solemn and imposing grandeur, and alike displays the Great Creator's might, majesty and power.

FREE LUNCH at the Ruby Saloon every day at 11 o'clock.

OUR next door neighbor, L. M. Hart, is agent of the Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, with Drs. J. R. Phillips and Lee Shackleford as Medical examiners.

SANFORD has just returned from New Orleans with a full supply of groceries, which he will sell at astonishingly low prices.

E. V. EARLY & Co., are prepared to meet the demands of this section in the stove and tin ware line. Visit their establishment on Front street and examine for yourself.

THE BEST AUTHORITY.—"I call upon you," said the counsellor" "to state distinctly upon what authority you were prepared to swear to the mare's age?" Upon what authority!" said the hostler interrogatively. "You are to reply, and not repeat the question back to you." I doesn't consider a man's bound to answer a question where he's time to turn it in his mind." Nodding can be more simple, sir, than the question put—again repeat it. Upon what authority do you swear to the animal's age?" "Upon best authority," responded he gruffly.—"Then why such evasion? Why not state it at once?" "Well, then, if you must have it," "Must I? I will have it!" roolfeared the counsellor, interrupting the witness. "Well, then, if you must, and will have it, I professed the hostler with imperturbible gravity, "why, then, I had it myself from the mare's own mouth!" Shouts of laughter and threats of laughter rang through the court.

Three foolish boys got from a row-boat on to a large cake of ice in the East river, one day last week, and the ballief that they could float down the bay in safety. But the ice being soft, soon began to sink, and when the boys attempted to whose charge they left the boat could come up, one of the rock'ees lads went under and was drowned.

It is stated now who pretends to has no kept a record, as far as he could, of horseless accidents during the past year, that one hundred and eighty-three persons were burned to death in the United States during that period, and about six millions of dollars worth of property destroyed by the ex ecrable and horrible hanger.

A California "speculator" on hearing that a wife was looking for a "big thing" to gold among the reviews, was attached by a gaudy beau, who raised him off his feet, gave him a good shake and then turned to the reviews and been engulfed, when he was suddenly missed by the gold hunter, who shouted for help and had a search for his lover. The lover having escaped himself, went away when the gold-seeker came down from the tree and resigned.

A preacher in Richmond is on trial before the Conference having permitted to marry twelve women.

LOCAL MARKET.

Gazette Prices of Articles at Meridian, Miss.

CORRECTED BY A MERCHANT.

MERIDIAN GAZETTE OFFICE,
March 20, 1867.

AXES—Collins		$1 75 @	2 00
Reynolds		2 00 @	—
BAGGING—Ky.	₩ yd.	40 @	36
India.	₩ yd.	36 @	40
BACON—Hams	₩ lb.	20 @	—
Sug. cured	₩ lb.	21½@	—
Country sds.	₩ lb.	15@	—
West. cl. "	₩ lb.	15½@	—
" rib "	₩ lb.	15 @	14½
Shoulders	₩ lb.	14½@	—
BUTTER—Goshen	₩ lb.	60 @	—
Western	₩ lb.	40 @	—
BROOMS	₩ each	50 @	75
BUCKETS	₩ each	50 @	75
COTTON—Mid.	₩ lb.	28 @	30
CASTINGS	₩ lb.	16 @	—
COIN	₩ bu.	$1 40 @	1 45
COFFEE	₩ lb.	28@	30
CHICKENS	₩ doz.	$ 5 00 @	$5 50
EGGS	₩ doz.	20 @	—
FLOUR—Ch. f.	₩ bbl.	$17 00 @	— 18
Double ex.	₩ bbl.	$16 00 @	—
Superfine f.	₩ bbl.	$13 00 @	14 00
LARD	₩ lb.	16 @	18
MOLASSES—La	₩ gal.	90 @	1 25
Syrup	₩ gal.	1 75 @	—
MACKEREL	₩ bbl.	23 @	—
Kits	₩ bbl.	$ 4 00 @	—
NAILS	₩ lb.	10 @	12½
OIL—Linseed	₩ gal.	$ 2 25 @	—
POWDER	₩ lb.	75 @	—
PUTTY	₩ lb.	20 @	—
RICE	₩ lb.	15 @	—
POTATOES—Irish	₩ bbl.	8 00 @	—
Sweet	₩ bu.	75 @	—
SALT	₩ sck	$ 3 00 @	—
SUGAR—Crush.	₩ lb.	30 @	—
Louisiana	₩ lb.	25 @	20
Clarified	₩ lb.	20 @	—
Loaf	₩ lb.	30 @	28
SHOT—Drop	₩ lb.	20 @	—
Buck	₩ lb.	20 @	—
TOBACCO—Ch.	₩ lb.	$ 1 00 @	1 50
Common	₩ lb.	$ 45 @	1 00
WHITE LEAD	₩ keg	$15 00 @	—

RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Mail trains pass up at.....5.15 A. M.
" " " down.....5.45 A. M.
Accommodation leaves at.....5.05 P. M.
" arrives.....5.10 A. M.
Freight trains pass up at.....6.00 A. M.
" " " " .....6.30 P. M.
" " " down.....5.10 A. M.
" " " " .....4.30 P. M.

Selma and Meridian Railroad.

Passenger train leaves.....7.50 A. M.
" " arrives.....4.00 P. M.
Freight train leaves.....8.00 A. M.
" " arrives.....4.50 P. M.

Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad.

Passenger train leaves.....6.50 A. M.
" " arrives.....4.45 P. M.
Freight trains arrive.....11.15 A. M.
" " " .....2.50 P. M.
" " depart.....9.35 A. M.
" " " .....5.15 P. M.

DAVIDSON, BROWN & CO
Dealers in
HARDWARE,
IRON, STOVES. CASTINGS.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
And Manufacturers of all kinds of
Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware.
GENARAL AGENTS
John's Patent Gutta Percha
ROOFING,
AND STEAMBOAT DECKING.
No. 130 Ohio Levee,
CAIRO, ILL.
sep29

D. Y. RAMSEY, Meridian. J. W. BROOKE, Marion. J. P. WALKER, Meridian.
RAMSEY, BROOKE & WALKER.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
And Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL practice in the Courts of the Eighth Judicial District, and in the High Court of Errors and Appeals at Jackson.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution in my hands from the Hon. circuit court of Newton county, dated January 4, 1867, in favor Josiah Watkins and against Wm. H. Jones and Wm. Thames, for the sum of eleven hundred and fifty six dollars and fifty two cents. I will sell on the first Monday of April next, to the highest bidder for cash, the following disenbled property, viz. lots 1 and 2 in blocks 94, Ragsdale survey, city of Meridian, sec. 18, T. 6, R. 18, east, levied on as the property of Wm. Thames, to satisfy said execution and cost of suit. Sale to take place at the Court House door at Marion, between the hours of 11 A M and 4 P M.
JOSEPH HAKENS, Sheriff.
JUNIUS MEANS, Dep't. Sh'ff. mh18

Sheriff's Sale.

The north-east quarter, of the south-west quarter, section 24, township 6, range 15 east, lying in the County of Lauderdale, State of Mississippi, will be sold as the property of J. W. Swilley, in front the Court House, of said county, Mr Marion, on the 1st Monday in May, A. D. 1867, to satisfy sundry executions in my hands.
JO. EAKENS,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution in my hands, from the Honorable Circuit Court of Lauderdale county, dated 1st March, 1867, in favor of Dennis & Emerson, and against P. M. Barbry, for the sum of three hundred and fifty-five dollars, I will sell on the

1st Monday of April next,

to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title, claim and interest of said Barbry, in and to the following described property, to wit: Lots 12, 16, 18 and 19, in block 42, Ragsdale's survey, city of Meridian, sec. 18, township 6, range 16, east, with all the improvements thereon; levied on as the property of the said Barbry to satisfy said execution and costs of suit. Sale to take place at the Courthouse door of Marion, between the hours of 11 a. and 4 p. m.
JOSEPH HAKENS, Sheriff.
JUNIUS MEANS, Dep't. mh23-

Administrator's Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the Probate Court of Clark County, State of Mississippi, made at the February Term thereof, A. D. 1867, I will on Saturday, the 6th day of April next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. upon the premises, proceed to sell for cash, at public CASH, the following described real estate, belonging to the estate of Robert McLain, dec'd, to-wit: Lots numbered eighty one, eighty-two, eighty-three and eighty four, in the city of Meridian, Miss., as per the original Ramsey survey.
L. R. BROWN,
Adm'r. of estate of Robt. McLain.
March 19, 1867—6ds.

MERIDIAN GAZETTE
AND
SEMI-WEEKLY
AND
WEEKLY
EDITIONS.
COMBINED CIRCULATION OF
MERIDIAN MESSENGER
AND LAUDERDALE
TIMES.
Best Advertising Medium in East Mississippi.
THE GAZETTE
JOB OFFICE
IS RECEIVING A NEW OUTFIT
OF MATERIAL AND IS
PREPARED TO EX-
ECUTE
Bill Heads,
Letter Heads,
Circulars,
Posters,
Pamphlets,
Checks,
Blanks,
Tickets,
Cards.
Address,
J. GIBSON & CO.,
Meridian, Miss.

Furniture and House
FURNISHING GOODS.
Fallon, Fulton & Co.
MERIDIAN, MISS.
Announce to their numerous friends and patrons that they have recently enlarged their Establishment, and increased their stock of
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
to such an extent that they are now prepared to fill orders for Goods in their line, on the shortest notice and the most reasonable terms.
Our assortment of
FURNITURE
is complete in itself, and is unsurpassed for beauty of style and price, being imported direct from the manufactories, we are enabled to sell articles in this line lower than they can be bought in any Southern market. The increasing number of orders received and filled daily from all parts of the country is the best evidence of the great bargains obtained by those who trade with us.
Having had many years' experience in the business, we know precisely what the public want, and how to fix a price to suit them.
We call especial attention to our hand some sets of
PARLOR, BEDROOM
AND PARCY COTTAGE FURNITURE
Plain MARBLE TOP BUREAUS,
WARDROBES,
SAFES,
TABLES,
STANDS,
CHAIRS, &c., in endless variety.
HOUSE FURNISHING
GOODS.
Under this heading we have a well selected variety of Double, Single, Plain Shuck, Cotton and
SPRING MATTRESSES,
PILLOWS,
BOLSTERS,
SHEETING,
MUSQUITO BARS,
TOWELING,
TABLE LINEN and CUTLERY,
QUEENSWARE,
TUBS,
BUCKETS,
BROOMS,
Plain, Pressed and Fancy JAPANNED
TINWARE, MIRRORS
WINDOW SHADES, Fixtures, &c.
HARDWARE
All of our goods, of this character, bear the brands of the best manufacturers, and embraces everything that is generally used by farmers and builders
PAINTS AND OILS,
We have a large and complete supply of Painter's material, and Oils, consisting of White Lead, Zinc, all kinds of colors, dry, ground in oil and water. Paint and White Wash brushes, Copal, Couch, Japan, Damar, Black and Mastic Varnishes, Linseed, Lard, Kerosine and Castor's Oil, Turpentine, Benzines, Alcohol, Window Glass, Putty, Glazier's Paints, Wall Paper, &c., &c., together with Sash, Blinds and Doors, Carriage Harness, and Trimmer's material, &c.
We invite every one to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling confident that we can give satisfaction both in regard to price and quality.
P. S. We keep in our employ the best practical painters and paper hangers, and will execute work of this description as low as the lowest. No charge made for light sign work. Done for any of our town customers, above the cost of material. feb19.
A. R. MATHEWS & CO.,
JOHN M. THOMAS
Receiving, Forwarding and General
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 23 SOUTH COMMERCE STREET,
MOBILE, ALA.
We ship direct from vessels, and under no circumstances do we hold goods for any particular boat, without being instructed to do so.
Having been engaged in the above business before and since the war we feel confident of giving general satisfaction.
We solicit the patronage of our friends.
Liberal advances made on cotton consigned to us either for sale or shipment.
nov21-6m

Wholesale and Retail Dealers
—IN—
TIN WARE, STOVES,
SHEET IRON, &c.

E. V. EARLY & CO.
Front Row, Meridian.
J. MARTIN
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER,
Being a native of Lauderdale county, and for many years engaged in repairing time pieces, hopes by his enlarged facilities, employment of good workmen, and strict attention to business, to merit a continuation of patronage from his many old friends and the confidence of new ones
Highest cash prices paid for old gold and silver. dec 11-1y
Sykes, Mobile. A. J. Toomer, Aberdeen
TOOMER & SYKES,
Commission Merchants,
No. 50 Commerce street, Mobile, Ala
Dissolution.
THE partnership heretofore existing between T. W. Norsworthey and Amanda Myer, known as T. W. Norsworthey & Co., at Waynesboro, Miss., was on the 21th day of December, A. D. 1866, dissolved by mutual consent of the parties. The books, notes and accoun s of said firm are in the hands of T. W. Norsworthey, at Waynesboro, and all settlements will be made with him, no other person being authorized to receive the same. T. W. NORSWORTHEY.
Waynesboro, Feb26-1w
SAMSON AND DELILAH
The Strong Man Shorn of Strength.
An Essay for Young Men, on the Errors Abuses and Diseases incident to Puberty, by which Youth is robbed of its beauty, and Manhood of its power—with reports on the best means of relief and cure. Sent in seal letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa jan 18 3m
To Architects and Builders.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned at Shubuta, Miss., until the 25th of March, inst, for the building of the "Shubuta Female Institute" Plan and specifications can be seen by applying to me. Builders are invited to examine plan & c. and make proposal.
A. H. CONNOR, Sec'y.
march5-td
Secretary and Treasurer of Directors.
Millinery, Fancy Good, &c.
PERKINS & FRIEDLANDER, Importers and Jobbers of Silks, Ribbons, Lace Goods, Embroideries, etc., No. 70 Canal st., upstairs. oct24ly
Southern Sewing Machine.
NOISELESS Machine of Wilcox & Gibbs, will sew, hem, fell, braid, tuck, gather quilt, cord, and embroider with satisfaction. Agents wanted at No. 5, St. Charles street Box 586. oct 13 f
Haight & Co.,
DEALERS in Machinery, Betting, Cotton Gins, etc, 173 and 172 Gravier street. New Orleans.
CRESCENT City Tobacco Works, Mayer Brothers, Manufacturers of Tobacco and Cigars, dealer in Chewing Tobacco, 51 Tchoupitoulas st., between Natchez and Poydras New Orleans, ep - 221y
MALONE & FOOTE,
COTTON FACTORS
No. 24 North Commerce street,
MOBILE—ALA.
Wm. A. Buck. R. Tuller
BUCK & TULLER,
Commission Merchants,
No. 28 North Commerce street,
MOBILE—ALA
E. WOLFFE SR. W. S. PRICE J. C. WINN
Wolffe, Price & Co.,
(FORMERLY F. WOLFFE,)
Cotton Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
And Dealers in Naval Stores.,
No. 22 Commerce Street,
Mobile, Ala.
Corner Commerce & St Francis Sts
MERIDIAN
Savings Institution
The capital stock of this Institution having been paid in according to the provisions of the charter, it is the pleasure of the trustees to announce to the public their readiness to commence business.
Gold and specie bought and sold and collections made and promptly forwarded.
Twenty thousand dollars South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama bank notes wanted immediately.
Paper discounted every Thursday.
Deposits duly appreciated, and interest paid as per agreement.
Business hours from 9, a. m., to 3, p. m.
H. H. Williams, President; I. S. D. Greer, L. A. Duncan, J. M. Roberts, F. T. Sanford, I. B. Payne, Trustees.
W. W. SHEARER,
Meridian, Jan 16-dl w4trw3m Cashier.
A CROWN OF GLORY,
Every man, Woman and Child who has used SPERLING'S AMBROSIA
Is willing to recommend it. Three years of rapidly increasing sale have made the Ambrosia famous all over the world.
It is Warranted to Please.
It cures Itching of the Head.
It makes New Hair grow on Bald Heads.
It prevents the Hair from Falling Out.
It renders the Hair Soft and Glossy.
Cleanses the Scalp; Cools the Heated Brow; Removes Dandruff; Cures Nervous Headache. Cures Baldness; Insures Luxuriant Locks; Inclines Hair to Curl; Supersedes wigs; Kills Hair Eaters. Gives effect approved at once
TO THE LADIES WE SAY:
The Ambrosia will suit you to a T. Elegantly Put Up. Delicately Perfumed. Patronized by Opera Singers and Actresses. Sold in splendid boxes or cartoon, containing two large bottles—No. 1 for morning, No. 1 for evening.
There is no Mistake About It.
Sperling's Ambrosia is the best, most agreeable and effective toilet in the world. To prove this, try a cartoon. Sold by Druggists.
Sterling's Ambrosia Manufacturing Company,
215 Fulton Street, N. Y.
MARTHA WASHINGTON
HAIR RESTORER,
Perfect Success—The Best in Market.
A HAIR-DRESSER AND HAIR RESTORER BOTH COMBINED IN ONE
200,000 Living Witnesses are testifying their Neighbors from day to day, of it Wonderful Effects.
1. It is not a dye.
2. It will not color the skin.
3. It will restore the Hair from a gray to a BEAUTIFUL BLACK, BROWN, AUBURN or whatever might have been its original color, and cause it to assume its former beauty
4. It will cure all Humors and Diseases of the scalp; keep the head cool and nice; remove the Dandruff and scurf from the Head keep the Hair moist and silk-like in appearance as a
Youthful Days.
5. It will promote a Healthy Growth, prevent it from falling off, and
Cause it to Grow on Bald Heads
where there is Life and Vitality at the Roots. But where these are gone there is
No Hope of Success.
THE MARTHA WASHINGTON HAIR-RESTORER is as much ahead of anything of the kind, now in market, as the sun outshines the moon.
The Best Testimony that can be given Will be Found
INSIDE OF EACH BOTTLE
Warrented to do
ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT
OR THE MONEY REFUNDED
After using two bottles.
TRY IT
AND BE CONVINCED.
Sold Wholesale by
JAMES GONEGAL,
Sole Wholesale Agent,
New Orleans.
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
HUMPHRY'S
HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS
Have proved from the most emphatic experience, its entire success, Simples—Prompt—Efficient and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; as harmless as to be free from danger, and efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

No	Cures	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations
		cents
2	Worms,	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, 25
3	Crying-Colic,	or Teething of Infants, 25
4	Diarrhœa	of children or adults, 50
5	Dysentery,	Griping, Bilious Colic, 25
6	Cholera Morbus,	Nausia, Vomiting, 25
7	Cough,	Cold, Bronchitis, ... 25
8	Neuralgia,	Toothache, Faceache, 25
9	Headache,	Sick-Headache, Vertigo 25
10	Dyspepsia,	Bilious Stomach 25
11	Suppressed	or Painful Periods 25
12	Whites,	too Profuse Periods 25
13	Croup,	Cough, Difficult Breathing, 25
14	Salt Rheum,	Erysipelas, Eruptions 2
15	Rheumatism,	Rheumatic Pains, .. 20
16	Fever and Ague,	Chill Fever, Ague 50
17	Piles,	Blind or Bleeding ... 50
18	Opthitalmy,	and Sore or Weak Eye,
19	Catarrh,	Acute or chronic, Influenza
21	Whooping Cough,	Violent Coughs ..
22	Asthma,	Oppressed Breathing,
23	Ear Discharges,	Impaired Hearing,
da	Scrofula,	Enlarged Glands, Swellings 25
24	General Debility	Physical Weak 25
nes		50
25	Dropsy,	and Scanty Secretions,
26	Sea Sickness,	Sickness from Riding, 25
27	Kidney Disease,	Gravel Emissions, Involuntary Discharges. ...$ 00
28	Sore Mouth,	Canker 50
29	Urinary Incontinence,	Wetting Bed 50
30	Painful Periods,	even with Spasms ..5
31	Sufferings at change of life	1 00
32	Epilepsy,	Spasms, St. Vitus Dance 1 00
33	Diphtheria,	Ulcerated Sore Throat 5

Family Cases.

85	large vials, morocco, case, and book complete
20	large vials, in morocco, and book
2	large vials, plain case, and book
15	boxes (No. 1 to 15,) and book.

Veterinary Specifics.
Mahogany cases, 10 vials.....
Single vials, with directions
These Remedies, by the case or single box are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
Homœopathic Medicine Company Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.
J. GONEGAL,
Wholesale Agent for the south.
Hr R Wilson & Co Agents at Meridian
BATTLE & CO.,
(Formerly Rives, Battle & Co.)
Cotton Factors
And General Commission Merchants,
No. 54 Commerce street, Mobile.
Advances made on consignments of Cotton to our house, Battle & Noble, in New Orleans and to our friends in N. York and Liverpool
Duncan, Ford & Co.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
—AND—
WHOLESALE GROCERS
No. 41 West Second & Vine Sts.,
p19dw1m CINCINNATI, O.
E. J. Doyle,
(Successor to Smith & Doyle,)
WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Dealer in
Foreign and Domestic Wines and LIQUORS.
No. 8 North Commerce and 7 Front streets—MOBILE, ALA. 6dec6m
D. J. FILES. RICH'D FILES. THOS. JONES
D. J. FILES & CO.,
(Successors to Files, Osborne & Co.,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN OYSTERS,
At the "old Mobile Oyster Depot,"
FOOT OF ST. FRANCIS STREET,
MOBILE, ALA.
Oysters in barrels and cans, pickled, spices and hermetically sealed.
Our line of steam tugs are running regularly, and a full supply of oysters always on hand. We guarantee them superior to any the United States.
nov21-4m
J. M. NETTLES,
General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
No. 14 St. Michael Street,
MOBILE, ALA.
Consignments of COTTON and all kinds of COUNTRY and WESTERN PRODUCE solicited oct27
STAR STABLES,
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI

I have completed my large and commodious Livery Stables, and announce myself ready to accommodate at who may favor me with a call.
I am determined not to be excelled by any stable in the State.
TRAVELERS can get any kind of CONVEYANCE usually kept in a Livery Stable.
Strict attention paid to FEEDING HORSES.
Good, secure LOTS FOR DROVERS.
I have connected with the Stable a WAGON YARD, by which Wagoners can get good lots and SHELTER for their TEAMS; and a house for themselves to stop in.
Thankful for past favors, I ask you to call again.
Yours,
nov 24-6m R. T. RUSH
JONES HOUSE,
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
JOSIAH JONES, Proprietor.
THIS HOTEL has just been thoroughly re-painted and repaired and otherwise prepared for the reception and accommodation of guests. The table will be surpassed by none. Meals prepared on the arrival and departure of all trains. Nov. 5-wtwtf
M. CRANDALL, R. B. WALKER, GEO. W. MURFEE, New Orleans. Dayton Sara. Clinton.
RANDALL & CO.,
(Successors to Duncan & Randall.)
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
122 CAMP AND 121 GRAVIER STREET,
(Davidson's Row, above Poydras st.)
nov3 NEW ORLEANS.
M. Threefoot. Price Williams, Jr
M. THREEFOOT & CO.,
JOBBERS OF
Fancy Goocs, Notions,
Hosiery, Cutlery, Stationery,
Perfumery, Fraids, Trimmings,
Toys. Firew rks.
Umbrellas, Jewelry, Watches,
and MILLENERY.
NO. 31 ST. FRANCIS STREET, MOBILE
EASTON, WINANS & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND PURCHASING AGENTS
A large stock of
PRINTING PAPER, CARRIAGES; BUGGIES, HARNESS, HUBS, SPOKES, RIMS and CARRIAGE HARDWARE and TRIMMINGS.
FIRE-PROOF PAINT, LUBRICATING OILS RIFLES, PISTOLS, GUNS, AMMUNITION, WINTER'S SAW MILLS, CIRCULAR SAWS &c., &c., &c.,
No. 18 South Commerce Street,
MOBILE, ALA.
oc27.6m*
Matrasses! Ma'rasses!!
Just from the Factory. Inquire of
DUNCAN & TIES
Grovesteen & Co.
PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
462 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
The attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale, Seven Octave, Rosewood Piano-Fortes, which for volume and purity of tone are unrivalled by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements, except the grand action, harp pedal, iron frame, over-strung bass, &c.—and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Grovesteen, who has a practical experience of over 20 years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.
The "GROVESTEEN PIANO FORTE" received the highest award of merit at the celebrated World's Fair, where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and New York; and also at the American Institute for five successive years, the Gold and Silver Medals from both of which can be seen at our ware-rooms.
By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano-Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strict cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price which will preclude all competition.
Our prices are from $100 to $200 cheaper than any first class Piano-Forte.
Terms—Net Cash in current funds.
Descriptive Circulars sent free. [feb7

J. T. Holland,
vs.
O. S. Holland, et. al.

IT appearing to the Court that Peter B. Loper, one of the defendants in this cause, is a non resident of the State of Mississippi, it is ordered that the said P. B. Loper appear and plead, answer or demur to the said plaintiff's bill of complaint, on or before the Second Monday in April, 1867, and that this order be published in the Mississippi Messenger, a public newspaper published in the city of Meridian, in the county of Lauderdale, in said State, for four weeks, at least once a week, and that if the said defendant shall fail to appear and plead, answer or demur within the said time, the complainant's bill will be taken as confessed by and against him, and a decree will be entered accordingly.
Witness my hand and seal, February 18th, 1867. J. A. WARE, Clerk.
feb24-4w.

Empire Shuttle
SEWING MACHINES,
AN EXTENSION TO ALL OTHERS,
For Family and Manufacturing Purposes,
Agents wanted. Address,
EMPIRE S. M. CO.,
feb5 616 Broadway, New York.
MARVIN'S PATENT
Alum and Dry Plaster, Fire and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
WARRANTED the best in the world! Never corrode the Iron. Never lose their fire proof qualities. Are the only safes filled with Alum and Dry Plaster.
Please send or call for an Illustrated Catalogue.
MARVIN & CO.
Principal { No. 265 Broadway, N. Y.
Warehouses { No. 721 Chestnut st., Phila
feb5
EMPIRE
SEWING MACHINE CO.
Principal Office 616 Broadway,
NEW YORK.
Great Improvement in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters Agents wanted in every town and discount will be given. No consignments made.
feb6 EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.
WINTER EMPLOYMENT.
$200 per month and expenses paid. Male or Female Agents, to introduce a New and Useful Invention, of absolute utility in every body's family. Agents preferring to work on Commission can earn from $20 to $50 per day. For full particulars, explanations, terms, and address
W. G. WILSON & CO.,
oct23 Cleveland, Ohio.

Little Children.

I think them the poetry of the world—the fresh flowers of our hearts and homes—little conjurers, with their graceful magic," evoking by their smiles that delights and enriches all ranks, and equalizes the different classes of society. Often as they bring with them anxieties and cares, and live to occasion sorrow and grief, we should get on very badly without them. Only think! Where was there anything any where to be seen but grown-up men and women, how we should long for the sight of a little child. Every infant comes into the world like a delegated prophet, the harbinger and herald of good tidings, whose office is to "turn the hearts of the fathers to the children," and draw "the disobedient to the just."

A child softens and purifies the heart, warming and melting it by its gentle presence; it enriches the soul by new feelings, and awakens within it what is favorable to virtue. It is a beam of light, a fountain of love, a teacher whose lessons few can resist. Infants recall us from much that engenders and encourages selfishness, that freezes the affections, roughens the manners, indurates the heart; they heighten the hour, deepen love, invigorate exertion, infuse courage, and vivify and sustain the activities of life.

RITUALISM.—As the people of America are at present much interested in the discussions about Ritualism in the Episcopal Church, information of what is transpiring in England on that same subject is of interest. A committee of laymen, to whom the subject was recently referred by an English Convocation, have reported in favor of inviting the leading members, both lay and clerical, of the Church of England, to the establishment of party, to join in a deputation to the Prime Minister for the purpose of urging upon the Government the necessity of legislation for amending the Rubric which immediately precedes the Order for Morning Prayer, and also amending the Church Discipline act, so as to facilitate the restraining of innovations. They further recommend that the Premier should be requested to advise Her Majesty to issue a commission which shall inquire into the propriety of amending the Rubric complained of, and also into the law governing the enforcement of Church discipline in such matters prompt and inexpensive. In the event of the refusal of this application, they recommend recourse to Parliament an address from each House to the Crown. Prosecutions of Ritualists are deprecated; and, lastly, the committee "cannot too earnestly and emphatically impress upon the Conference the importance of regarding and dealing with this question in such a manner as to carry with them, in their proposed solution of the present difficulty, the largest possible number of members of the Church of England."

DESTITUTION IN THE SOUTH.—The statement of Gen. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, transmitted to the Senate by the Secretary of War, states that 32,622 whites and 24,238 colored people in the South will require aid from some source before the crop can relieve them.

The number of rations required for one month is 1,070,000; for five months, probable time required, 8,535,000 at 25 cents per ration the estimated cost will be $2,133,750, of this $625,000 have already been appropriated, leaving $1,508,750 to be provided. The distribution is apportioned as follows:

Virginia, 2,508 whites, 2,500 blacks; North Carolina, 3,000 whites, 2,000 blacks; South Carolina, 5,000 whites, 5,000 blacks; Alabama, 10,000 whites, 5,000 blacks; Florida, 500 whites, 1,000 blacks; Georgia, 7,500 whites, 10,000 blacks; Tennessee, 1,000 whites, 1,000 blacks; Mississip. 1,862 whites, 2,038 blacks; Arkansas, 1,000 whites, 600 blacks; Louisana, 500 whites, 200 blacks.

TURPENTINE FROM PETROLEUM.—We understand by a letter from London (England) that scientific experiments made there have resulted in extracting turpentine from petroleum. The progress is said to be a safe one, and it is added that turpentine obtained by it can be produced at one-third the price that has been heretofore paid for the same article from the two "Carolinas." This would seem to be confirmed by the fact that the painters in this country have, since the war began, used naphtha—one of the products distilled from petroleum—for the purpose to which turpentine was formly applied—*Prof. Dussauge's Journal of Applied Chemistry.*

The Cincinnati Commercial says Gen. Grant consulted the commanders in the South, as to the number of men necessary to enforce the military bill. The number called for is one hundred and fifty thousand. That is enough to assign fifty thousand to Meade's district, fifty thousand for Yerger and fifty thousand for Frantz. We don't see any other use they can be put to.—*V. Herald.*

Tribute of Respect.

LAUDERDALE, Miss., Feb. 21, 1867.

At a regular meeting of Patton Lodge No. 129, the undersigned were appointed a committee to draft resolutions in commemoration of the death of our worthy brother and Past Master Britton King.

S. P. KENNEDY.
J. C. PORTER.
J. G. MCARTHUR.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an All Wise Providence to remove from this transitory existence to one of eternal duration, our esteemed and beloved brother, Past Master Britton King, be it therefore

Resolved, 1st. That in the death of brother King, Patton Lodge No. 129, has been deprived of an important link in her chain of mystic brotherhood. The fraternity has lost a zealous, devoted and self-sacrificing member, the community a good and useful citizen, his family a kind and affectionate husband.

2nd. That the loss sustained by this lodge is one of no ordinary character, being bereft of one of its most efficient as brother King was; one of its oldest—one who was ever firm in his conviction of right, unshaken in his friendship, faithful in his trust, and unswerving in the discharge of his Masonic duty.

3d. That while we bow with meek submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, and mourn the loss of our decased brother, we reverence his memory, and would emulate his example of devotion and zeal in the cause of Masonry, and his promptness and fidelity in the discharge of every duty imposed by his brethren.

4th. That as a token of our sorrow the Lodge Room be draped in mourning, and that we wear the usual badge for thirty days.

5th. That we tender to the afflicted family of our deceased brother our sincere condolence in this their sad bereavement, and that a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to them, and that they be placed upon the minutes.

Thomas Lewis & Co.

DEALERS IN

CORN, HAY,
OATS, FLOUR
MEAL,
BACON.

Orders, accompanied with cash, promptly and judiciously filled at best rates, in any articles either at Cairo or St. Louis, at usual commission. Selections made by one of our mercantile experience.

Corn and such other articles, as Merchants and Planters require, delivered, free by the raload, on fair terms, at any point on the M. & O. or cross Railroads. Payable on delivery at contract prices. Particular attention given to filling all orders for family and plantations supplies.

Address
THOMAS LEWIS & CO., Cairo, Ill., or Meridian, Miss. Office in Meridian at the counting room of Messrs. W. W. Wier & Co. on Johnson Ave., opposite the Messenger office.

Refer to Maj. L. J. Fleming, Sup't. M. & O. R. R. jan 16-tf

CLARK COUNTY
SAVINGS ASSOCIATION,
ENTERPRISE, MISS.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

THOMAS WOOLVERTON, President.
W. H. THOMPSON, Vice President.
G. P. THEOBALD, Cashier.
JOSIAH WOOLVERTON.
JAMES PATRICK.
JAMES W. WINN.
A. D. SNIDER.

Buys and sells GOLD and SILVER, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, and Uncurrent Funds.

Receives all Deposits. Interest allowed on time Deposits. Will do a general collecting and discount business.

All claims for collection will be promptly attended to.

Local paper discounted at a liberal rate.

J. W. WINN, Notary Public.

October 30, 1866. dec30-1y

WINTER EMPLOYMENT.

$250 per month and expenses paid. Male or Female Agents, to introduce a *New and Useful Invention*, of absolute utility in every household. Agents can clear from $20 to $50 per day. Commission or salary. For full particulars, enclose stamp, and address W. G. WILSON & CO.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

J. R. GARY, *Lexington.* J. J. MELTON *Mobile.*

Gary & Melton,

(Successors to Gary, Maggard & Co.)

COTTON FACTORS,

General Commission, Receiving
—and—
Forwarding Merchants,
No. 62 North Commerce st.—Up Stairs.
MOBILE, ALA.

Card

In retiring from the late firm of GARY, MAGGARD & CO., I beg to return my sincere acknowledgments to the many friends who have so liberally patronized us for the past ten (10) years.

I would also take this occasion to recommend the new firm of GARY & MELTON to my individual friends, and solicit for them a liberal share of patronage.

jan23 D. MAGGARD.

A. J. MOSES, & CO.

Importers and Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic Hardwar

IRON, NAILS, CASTINGS, FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

CIRCULAR SAWS, FIRE PROOF SAFES

Agricultural Implements, Axes,

AXLES, SPRINGS, SHOVELS,

MOBILE, ALA.

dec 18—3m

HUBBEL'S

SUPERIOR

OLD CABINET BRANDY.

MEDICATED

FOR

DIARRHEA, GRIPING PAINS IN TH

BOWELS, CHANGE OF WATER

CHOLERA MORBUS, COLIC,

&c., &c., &c.

THE CABINET BRANDY

Has been used with almost unparalleled success for the last twenty years in diseases of *DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS, &c.*

Geo C. Hubbel & Co., Proprietors.
H. W. Hubbel, 23 Cedar street,
New York, Exclusive Agent.

Wholesale Southern Agent.
JAMES GONEGAL,
20 St. Charles street, New Orleans,
The unprecedented success of

HUBBEL'S

Golden Bitters

Has induced many ruthless and unprincipled scamps to attempt the manufacture of their virtues. We claim them to be the

BEST TONIC BITTERS in the World!

The unsolicited recommendations we receive from all parts of the globe prove them to be just exactly what we claim:

They are purely vegetable.
They will invigorate and strengthen.
They fortify the system against the evil effects of *Unwholesome Water.*
They will cure Dyspepsia.
They will cure Heartburn.
They will cure Headache.
They will cure Jaundice.
They will cure Sea Sickness.
They will cure General Debility
They will create a Healthy Appetite.

They contain no Poisonous Drug.

They will invigorate the organs of digestion and moderately increase the temperature of the body; and the force of the circulation acting, in fact, as a general corroborant of the system.

GEO. C. HUBBEL & CO., Proprietors,
H. W. HUBBEL, 23 Cedar street,
New York, Exclusive Agent

WHOLESALE SOUTHERN AGENT.
JAMES GONEGAL,
20.....St. Charles Street,
New Orleans,
nov17

J. A. L'HOMMEDIEU,

NO. 30 DAUPHIN STREET

MOBILE, ALA.,

Importer and dealer in FINE GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. Rich, fine and FASHIONABLE JEWELRY. DIAMONDS, SILVER SPOONS, FORKS, Ladies' Cups, Goblets, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Spoons and Forks Table Knives, Roger's Knives and Scissors all of the very best quality, with a good assortment of Fancy Goods—too many to enumerate in any advertisement—which he now offers for sale at *very reduced prices.* These items, are particularly invited to call and examine, as we think it would be to their interest to do so before making their purchases.

J. A. L'HOMMEDIEU,
No. 30 Dauphin street, 2d door above Water
on north side of Dauphin street.
nov23

Hurlbutt, Sturges & Co.

At their Old Stand on the Corner
—and—
THEIR NEW STORE ADJOINING,

HAVE ON HAND and are constantly receiving

THE LARGEST AND BEST SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
CROCKERY
BAGGING,
ROPE,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS, &c.,

EVER SEEN IN THIS COUNTRY,

Which they will sell as low as they can afford—AT ANY RATE THEY WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

They invite their old customers, friends and the public generally to call, and if they consult their own interest they will be sure to buy.

Meridian, Nov. 5, 1865.—w4tawtf

NEW GOODS!

BROACH, BROWN & CO., at the Yellow Store, feeling grateful to the trading community for their very liberal patronage during the past season, would respectfully tender their thanks for the same, and again invite special attention to their new stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

just received, making our assortment complete in every department.

Also we have a large consignment of

CORN, HAY, FLOUR,
BACON, MEAL &c.

Those visiting Marion Station will find them for sale in our House (Broach & Co.) a like complete assortment. [may18

JOHN BASKIN, WM. WEST, R. G. LITTLEAGUE
Late of Ala. | Late of Tenn. | Late of Ala.

John Baskins & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

Dealers in

Flour, Grain, Hay, Groceries, Dry Goods,

Hardware & Country Produce Generally

FRONT STREET,

MERIDIAN.

Cohen & Frenkel.

NO. 10 DAUPHINE ST.,

MOBILE.....ALA.

and next to Chadwick's Drug Store,

MERIDIAN.....MISS

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps,

AND

NOTIONS, Etc.

Will take pleasure to exhibit their stock all that wish to examine it. sep 16

M. COHEN

DEALER IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

117 Dauphin.....Opposite Conception & Joachim

MOBILE.

SELLING OFF AT COST,

Intending to change business, he is REALLY selling off at cost; and invites his old friends and acquaintances in East Mississippi to fall in and take advantage of the good bargains he is selling.

nov. 20 1866—4m.

Artificial Legs.

H. L. WALKER,

Manufacturer of ARTIFICIAL LEGS, of the improved construction. Also Keys to Locks, repairs Guns, Pistols, Sewing machines, &c.

Orders left at the Post Office or the Selma Ticket Office will receive prompt attention. All work warranted. myl

SOL. PARKER. T. H. LAKE. THOS. F. SHELTON

PARKER, LAKE & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS AND GROCERS,

Northwest Cor. Water and St. Louis Sts.

MOBILE,

have the Largest Stock of Goods in Mobile.

Our stock will comprise the usual supply of

GROCERIES,

As well as many articles for Planta'n purposes, not usually kept in a Grocery Store as—Men's SHOES and BOOTS,

CALICOES and DOMESTICS by the bolt, BLANKETS and other staple articles in the Dry Goods line,

Family Drugs,

White Lead,
Window Glass,
Nails,
Axes,
&c., &c., &c.

Also BAGGING, ROPE and Cotton Ties which our friends can rely on having furnished at New Orleans prices.

Our advantages for selling cotton are unsurpassed by any house in this city. oct7 6 m

J. W. HUTCHINSON'S TONIC BITTER,

For the effective cure of all *Stages of Bowel Complaint, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Chronic or Nervous Debility, and Sick headache.*

A certain preventive (if taken during an epidemic) to *Yellow Fever or Asiatic Cholera.*

This unsurpassable preparation (combining no Aloes or Rhubarb, as do most Tonic Medicines—being entirely a vegetable compound,) has stood the test of medical criticism for upwards of twenty years, and in so sane has there been a complaint against it. These Bitters have this advantage over all other Tonic medicines—the approbation of very many of the most eminent physicians in the United States, who use them in their practice and who have authorised the Proprietor and his Agents to refer to them.

Hundreds of persons attribute their exemption from disease, during the epidemic of 1853, to the use of these Bitters.

For sale by most of the Druggists, and by the PROPRIETOR,
J. W. HUTCHINSON,
Grocer Water and Dauphin streets
Price—$1 per Bottle.

J. C. LLOYD, of Miss. J. W. WIER, of Miss. T. HALL, of Miss.

Lloyd, White & Co.

Wholesale and Retail

Grocers,

GENERAL COMMISSION,

Receiving & Forwarding Merchants,

FRONT STREET,

MERIDIAN, MISS.

N. B.—Agents for the Shetley Lime Company, which they will furnish in any quantity at Mobile prices.

These Limes have an established reputation as being unsurpassed. They are produced in our own Southern country, (Alabama,) and they desire to furnish the whole country conveniently to their depot, with this article. The especial attention of builders is directed to our Agency. ja

Lime Company.

James Conning,

Mobile, Alabama

Has removed his Jewelry Store to

41 St. Francis Street,

(under the Battle House,) and is carrying on this business, with a full and complete stock at all its branches heretofore. jan1

Ira W. Porter & Co.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL—Royal st

I. W. Porter...Mobile, Ala...C. Kirkbrid

Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Nails, Spikes, Castings, Hollow-ware,
Doors, Glazed Sash, Blinds, Sash Doors, Blind Doors,
WOOD MOULDING OF VARIOUS STYLES,
Mahogony Plank, Veneered and Fancy Turned Newels, Balusters, &c apl 19

Mrs. Norton,

Having just returned from New York, will open on

Thursday, the 18th,

selected assortments of the Latest Styles in BONNETS, HATS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, WORSTED GOODS, KID GLOVES, &c.,

to which she invites the attention of the Ladies, who will find her at the former store under Masonic Hall, on Front Row.

Having entered into partnership with Miss A. NEVILLE, of Mobile, they will be prepared to execute any orders they may be favored with. oct17 3m

NEW GOODS!

BROACH, BROWN & CO., at the Yellow Store, feeling grateful to the trading community for their very liberal patronage during the past season, would respectfully tender their thanks for the same, and again invite special attention to their new stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

just received, making our assortment complete in every department.

Also we have a large consignment of

CORN, HAY, FLOUR,
BACON, MEAL &c.

Those visiting Marion Station will find them for sale in our House (Broach & Co.) a like complete assortment. [may18

GOODS! GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

NEW

We are just receiving from Memph. a full and complete assortment of other markets, a complete assortment of Staple and Fancy Goods, which we offer especially to Ladies, as they did not purchase of the trading public. Call and examine stock. *Come to the YELLOW STORE* and suit yourselves.

BROACH, BROWN & CO.
Meridian, Jan. 18

BROWN & PERKIN'S PIANOS FOR THE PEOPLE!

420 BROOME ST., NEW YORK.

WE would call the attention of the public to our elegant New Scale Pianos, in the following styles:

STYLE "A," 7 octave, Front large round corners, plain case, either octagon or carved legs, straight bottom, bead moulding on panel.....$450

STYLE "B," 7 octave, same as style A, with Serpentine moulding on plinth, carved legs.....500

STYLE "C," 7 octave, Front corners large round, serpentine bottom, mouldings same as style B, carved lyre and desk, elegant carved fruit legs.....600

The above styles are all finished in elegant rosewood cases, and have the full iron frame, French action, harp pedal, bevelled top, ivory keys and key trouts, and exceed in everything base nearly all the 7-3 Octave pianos now manufactured. They are made of the best materials, and for finish, durability, purity and sweetness of tone, cannot be surpassed.

The four styles described above, embody all the essential changes in exterior finish of case, which are by many manufacturer run up to 12 styles and more.

We invite the attention of the public, of dealers and the profession, to a critical examination of our Pianos.

By avoiding the great expense attendant upon costly factories and expensive warerooms in this city, we are enabled to offer these Pianos at prices which defy competition, and invite all to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

When references and testimonials are required by those about to purchase, instead of presenting a list of professional names, we refer to the parties to whom we have sold our Pianos. Their judgment as to the real merits of our instruments as to their durability, touch, sweetness and power of tone, standing the test of time, and actual experience, being of far more value than the mere good opinion of the Artist, however capable, who may perform on a warerooom instruments in perfect tune and order, which have just received the workmen's finishing touches.

Our motto is
"Quick Sales and Small Profits."
Send for a Circular.
BROWN & PERKINS,
feb 420 Broome street, New York.

WILLIAM J. SHARP'S

Improved Billiard Tables,

With his PATENT CUSHIONS, well known to be unequalled by any in the U. S.

MANUFACTORY, 32 MERCER ST., N. Y.

The great popularity of Sharp's Improved Billiard Tables renders it necessary to make extensive arrangements, in order to supply the increasing demand, and he is now prepared to fill any order with which his patrons, or the public generally, may favor him.

W. J. Sharp having had practical experience for nearly 20 years, in the manufacture of Billiard Tables, and having made a number of valuable improvements, in getting into a Table, which for elasticity of touch, mechanical construction on scientific principles, and elegance of appearance, will challenge competition.

His newly invented patent Cushions having been pronounced by the most competent judges to be superior to any now in use, he is enabled to furnish Billiard Tables manufactured in the United States, and sustain the name which Sharp's Tables so justly have acquired.

Balls, Ques and Trimmings constantly on hand. Old Cushions repaired at short notice. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Send for descriptive circular and price list.

W. J. SHARP,
43 Mercer st., New York.
feb5

Empire Shuttle SEWING MACHINES

ARE SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

For Family and Manufacturing Purposes. Agents wanted. Address

EMPIRE S. M. CO.,
feb5 616 Broadway, New York.

MARVIN'S PATENT

Alum and Dry Plaster, Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES.

WARRANTED the best in the world! Never corrode the Iron. Never lose their fire proof qualities. Are the only safes filled with Alum and Dry Plaster.

Please send or call for an Illustrated Catalogue.

MARVIN & CO.,
Principal } No. 265 Broadway, N. Y.
Warehouses } No. 721 Chestnut st., Phila.
feb6

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.

Principal Office 616 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

Great Improvements in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action, but being self-acting, it is more reliable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Sewing Machines, suitable for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. A consignment made. feb5 EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.

Grovesteen & Co.

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The attention of the public and the trade is invited to our New Scale, Seven Octave, Piano Fortes, which for power of tone and purity of tone are unrivalled by any Piano-forte offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements—French grand action, harp pedal, iron frame, overstrung scale, and every instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Grovesteen, who has a practical experience of over 20 years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The "GROVESTEEN PIANO FORTE" received a diploma of merit at the celebrated World's Fair, where were exhibit ed instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and New York; and also at the American Institute for five successive years. The Gold and Silver Medals from both of which can be seen at our ware-rooms.

By the introduction of improvements we make a still superior Piano-Forte, and by manufacturing largely, with a strict cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price within the reach of all competition.

Our prices are from $195 to $300 cheaper than any first class Piano-Forte.

Terms—Net Cash in current funds.

Descriptive Circulars sent free. [feb5

SELECT MALE SCHOOL,

The first session of the above School will commence on Monday, 4th day of February, 1867, in CONCERT HALL, under charge of J. P. Allen.

I would most respectfully state to the citizens of Meridian that I have had seven years experience in the schools of Kentucky, and by close application to the moral, mental and physical progress of my pupils, I hope to obtain and merit their patronage.

TERMS:

Primary course, per mo.	$3 00
Preparatory " "	4 00
Classical " "	6 00

Payable monthly.

The number of pupils will be limited to forty, and when that number is obtained a competent assistant will be employed.

J. P. ALLEN.

REFERENCES.

Rev. J. L. Stokes, Pastor Chestnut street Presbyterian Church, Louisville, Ky; Rev. R. H. Allen, Pastor of Presbyterian church, Nashville, Tenn; Rev. John Wilson, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Jackson, Miss; S. P. Bishop, esq., Real Est. Agent, Louisville, Ky.; Rev. J. P. Keady, D. D. feb 26-3m

AGUADE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and hands, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflamation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS, BARNES & CO., New York, Wholesale Agents. Saratoga Spring Water sold by all Druggists

PULMONA (SYRUP)

SEA-WEED TONIC,

AND

MANDRAKE PILLS.

THE HISTORY OF

Dr. Schenck's Own Case,

AND HOW HE WAS

CURED OF CONSUMPTION.

Many years ago, whilst residing in Philadelphia, I had progressed gradually into the last stage of Pulmonary Consumption. All hopes of my recovery were abandoned. I was advised by my physician, Dr. Parrish, to remove into the country. Moorestown, N. J. apparently hopeless condition, I went thither. My father and all his family had lived and died there—and died of Pulmonary Consumption. On my arrival, I was sent to bed, where I lay for many weeks in what was deemed a hopeless condition. Dr. Dewitt, who had been my father's family physician, and had attended him in his last illness, was called to see me. He thought my case entirely beyond the reach of medicine, and decided that I must die, and gave me one week to arrange my temporal affairs. In this apparently hopeless condition, I heard of the remedies which I now make and sell. It seemed to me that I could find them exerting their way, and penetrating every nerve, fibre, and tissue of my system. My lungs and liver were in a new action, and the morbid matter which for years had accumulated and irritated the different organs of my body began to loosen, and was raised from my lungs ripened, and I expectorated from my lungs as much as a pint of yellow offensive matter every morning. As this copious ulteration of matter subsided, the fever abated, the pain left me, the cough ceased to harass me, and the sinking night sweats were no longer known, and I had refreshing sleep, to which I had long been a stranger. My appetite returned, and in a short time I found it difficult to restrain myself from eating too much; with this return of health and strength, I gained flesh, and became healthy and fleshy. I am now a healthy man, with a large healthy cicatrix in the middle lobe of my left lung and the lower lobe healed with complete adhesion of the pleura. The left lung is sound, and the right partially so. My health is at present in a tolerably healthy condition.

Consumption at that time was thought to be an incurable disease of the lungs, and so it is even as all those who were unknown to medicine—especially such cases as were reduced to the condition I was, but I have produced many people to believe my recovery only temporary. I now prepared and gave them medicine to consumption for some time, and made many wonderful cures; and the demand increased so rapidly, that I determined to offer them to the public, and devote my undivided attention to lung diseases. The truth, I was next to forced to it, for people would send for me, far and near, to ascertain if I was as well as those who were unknown to medicine—especially such cases as were reduced to the condition I was, that I

THE MERIDIAN GAZETTE.

Weekly, $5.00 per Annum. Weekly, $2.00 per Annum.

VOLUME I. MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1867. NUMBER 5.

...OWICK,
...ER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES
...micals,
...PERFUMERY,
OIL, GLASS, INK, &c.,
...Scissors, Tooth and ...ushes, Fishing ...ines, &c.
...RES' SCOVILL & ...which I am agent for.
...Street,
...MISSISSIPPI.
...ended day or night.
...ly

NEW STORE!
LEE STREET,
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.
...& CO.,
...Dealers in
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES
HARDWARE, CLOTHING.
HAVE ...still receiving ... SUPPLY of their ... demand in this ... They have ... mercantile busi... firm in this ... years and hither... standing of the pro... spirit ... have selected ... no other ... and, that ... fail to give ... entering ... at the centre of trade, they ... our friends ... and for building ... Their stock ... a New York ... completed ... Spring Goods ... on as low terms as ... Mississippi.
A. H. WAGNER. E. RUSH.
WAGNER & RUSH,
FURNITURE DEALERS,
MANUFACTURERS, REPAIRERS
—AND—
UNDERTAKERS,
LEE STREET,
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.
WOULD announce to their friends and the public that they are now receiving from the Western cities a large and well selected stock of
FURNITURE!
of all kinds, which they propose to sell as cheap as the cheapest. They deal exclusively in Furniture, and as one of them is a practical manufacturer, they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction, both as to things they sell, and the prices they sell them at.
CRANE'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES
kept constantly on hand, and orders from the country respectfully solicited and promptly filled.
Meridian
FEMALE COLLEGE
FACULTY:
Elder J. B. HAMBERLIN, A. M., Principal, and Teacher in Ancient Languages, Mental and Moral Philosophy.
MRS. S. E. HAMBERLIN, Teacher in the Higher English Branches and Music.
MISS MATTIE A. WALKER, Teacher in Primary Branches.
MISS ROBINSON, Teacher in Music.
MRS. J. M. HARWELL, Teacher in Drawing, Painting and Embroidery.
TERMS OF TUITION:
Primary course, per month..... $2 00
Preparatory..... 3 00
College..... 5 00
Ancient and Modern Languages in addition, each..... 2 50
Music on Piano..... 8 00
Use of Instrument..... 1 00
Painting in Water Colors, per month..... 4 00
" Crayon..... 3 00
" Oil..... 5 00
Drawing..... 3 00
Embroidery—Silk..... 3 00
" French..... 5 00
To be paid in common currency, monthly, in advance, for all the months in the session. No advance for boarding pupils, unless otherwise arranged at the time of entering. Four weeks considered a month. Arrangements are made for boarding a large number of pupils in private families, where they will be cared for and controlled according to rules required by the Principal, where their comfort, health and social intercourse will be carefully guarded, and where, thus distributed, they will be saved from many of the vices and unfavorable influences attending a large number of girls crowded into a single boarding house. Charge for boarding will range from eighteen to twenty-five dollars currency per month, in advance.
TOOMSUBA
High School,
This school under the direction of W. C. Day as principal, will open at Toomsuba Station, Lauderdale county, Miss., on the 23 January, and continue 5 months, at the following rates of tuition, to wit:
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.
Orthography, Geography, Arithmetic $3 00.
INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.
English Grammar, Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric and Algebra..... $4 00.
Higher Branches..... $6 00.
For the information of those not acquainted, we would state that this school is situated in a very healthy place, and good boarding abounds. Board can be obtained in private families at reasonable rates. Any information that may be desired in regard to the school, can be obtained by reference to H. B. Cameron, at Toomsuba, Nelson and Morrison Railroads.
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Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
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IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
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BAR IRON, NAILS, HOLLOW-WARE, GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS.
AND
EVERY VARIETY OF CARRIAGE MATERIALS.
Sole Agents for Herring's Safes.
14 AND 16 NORTH COMMERCE AND FRONT STREETS,
MOBILE, ALA.
J. H. SNOW & CO.,
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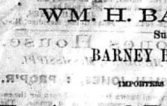
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PIANO FORTES!
ORGANS,
MELODEONS,
GUITARS,
VIOLINS,
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MUSIC BOOKS,
BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
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STEREOSCOPES,
FANCY WORK BOXES,
MUSICAL BOXES,
BANJOS,
ITALIAN STRINGS,
FRENCH & GERMAN STRINGS,
and everything in the music line.
Fine New Rosewood Pianos, seven octave,
From..... $250
To..... 750
Every instrument warranted for seven years,
AND NO MISTAKE.
Music Neatly Bound.
J. H. SNOW & CO.
W. TARLETON, Late Tarleton, Whiting & Co) HENRY GOLDTHWAITE,
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TARLETON, LEDYARD & CO.,
Successors to Ledyard & Co.,
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission
Merchants,
15 SOUTH COMMERCE STREET,
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Mr. A. E. LEDYARD, will represent the firm in the Eastern Counties of Mississippi. Address: Ebenezer, Miss. apr-21
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Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in
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Hosiery, Clothing,
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STOVES AND GRATES,
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HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Also, manufacturers of
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware,
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FOR THE SALE OF COTTON AND COUNTRY Produce; also, Grocers and Dealers in Northern and Western Goods,
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STATIONERY,
AND
FANCY DRY GOODS,
No. 18 Commerce Street,
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Orders filled to order from the
MERIDIAN GAZETTE
MERIDIAN, MISS.
Saturday, ... March 23, 1867.

THE MASONIC PASSWORD.

Curiosity and thirst are the two important traits in the character of Ralph Sloopy. The former quality, some years ago, made him desirous of learning the secret of the Masonic Fraternity; but as he had heard that hot gridirons and pugnacious goats with sharp horns are made use of during the ceremony of initiation, Ralph's timidity warned him that, as he was not copper bottomed, he should first strive to ascertain, if possible, whether buck-goats, red-hot spears and gridirons formed indispensable adjuncts in the mysterious ordeal of Masonry. To satisfy himself on this point, he endeavored to "pump" an intimate personal friend, Jacob Slecton, whom he knew to be a Mason.

"Now, Jacob," said he, during a conversation on the mysterious subject, "I would like to become a member of the fraternity, but, before doing so, I think you ought to tell me something about them. Do they really brand them with a hot gridiron? and if so, on what part of the body?"

Like all Masons when such questions are asked, Jacob would smile and say: "After you shall have taken the first three degrees, you will know all about it. I can't answer your interrogations."

For a long time Ralph tried to worm out something concerning the fraternity; but in vain. On every possible opportunity he would renew the attempt, until, at last, Jacob became offended at Ralph's persistency, and determined to punish him.

Early one morning as Ralph and Jacob were hurrying down town to their respective places of business, the former renewed his inquiries.

"I'd give fifty dollars if I knew the signs and passwords. If you'll tell me about the password and grip, I'll promise never to ask you another question in regard to the secrets of Masonry. Come, now, Jacob, you've known me since I was a boy, and you ought to be aware that if I am a little curious, I never blab. Will you tell me? Surely you don't doubt your old schoolfellow? Out with the password, and I promise you that I will be as mum as a mouse."

Were it not for the sake of old friendship, Jacob would have long before put an end to such importunate inquiries; but having failed to do so, the inquisitous Ralph imagined that he would be at last successful in "pumping" his Masonic friend.

When Ralph had completed his last sentence, which was spoken in a loud tone, Jacob turned his head, thinking that the words might have been overheard by a gentleman who happened to be walking behind them.

This gentleman proved to be a Mr. Hinslow, who a few weeks before had been dismissed from his position as clerk in the B—— hospital, charged with stealing spoons. Although personally unacquainted with Mr. Hinslow, Jacob knew him by sight; he had been pointed out to him by a member of the Common Council, of which body Jacob was at that time a member.

The charges against Mr. Hinslow had not yet been proved; but a committee of the Common Council was to inquire into the case at an early day, and Jacob had been appointed a member of that committee.

The last question propounded by Ralph angered Jacob, and as he turned his eyes angrily behind the man who had stolen the spoons, an idea immediately entered his mind. He conceived an admirable plan for punishing Ralph, and instantly resolved to put it into execution.

"If I tell you the Masonic password," said Jacob, purposely slackening his pace to allow Mr. Hinslow to pass before them, "if I tell you the password, you promise never to divulge it—not even to a brother?"

"Never!" exclaimed Ralph, exultingly, thinking that at last his curiosity was to be satisfied.

"Upon your soul, you swear it?"

"Upon my soul, I swear it!" responded Ralph, as he put his hand to his face and scratched his nose to hide a smile.

By this time Mr. Hinslow passed on before them, leaving Ralph and Jacob about three yards behind.

"You'll never utter it in the hearing of man, woman or beast?" asked Jacob.

"By the great God, I solemnly swear!"

You think that I can trust you. Well, Ralph, I am about to make known to you one of the great secrets of Masonry. When you wish to form the acquaintance of a Mason, all you have to do is to whisper in his ear the mysterious password. That password is—SPOONS!"

"Spoons! O, that be —!" ejaculated Ralph, as a smile on his face was displaced by a frown.

"I tell you truly—the Masonic password is 'spoons.'"

"Spoons! Ha! ha! ha!" and Ralph made a feeble attempt to laugh.—"Spoons!—that's a h—ll of a password! You must think that I'm a confounded fool!"

"I'm in earnest, Ralph. When Mason's get into difficulty, and need assistance, they pour out the word spoons three times. Were you to say 'spoons' three times, even here on the public street, and a Mason should hear you, he would immediately rush to your assistance, thinking that you needed it."

Ralph did not believe him; and to show that he could not be so easily gulled, he roared out at the top of his voice—

"Spoons!" SPOONS! SPOONS!"

Ere the second syllable had passed his mouth, Mr. Hinslow turned round and faced Ralph.

"You said 'spoons' did you? Take that, and that!" As he spoke, Hinslow struck Ralph between the eyes, and then under the ear, the second blow lifting the inquisitive man of his feet, so that he staggered and fell to the pavement, completely stunned.

"I'll give you spoons!" roared the excited Hinslow, as he advanced and repeatedly kicked the prostrate man.

As Ralph made no effort to rise, the enraged Hinslow soon tired of kicking him, slowly passed on, occasionally looking behind to see if Ralph was following to obtain satisfaction.

Ralph did not require satisfaction, thinking that he might get too much of it, so he prudently postponed resuming consciousness until his enemy had disappeared.

As he arose to his feet he said to Jacob, in a subdued tone, "Why did that man strike me?"

"Because you uttered the Masonic password, but could not respond to the countersign. He is a Mason; and, as he is solemnly bound to do, immediately resented the password by making the countersign with his hand. You were unable to answer his countersign, and for that reason he knew you to be a clandestine Mason—a man who had learned the secrets in an improper way. Therefore, it was his duty to chastise you. Your life may yet be forfeited for that indiscretion.

"My Lo! By the Great Jehovah, I thought you were only humbugging me when you said that 'spoons' was the password."

"Sh-h-h! Beware!" said Jacob, putting his hand on Ralph's mouth. "Never utter that word again. Masons are ubiquous and you might lose your life. As it is, you are in danger; for all the lodges in the city will be immediately notified to adopt measures that may discover who has betrayed them. My life, as well as yours, is in jeopardy. Promise me that you will never utter the password!"

"And so spoons is the password!" Ralph was at last convinced that his old friend had been telling the truth. "Well, may I be broiled on a Masonic gridiron, and turned over with a red-hot trowel, if ever I hallow spoons again."

Ralph has most religiously kept his word. Should he need a spoon while at table, he now asks his wife for a "sugar-shovel," fearing that, if he mentioned the proper name of the required article, some pugnacious member of the mystic brotherhood might respond to the Masonic password.

SINGULAR TRIAL AT VIENNA.—An action has been brought at Vienna against a notorious Jew by the family of a nobleman for fraud and extortion. A certain baron had been induced by a girl whom he accidentally met to promise marriage to marry her or to give her 10,000 florins. After a few months' acquaintance he introduced to his family, who were living at Freiburg, in Baden, and she was at first kindly received as his future wife. As soon, however, as the pecuniary transaction had passed between them he came known, the scene changed. The young lady was driven with violence from the house of her affianced husband, and his family sued her for fraud and extortion, at the same time applying to the tribunals for a decree declaring that the baron was an imbecile, and incapable of managing his own affairs. At the trial, which lasted nineteen days, the baron was declared to be non sui mentis compos; and, although their testimony was severely shaken by cross-examination by the defence, the three judges—who in Austria perform the functions of judge as well as jury—found the prosecution perfectly feasible and practical, and he is considered high authority, having had great experience in that line of business.

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Several of the most enterprising capitalist have taken the enterprise in hand and a machine for practical work is being built.

A western exchange has recently brought us the following account of a divorce suit:

"Rosa M. Carr filed a bill in the Recorder's Court, praying for a divorce from her husband, A. J. Schweitzer, on the grounds of cruelty and neglect. On the same day the bill was taken to open court and the defendant, whereas chosen on business, was ordered to plead instanter. On the 9th of January the Master in Chancery filed his report and recommended a divorce. The witness on the cruelty was one Lewy M Sandford, and on the 14th of January, the said Sandford and Mrs. Schweitzer, who had taken her maiden name of Carr, were married. The husband, on returning, had the case reopened, and they are now having a lively time to determine whose wife the fair Rosa really is.

In bull-fight days, a blacksmith who was rearing a bull pup, induced his little father to go on all fours to imitate the bull. The canine pup'l pinned the old man by the nose. The son, disregarding parental rearing, exclaimed: "Ho'd him, Growler, boy, hoid him! Bear it, father, bear it; it'll be the making of the pup."

Spirit Voices.

There is something, surely something,
When the heart is pure and warm,
That outside the heart is warning,
Earthly langu ge to adorn.

There's a s, irit voice that echoes
Deep in language sweet and clear,
Thoughts of deeper, holier meaning,
Than in words the heart can cheer.

Time or space, it heeds no le ping,
Flying quick from soul to soul;
Lighting visions or raising e aping,
By its tale so quickly told.

When we think of those whose loving
Smiles have won from us our hearts,
Even our Spirit Voice is loving,
Whispering all that love imparts;

Who paring to their listening spirits
Spirit thoughts—no words can tell;
Or, the Spirit Voice, we hear it,
Clear and pure, o'er hill and dell.

Thinkest thou the spirit wanders,
Wanders far, yet dear and true?
Nay, there is a spirit yonder
That's communing with thine own.

Gentle words though kindly spoken,
Discord hardly can thwear,
If the heart beyond be broken,
And the Spirit Voice no cheer.

Though thy smiles are sweet, endearing,
And thy words be soft and bland,
Think not that the soul is wearing
Every look, at thy command.

If the he rt be cold and frigid,
Void the language of that soul,
And each word is harsh and rigid,
So's ar so pleasant, though 'tis told.

Words are language of the spirit,
But are not its voice tongue-tied,
For the ear, though it may hear it
When its spirit lyre is strung;

Strange, to soul respecting music,
Which the Seraphs sing with a,
Or, when thoughts of darkness use it—
Strung in tones of woe and sin.

But the spirit never loseth
That to which it ordered sound;
As a new lovely st rs seen
Where the rays of light are found.

Be the heart but pure and holy,
Pure as infant's fa ed,
Kindred spirit Voices near it,
Whisper greeting to thy soul.

Who can say but angel whispers,
For with hearts with pure and love,
And as a guiding spirit waters,
Points us to a home above.

Lead us on with spirit wisings,
After bright spirit paths unfolded,
Tell our spirit loves, concealed,
Lead to Heaven and to God.

WE.

We met 'mid the blaze of the lighted hall,
We gazed in the eyes of the maiden fair;
You rm ed, ah! my poor silly heart, 't was to
Decide
As you asked your fate, as I whispered my love.

We met 'mid the floral delights of the land,
And my pulse, I know, gave a quickening start,
As I felt the warm clasp of your dainty hand
And pressed the dear owner of it to my heart.

We met, and we rambled by starlight together,
We sailed on the lake by the moon overhead,
And my heart in its trust lay as light as a feather
Nor dreamed that it would soon be heavy as lead.

We strolled to the dappled wood's farthest ex tent,
We sat in the heart of our favorite stream;
'Twas t was a fitting, half noticed event,
For it was a wild and impressionable dream.

We met, and in manner was altered and cold,
And in our opinions nearly united no quite
the same,
We met, a little more guarded coolness of gold,
You gave me, I missed, with stately "Adieu."

All well, for the night is the darkest just before the day,
And I know that the sunshine of love is good
Even though misfortune has been its guide
And the path to it has been rough and stony.

Niblack and Ashley.

The following scene occurred on the floor of Congress on Thursday last, between Niblack, of Indiana, and Ashley, of Ohio:

Mr. Niblack rose and said: Mr. Speaker, this is a serious matter; and if the gentleman from Ohio was not in possession of facts to justify him in bringing this matter before the House, I presume he would not do so. But there is a charge going the rounds of the newspapers, affecting the gentleman himself, and tending to show that he is not a proper person to bring this matter before the country; and certain letters have been published, purporting to have been written by him several years ago, while a member of Congress, of somewhat queer import. I desire to ask the gentleman from Ohio whether those papers are genuine, so that if they are fraud, he may have the opportunity of exposing it. I do this out of no hostility to the gentleman, but simply looking to the truth of history.

The Speaker asked Mr. Ashley whether he yielded the floor for the purpose.

Mr. Ashley replied:

"No, sir, I do not yield the floor to have the gentleman to come here with any such impertinence."

The Speaker called Mr. Ashley to order for the remark, stating that while he might say that the remarks of the gentleman from Indiana were not pertinent, he was out of order to say that they were impertinent.

After a discussion between Mr. Chandler and the Speaker, in reference to a point of order, as to Mr. Ashley being required to take his seat on being called to order.

Mr. Niblack remarked that he had no personal matter to settle with Mr. Ashley here, he always settled his personal matters outside of this House.

Mr. Ashley said:

I want to say to the gentleman from Indiana that if I should, perhaps, not have used the words I did. I meant to say that his suggestion was not pertinent to the question before the House. But I will answer it.

Mr. Niblack—Does the gentleman withdraw the expression?

Mr. Ashley—"Certainly I do."

The Louisville Courier thinks Mr. Ashley had better brush up his grammar a little before he launches out again, and learn the difference between an adjective and a noun. These adjectives are often edged tools, and those require to be handled with care. Speaker Colfax is a very considerate presiding officer. Quick man to take a hint, this Mr. Ashley. Did anybody smell a rat-tan.

Crime in the Sandwich Islands.

The area of crime has no limit. It invades the peaceful haunts of the far off islands, just as surely as it rides rampant through the cities of the older civilization. In the Commercial Advertiser of Honolulu (Sandwich Islands) of July 5th, 1867, we find the particulars of a revolting murder in one of the country districts, in which the victim was a native man of good character, and the assains his own daughter and her paramour. The murder took place within a few feet of the house, where Kalu's murdered man's) wife was living in a state with another man, and where the murderers had been harbored.

Kalu has had much trouble with his wife the last two or three years. Having a keen sense of right, and respect for the marriage compact, and doubtless love for his wife and only daughter, he had sought in vain for the destruction of the former, to him and to the husband of the daughter, who lived in the same valley of Waiahe. That made the case more aggravated to the deceased was that the native who absconded with his daughter was employed by the wife to work to be done behind in the filling in or anchoring the ties. It is alleged that Ex-Gov Sanford has examined it and pronounced it perfectly feasible and practical, and he is considered high authority, having had great experience in that line of business.

The machine will cost about $2,500 complete. It not only lays the ties with mechanical precision, but cuts the groove for the rails and lays them, drives the spikes and completes, in the most minute particular, the entire works. It carries a load of ties and rails and occupies a space equal to about two platform cars.

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Hats, Notions, &c.,
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NO BOOKS—no more paper or ink—no trouble charging—no more trouble COLLECTING—no more CREDIT—no fears of meeting the Sheriff—credit system entirely ignored—buy for cash and you are sure of BARGAINS.
SANFORD & BRO.
We wish to call the attention of the public at large, that we are in receipt of a large assortment of all descriptions of
GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS,
which we will sell at the following prices:
BACON—Clear Sides, 18¢
Shoulders, 14
Clear Belly Sides, 14¢
Canvas Sugar-cured Hams, 21¢
LARD—In kegs, 16¢
In tierces, 16¢
Sugar, fair to choice, 14 to 18¢
Sugar-house Molasses,
Rice—Carolina—16¢
Soda, 15; Coffee, 20 to 30; Imperial Tea, $2 25;
Flour, $11 50, $12 50, $14 50 to $17 00 per bbl.
—We also have—
STARCH, Irish Potatoes, Navy Beans, Cheese,
APPLES—Dried, Hominy, Dried Peaches,
NUTS, Macaroni, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Tea,
PUSH, Snuff (Garrett's at 50 cents per bottle)
OYSTERS, Shot, Powder, Caps, Corn Meal,
RAISINS, Flour, Soaps, Mackerel, Candles,
DYE Stuffs, Wash Boards, Tubs, Buckets,
and splendid Butter, fresh and nice, Butter
& Soda Crackers, Smoking & Chewing Tobacco
BROOMS, Salt for stock and table use, Catsup,
RICE, Mess Pork, Sardines, Preserves, Pepper,
ONIONS, Can Fruits of all descriptions, Pepper Sauce, and other articles too numerous to mention. In connection with the above, in our adjoining house, we keep constantly on hand every description of
DRY GOODS!
Boots and Shoes, of endless variety,
Hats and Caps,
Ready Made Clothing,
Ladies' Hats,
Children's Hats,
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Hardware,
all of which we are determined to sell at the very lowest prices.
We have entirely abolished the CREDIT SYSTEM, and hope our friends will not call for credit any longer, as they will positively be refused. Times are so uncertain, we feel ourselves compelled to adopt this system. We flatter ourselves that we can make it profitable to the consumer of goods to pay cash.
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EVANS, WHITAKER & GRACE,
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AND
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Will attend to business in any of the Courts of the 3d Judicial District, and in the counties of Newton and Kemper. Also, in the High Courts at Krome and Appeals, at Jackson.
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SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE

Published Wednesday & Saturday by J. GIBSON.

J. J. SHANNON, Editor

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Saturday, March 23, 1867

☞ The Senate has confirmed the appointment of J. R. Smith as postmaster at this place.

☞ A Selma telegram of the 19th tells us the largest meeting ever held in that city, passed resolutions recognizing the right of Congress to prescribe terms for the re-admission of the seceded States, and urging a prompt acceptance of the terms offered.

☞ Mexican reports tell us that nearer 200 than 90 foreigners, who were captured from Miramon at San Jacinto Ranche, not long since, have been shot by the Liberals. Escobedo seems to have acted in the matter under orders from Juarez. The Brownsville papers are very severe in condemnation of the outrage.

The New Orleans Picayune, of a recent date, gives an estimate showing that out of 55,000 qualified voters in Louisiana, before the war, not more than 2,000 had taken an official vote to support the Constitution of the United States, and not more than 3,000 were killed, whose places have not been filled by youths under age, maturing into voters; thus showing a balance of about 50,000 whites qualified to vote under the last act of Congress.

☞ Congressman Kelly, of Pennsylvania, said in a speech the other day, the National debt ought not to be paid by this generation, but by the next—not by those who contracted it, but by their posterity. His effort to get the approval of the House to a proposition which was not much better than a qualified repudiation failed—33 to 63. We think those who created the debt should wipe it out, and in our opinion, many years will not pass away ere the vote on Kelly's proposition will be reversed.

☞ Gen. Schofield's order on assuming command in Virginia is printed in to-day's issue and will be read with much interest. It is very modest and temperate indeed, showing the officer to be an intelligent and conservative man, who is little disposed to exercise the supreme control with which he has been clothed unless compelled by the conduct of the people.

☞ Sumner has been demanding additional guarantees for reconstruction, of which the essentials are the absolute surrender of the existing "illegal" governments South; the establishment of public schools for the good of all; and the securing of homesteads to the freedmen—to every friend of a family. Mr. Sumner argued that it was no burden to require education, or to give homesteads. On motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey, the resolution was laid on the table, by Yeas, 36; Nays, 10, the sentiment of Congress being in favor of giving the South an opportunity to organize under the present law.

Mr. Earle, of the Maryland Senate, has reported a bill to aid in relieving the inhabitants of portions of the South from suffering and starvation. The bill, it was stated, would propose an appropriation of $100,000, not as a loan, but as a charity to the suffering poor. The proposition met with the approbation of most of the Senators of all parties. The Senate also adopted a resolution to appoint a joint committee of two Senators and three Delegates to visit Washington and urge Congress to make an appropriation of $12,000,000, to be loaned to the people of the South.

☞ An advertisement, the Memphis Bulletin very properly remarks, may not bear fruit the same day it appears, but good results are sure to follow. Success will come sooner or later, and if advertising is persistently carried on, that success will come all the sooner to the shrewd business man. Many persons imagine that there is little use in advertising when trade is dull and money scarce. They never made a greater mistake in their lives. It is at such a time that the public are most anxious to know where they can purchase cheap goods. The scarcity of money makes them economical. When everything is in a flourishing condition and money plentiful, then people do not value it so highly, and walk into the first store they come to and pay whatever is asked for an article. It is entirely different during "hard times." Economy is then the order of the day, and all wish to purchase what they want on the most advantageous terms. Hence the necessity of advertising where cheap goods

The Bankrupt Act.

Being daily in receipt of letters touching the bankrupt law, we have decided to keep a full abstract of it standing on our fourth page for a few issues, to enable the public to "get the hang of the thing." It will be seen, from a careful reading of the law, that three hundred dollars constitutes the limit of debts on which to declare voluntary bankruptcy. The bankrupt is required to be, or become, a citizen of the United States. The action in bankruptcy may go on, should the bankrupt die, the same as if he were *in esse*. Everything is to be turned over to the assignees, whether of substance or accounts, except that there shall be omitted from the operations of this requirement the necessary household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles and necessaries of the bankrupt as the assignees may set apart having reference in the amount to family, condition and circumstances of the bankrupt, but altogether not to exceed in value, in any case, the sum of $500; and also the wearing apparel of the bankrupt and that of his wife and children, and also such other property, not included in the foregoing exemptions, as is exempted from seizure by attachment or levy on execution by the laws of the United States, and such other property as is exempted from levy and sale upon execution or other process or order of court by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt has his domicil at the time of the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy, to an amount not exceeding that allowed by such State exemption laws in force in the year 1864; *Provided*, That the foregoing exception shall operate as a limitation upon the conveyance of the property of the bankrupt to his assignees, and in no case shall the property hereby excepted pass to the assignees, or the title of the bankrupt thereto be impaired or affected by any of the provisions of this act; and the determination of the assignees in the matter shall, on exception taken, be subject to the final decision of the court.

The priority of claims is divided as follows: First, servants' wages under $50; second, all the creditors *pro rata*, without any preference either from amount or date of claims, except that in cases wherein the bankrupt has become bail, surety or guarantee for another, the compliance of the latter with the conditions must be shown before the claim is allowed. Full discharge of the bankrupt may place the filing of the petition six months after the register are to be appointed upon the nomination of Chief Justice Chase, and as that (on this occasion) scrupulous gentleman has declined to act until the Supreme Court shall have decided the question of the power of Congress to transfer the appointing power from the Executive to the Judicial branch of the Government, operations under the bankrupt law cannot be commenced before some time in April, as the Supreme Court does not meet until early in the month.

☞ The Cairo Democrat gives the particulars of a terrible rencounter at Sarcoxie, Missouri, recently, between two brothers named Barnack. They went heavily armed on all occasions, and finally met on the highway near the residence of the elder, and immediately commenced firing at each other, at the same time approaching. They emptied two revolvers each, and then clinched and beat each other in a horrible manner with the butts of their pistols, and continued in this horrible work until they fell apart from sheer exhaustion. When found by some men who happened along the road, the elder brother was stiff and dead, and the younger horribly wounded and trying to drag himself away from the bloody and fatal spot where his brother lay. He was terribly wounded in five places, and continued to rave like a maniac.

☞ Public opinion in England is advancing in favor of the total abolition of capital punishment. In the House of Commons two bills have been introduced to carry out the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners relative to the punishment of death. One of these defines anew and amends the law relating to murder, and the other provides for alterations in the mode of carrying that punishment into effect, so as to secure as much privacy as possible. It is proposed that there shall be a classification of murders, similar in principle to that which obtains in France, into murders of the first and second degree, and that executions shall in future be intra-mural.

A Cincinnati dispatch, of the 7th, says that the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, of that city, to examine the claims of a committee from Cherokee county, Ala., regarding the destitution of the people in the county, reported that about five thousand people are wholly destitute of food, and recommend that donations of money or corn to meet their necessities be immediately sent. The proprietors of all the boats running in the Memphis and New Orleans trade have offered to carry all donations then made free of charge.

Disfranchisement under the Supplemental Bill.

A few unimportant changes have been made in the supplementary reconstruction bill. One of the amendments is that of Drake, which provides that the work of re-organization in the Southern States shall only begin when a majority of the registered voters shall have voted in favor of the Convention. This amendment should prompt our people to vote in favor of re-organization and urge every one to go to the polls, and thus snatch the governing power out of the hands of the revolutionary minority. Disfranchisement will touch us more lightly than many suppose. Exclusion under the third section of the Constitutional amendment would have been pretty sweeping, but the supplementary bill comes to the rescue and says all persons of whatsoever race or color may vote except Senators and Representatives, officers of the army and navy, and other United States officials, Governors of States, members of State Legislatures and judicial officials, who took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and afterwards engaged in the Southern war or gave aid and comfort to those who did. Thus it will be seen that the whole mass of our white citizens are permitted to vote and hold office upon taking the registration oath which is that "I am sincerely and earnestly attached to the Union and the Government of the United States, and will steadfastly support the Constitution and obey the laws, and induce others to yield support and obedience thereto."

The New York World in canvassing the extent of disfranchisement under the bill argues in this way:

Of men who hold offices but a small fraction are under thirty years of age—We suppose that the average of the whole body of office-holders in any State would range somewhere between forty and fifty, but never fifty years old. Now, considering that the rebellion commenced six or seven years ago, and that no disfranchising clause has been taken since, it is probable that comparatively few of the younger and more active Southerners will be disfranchised. Those who were barely twenty-one when the rebellion broke out, are now in their twenty-seventh year; and as no man could hold office before he was a voter, it is certain that the disfranchising clause flies harmless over the heads of the whole Southern population below twenty seven years. But in point of fact, hardly any man holds office before he is thirty, so that, with very few exceptions, the whole Southern population under thirty seven escape the effect of the disfranchising clause. But a majority of office-holders are over forty, so that the disfranchisement cannot bear very heavily on that part of the Southern population who are at present below forty-seven years of age.

The number of diff rent p r-ons who hold office in any community depends upon the prevalence or absence of frequent changes by rotation. The people of the South have not been so given to change in this respect as those of the North. It was a matter of common observation and remark, for many years previous to the war, that the South was far more influential in Congress in proportion to its numbers than the North, in consequence of its habit of re-electing its members, and keeping long in the service, while the North sent a constant succession of raw men. It is natural to suppose that the same habit would prevail in sending Representatives to the State Legislatures; but as we have no information on the point, we merely throw out the conjecture. With regard to judicial officers, they have been for long periods, with rare to no changes. Most of the Southern States have avoided one of the bad practices of electing their judges for short terms. Holding their offices by a life tenure, the number of persons who will be disfranchised for having held the office of judge, must be very small.

Moreover, the internal organization and domestic institutions of the the South have not tended to multiply officers. Instead of the numerous rural townships into which the North is subdivided, with a set of local officers for each, the lowest divisions of the Southern agricultural sections is the county. The institution of slavery also dispensed with a great deal of official regulation. A planter who owned several hundred slaves stood to them in the relation of a magistrate, without being one in law. There were in the South four millions of people who were thus taken out of the sphere of official cognizance, having their disputes settled and all their affairs adjusted by the employers of their labor, acting in a private capacity. We conclude, therefore, that while the disfranchising clause bears with peculiar rigor and injustice on a multitude of individual cases, its operation is too narrow to obstruct the ordinary functions of political life in the South. The main consequences will be (until it is repealed) to bring forward a younger class of men in public life.

This is very sound reasoning and should encourage the people in the work before them. Elections will be held without our consent and if we exert ourselves we can still control the State and give the people a constitution framed by white men and under which all can afford to exist by accommodating themselves to circumstances.

New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad.—The Mobile Advertiser and Register of Saturday is informed by Capt. J. M. Courtenay that he "has closed for the company the purchase of the Wills Valley Railroad, a line of eighty-four miles, having its present terminus at Gadsden, and forming a connecting link in the direct and great trunk road from Mobile to Chattanooga. This purchase avoids a difficulty interposed by the Georgia State of Georgia, in the only way through a small corner of the Georgia territory to Chattanooga." Ground is to be broken this week on the New Orleans connection, the engineers are daily expected, and, inter ding as they do to push the work vigorously, the company hope to complete the road by July, 1868. The chief engineer is Mr. Morley, whom the Register declares distinguished in his profession both in this country and Europe.

The Richmond Times of the 20th concludes a forcible leader on the new military order established by the Sherman bill, as follows:

There is yet a faint hope that we may be spared the outrage of "constitutional negro suffrage"—but negro suffrage, which Congress at the point of the bayonet imposes, is inevitable. We place no confidence, while the public sentiment at the North remains as it now is, in the ability of the Supreme Court to save us; and we have labored to disabuse the minds of our readers upon that point. But there are symptoms at the North of a fast-approaching monetary crisis, which may, in a few months, burst with the relentless fury of a tornado over the heads of the destructionists. The horizon is already dark with lowering clouds, and from the crash of their magnificent-looking but rotten, hollow and inflated paper money system, our deliverance may come. The black despair of universal bankruptcy; the toppling over of many a princely merchant and banker, and the wide-spread and swift ruin which will then crush the laboring masses, may be the shape which Nemesis will assume. No nation has ever yet given itself up, body and soul, to "vindictive legislation," that it has not been eventually punished by God most terribly for its scarlet sins.

Congress has determined to overhaul the present system of Indian treaties, under which this consolidated Government has relations with sixty or seventy petty sovereignties, treating with each as an independent power. The whole thing has been denounced by Senator Sherman, who was in the Indian country last year, as a ridiculous farce. A few drunken Indians are gathered together, and an Indian agent writes out a treaty, and it is signed by them, signing their marks. It is sent to the Senate of the United States, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs; they examine it without any knowledge of it, without any opportunities of information, on such statements as they gather from persons not present, and the Senate ratifies it, generally when hardly anybody is present. At the last session Congress ratified a treaty, probably with scarcely any information in the Senate, that involves the expenditures of over two million dollars, and revived old treaties with a single tribe that will require the payment of two millions three hundred thousand more. Meanwhile the "red men" are fast dying out, as perhaps the "black men" will in their time—if they are both the "wards of the nation."

Mississippians Buried at Fredericksburg.

The Clarion has been favored by Capt. Sil. J. Quinn with the following list of Mississippi soldiers buried in the different cemeteries in and around Fredericksburg, Virginia:

L T White, Co D; 18th regt., killed May 3, 1863.

J B Allen, Co — 18th regt., died May 10, 1863

John King, Co E, 21st regt., died May 12, 1863.

W S Hale, Co G, 17th regt.

J W White, Co K, 13th regt., died May 25, 1863.

F E Stephens, Co A, 17th regt., died May 25, 1863.

T B Clark, Co H, 48th regt., died May 6, 1863.

S T Whittington, Co B 17th regt.

Lieut W D Lige, Co D, 21st regt.

W S Brandon, Co D, 21st regt., died April 9, 1863.

J Green, died April 30 1863.

James H Foster, Co D, 18th regt., killed May 3, 1833.

J J Trussell, Co C, 13th regt., died May 8. 1863.

Corpl S J Whonlan.

M M Hubbert, Co I, 13th regt., died April 8, 1863.

Noah Clark, Co D, 13th regt.

B M. Day, Co F, 13th regt., died April 9, 1863.

J C Clark, Co I, 13th regt., died May 9, 1863.

J M Perry, Co B, 17th regt., died Jan 1, 1863.

S L Harden, Co K, 17th regt., killed Dec. 11, 1862.

Lieut E P Miller, Co "K, 17th regt., killed Dec. 11, 1862.

David B McKae, Co B, 13th regt., died March 30, 1863.

J A Dailey, Co B, 13th regt.

James W Shackleford, Co I, 18th regt.

Sergt J H Smith, Co I, 18th regt.

Joseph A Miller, Co K, 17th regt., killed May 3, 1863.

Sergt D A Foster, Co K, 17th regt., killed May 3, 1863.

R E Adams, Co D, 13th regt.

R C Blackstone, Co C, 18th regt., killed May 3, 1863.

F F Coleman, Co A, 13th regt., killed May 3, 1863.

H C Dammkes, Co I, 13th regt., killed May 3, 1863.

S S Weeks, Co I, 13th regt., killed May 4, 1863.

J S Rogers, Co K, 13th regt., died May —1863.

S H Hiann, Co E, 15th regt., died May 10, 1863.

J D Woodward, Co C, 48th regt., died June 14, 1864.

M E Woodruff, Co A, 13th regt., killed Dec. 11, 1862.

A M Roberson, Co G, 17th regt., killed Dec. 11, 1862.

G W. ——, Co F, 18th regt., died Nov. 27, 1863.

G. W. ——, Co F, 18th regt., died April 1, 1863.

A W B—— Co E, 13th regt.

J D Zitterow, Co. G, 13th regt., died April 12, 1863.

James Driskell, Co. E 13th regt., died April 21, 1863.

F B Kroft, Co C, 18th regt.

S B Kroft, Co C, 18th regt., died May 7, 1863.

Joseph Slocumb, Co C, 18th regt., died April 24, 1863.

Lieut J D Fort, Co F, 18th regt., killed May 3, 1863.

Lieut J T Stewart, 18th regt., killed May 3, 1863.

Major J C Campbell, 18th regt., died of wounds, May 5, 1863.

Lieut Tupas, 18th regt., killed May 3, 1863.

☞ The Chicago Board of Trade has voted one thousand dollars for the relief of Southern destitution.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Selma, March 20.—The wreck of the steamer Coquette has been floating down the river all the evening. All her upper works, separate, passed here 6½; her hull, bottom up, following. She is supposed to have exploded. No particulars.

Washington, March 20.—Senate.—A petition from Ohio women for suffrage was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill prohibiting Federal diplomats from wearing uniform authorized by Congress was passed.

The Territorial Committee reported favorably on the bill for the admission of Colorado.

The Senate then disposed Indian affairs and adjourned.

House.—The Committee on foreign Relations was instructed to find means for the release or the Rev. John McMahon, sentenced to imprisonment for life in Castle Island, and also to report means for enforcing the claims of citizens of the United States against Great Britain pending in 1858.

A resolution instructing the Committee of Public Lands to report on the expediency providing for the lands granted to the Southern States in 1856, to complete certain railroads, was offered and postponed.

A resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to consider the property of constituting a standing committee on Labor was adopted.

The House men ne t into Committee on the Milton Relief Bill, and adjourned without action.

An attempt was made to introduce a bill to pay Southern Tr-asury agents who could take the oat. Mr. Schuller objected.

Gen. Spinner receives letters from the South inquiring when short currency will cease to be valuable. He fears the people a e imposed upon, and gives assurance that all kinds of fractional currency will be redeemed.

S. H. Terry has been confirmed Attorney for the District of Louisiana.

New York, March 20.—Havana letters of the 13th says that the Coolie importation is increasing rapidly, attended with great success and economy.

San Francisco, March 20.—The steamship Colorado has arrived. She made the trip from Yokohama in twenty one days and twenty-three hours, without stoppage of wheels. It is the quickest time record.

Louisville, March 20.—The river is falling two inches per hour. It has been raining steadily sin e ten o'clock this morning. The rains of the city is now clear of water and the people are returning to their accustom d quarters.

The Union Republican to-day nominated Col. W. A. Buhl, of Louisville, for Congress, from this District.

Chicago, March 20.—The levee on the north side of Columbus Ky., broke this morning, and the town is completely flooded.

Cincinnati, March 20.—The river has fallen six feet seven inches. There is now thirty-seven feet seven inches in the channel. Weather wet.

Berlin, March 20.—A treaty has been concluded between Prussia Bavaria and Wurtemburg, placing Prince Frederick Charles in command of the armies in time of war.

London, March 20.—Labor riots have occured at Renbois, France.

Memphis, March 18.—Weather cold and rainy. Business very dull. River still stationary. Capt. Marsh Miller, one of our oldest pilots, says there is more water than he ever saw. The river at this point is 43 miles wide. Lake Providence, which is protected by private levees, is still safe. These levees inclose 18,000 acres, principally owned by Col. Dunn's Blackburns and Flournoys, of Ky.

The towns of Helena and Friar's Point are still submerged from four to fifteen feet. The inhabitants are living in the second stories of houses. Great suffering and destitution prevails. The loss in stock along the river has been immense.

Fire broke out again in Howards Row last night, destroying the remainder of Hall's Agricultural Depot; also, Forment, Puffin & Co.'s produce houses.—Loss, $10,000.—Insured for $9,500.

Washington, March 20.—The following is the additional clause to the 5th section of the Supplemental bill as passed:

"And if it shall, moreover, appear to Congress that the election was one at which all the registered and qualified electors of the State had an opportunity to vote freely and without restraint and influence of fraud, and the Congress is satisfied that such election represents the approbation of a majority of all the qualified electors, said State shall be declared entitled to representation.

Washington, March 20.—The following papers have been selected to publish the laws until they can be printed: Richmond, Hunstcutt, editor; Raleigh Standard and Henderson Pioneer, in North Carolina; Savanah Republican and Augusta Loyal Georgian, in Georgia; Mobile Nationalist and Huntsville Advocate, in Alabama; Fort Smith New Era, in Arkansas; Austin Intelligencer, in Texas.

It is semi officially announced that the remaining selections will be from the same class of journals.

New York, March 20.—Nine carloads of Federal troops passed over the Hudson River Railroad yesterday, destined for Oswego. It is supposed they are to operate against suspected Fenian movements.

Go to Church.—There is no one thing which helps to establish a man's character and standing in society more than a steady attendance at church and a proper regard for the first day of the week. Every head of a family should go to church as an example. Lounging in the streets and bar rooms on the Sabbath is abominable, and deserves c nure, because it lays the foundation of habits which ruin both body and soul. Many a man can date the commencement of his dissipation, which proved to him a burden to himself and his friends, and an object of pity to his Sunday debauchery—Idleness is the mother of drunkenness on the Sabbath—is generally as true as the c'ore, if it were not properly t o, it is were better struck out of existence.

Belmar's Richelieu.—One of the finest parts in Belmar's play of Richelieu, is the following:

Richelieu—Young man, be blithe, for I have a boon to grant you; grasp that packet, think your guardian stars rain fortune on you.

Francisco—If I fail—

Richelieu—Fail! Fail! in the bright lexicon of youth, which fate reserves to a glorious manhood, there is no such word as fail.

And why should a young man fail? If he be honest, if he be honorable, if he be ardent, if he be energetic, if he be gifted with moderate intellectual power, if he be right in heart and strong in virtue, he will not fail. He will be the father of a state, and if he has in himself the elements of a glorious manhood, he can smile at the darkest frowns of fortune and the bitterest opposition of enemies.

NEW ADV

For Sale

Town Lo

A parcel of 10 ch

to the Cemetery.

Meridian will be sold at

20th inst. Sale positive

Auction &

Rent Keepers and Furnis

Agents, that there will be a

two Months, more or less, at No.

transon, all sizes, on Saturday, the

Also a No. 1 work horse, if not previously

It. By DUNCAN & BARRY.

Wanted.

Live Stock of every kind suitable for market.

A few Fresh Milch Cows and Chickens, &c.

The highest market price paid for

mh23-swtm. JONES, JONES & JONES.

Jones House, Meridian, Miss.

Jones House.

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

JOSIAH JONES, : PROP'R,

This well known Hotel is still open for the reception and accommodation of guests. The tables will be supplied with the best the market affords. Meals prepared on the arrival and departure of all trains.

mh23-swly.

MERIDIAN SALOON

BASEMENT OF THE JONES HOUSE.

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

Containing the finest brands of LIQUORS to be found in the market. Wholesale and Retail. The BRANDIES and WHISKIES are of superb quality—no common article on hand.

mh23-swly.

A WARNING

TO ALL MANKIND.

How careful we should always be in every action in life, we should at all times think twice before we act.

A fool above all things look before he leaps for by so doing he may avoid many errors upon a short notice.

Very careful a man should be to eat he does.

He should never buy one pound of sugar without trying the strength of the market. He should in no way endanger his health and above all he should act in any event buy Furniture until he calls at the Store of

WAGNER & RUSH.

We have now on hand a large and well selected lot of

Parlor and Bedroom

FURNITURE!

which we are dete mined to sell at the very lowest prices.

Also Pallets, Oils, Turpentine varnish and painters materials, &c.

It is our intention to follow this business and we are willing to work for small profits.

Old furniture repaired.

We only ask the public for a call, and feel well assured we can please you in prices and quality.

CRANE'S METALIC BURIAL CASES

kept constantly on hand, and orders from the society respectfully solicited and promptly filled.

mh23swtm. WAGNER & RUSH.

DOWDALL, HARRIS & CO.

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY,

Engine and Machine Shop,

Corner Second and Morgan Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw and Grist Mill Machinery, Single and Double Circular Saw Mills, Tobacco Screws and Presses, Hand Cutters, Lard Screws and Cylinders, Wood-working Machines, Railing castings, Young's Improved Patent Sand Mills, Sugar Mills, Gearit Mills, Lead Furnace Castings, Mixed Pans, &c., Sorghum Gins, Presses, Fire Brick and Bellting of all Kinds.

☞ Agents for JAS. SMITH & CO.'S Rope Feed Machine Cards.

☞ Well Machinery.

mh23—swtm.

YEAGER & CO.,

Receivers of Flour,

Nos. 149, 15 , 169, 164 and 168,

North Second Street between Morgan

Avenue and Green Street,

ST. LOUIS.

mh23swtm

A. M. DOWELL & CO.,

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,

MATTING,

HOUSE AND STEAMBOAT

FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

506 FOURTH STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

W. M. ROCKWELL & CO.,

Successors to Bishop & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,

and Newsdealers,

BINDERS AND BLANK BOOK

—MANUFACTURERS,

Dealers in

Musical Instruments

and Sheet Music.

68 OHIO LEVEE, CAIRO, ILL.

Special attention given to filling orders sent by mail.

Announce to their numerous friends and patrons that they have recently enlarged their establishment, and increased their stock of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

to such an extent that they are now prepared to fill orders for Goods in their line, on the shortest notice and the most reasonable terms.

Our assortment of

FURNITURE

is complete in itself, and is unsurpassed for beauty of style and price, being imported direct from the manufactories. We are enabled to sell articles in this line lower than they can be bought in any Southern market. The increasing demand of orders received and filled daily from all parts of the country is the best evidence of the great bargains offered by those who trade with us.

Having had many years' experience in the business, we know precisely what the public want, and how to fix a price to suit them.

We call especial attention to our handsome suite of

PARLOR, BEDROOM

AND FANCY COTTAGE FURNITURE

Plain MARBLE TOP BUREAUS,

WARDROBES,

SAFES,

TABLES,

STANDS,

CHAIRS, &c., in endless variety.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Under this heading we have a well selected variety of Double, Single, Plain Shuck, Cotton and

SPRING MATTRESSES,

PILLOWS,

BOLSTERS,

SHEETING,

MUSQUITO BARS,

TOWELING,

TABLE LINEN and CUTLERY,

QUEENSWARE,

TUBS, BUCKETS,

BROOMS,

Plain, Pressed and Fancy JAPANNED

TINWARE, MIRRORS

WINDOW SHADES, Fixtures, &c.

HARDWARE

All of our goods, of this character, bear the brands of the best manufacturers, and purchasers everything that is generally used by farmers and builders

PAINTS AND OILS,

We have a large and complete supply of Painter's materials, such as Linseed, and Oils, White Lead, Zinc, all kinds of colors, Dry, ground in oil and water, Paint and White wash brushes, Varnish Brushes, Sash Tools, Black and Mastic Varnishes, Linseed, Lard, Kerosine and Tanner's Oil, Turpentine, Window Glass, Putty, Patent Paints, Fancy Shades, Paints, Wall Paper, &c., &c., together with a full and fresh stock of Books, Carriage Harness, and Trimmings generally.

We invite every one to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Feeling confident that we can give satisfaction both in regard to price and quality.

N. B.—We keep in our employ the best workmen in the city, and all work done by them will guarantee work of the best description, as they are the best workmen in the city. We always make the right size of Sash, Doors, &c., and have no complaints to make out of Sashes.

mh 19.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Monday, March 13, 1867

OUR townsman, Dr. Jno. H. Gibbs, who has been sojourning in the North during the past four or five months, returned a few days since in the enjoyment of excellent health. He comes back thoroughly convinced that it will be worse than folly for us to refuse the letter door now presented with the bayonet at our breast.

BOOKS.—R. H. WILSON.—This Prelate of the Episcopal Church who so nobly and successfully resisted the attempted military usurpation in matters Ecclesiastical by the Diocese of Alabama, passed up the Mobile and Ohio Road yesterday morning. He is on his way to Huntsville.

WE would suggest that our citizens re-vive the Fire Company organized here in the fall of 1865, and take steps to procure an engine. Should a fire break out here now we would be entirely helpless—having no means whatever by which to arrest the flames. We can get an excellent Philadelphia engine in good order for $1200 from a Company in a neighboring city.

The book is the town at Columbus, Ky., inundating the lands, has seriously interfered with business on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad for the present, but Col. Fleming, the energetic Superintendent, who is up there watching the "moving of the waters," hopes to be able to keep the route open despite the encroachments of the river.

On next Monday a valuable lot in Marion will be sold at auction. Marion is the county site of Lauderdale county, a thriving, prosperous village, with a rapidly increasing population.

ATTENTION TO-DAY.—Messrs. Duncan & Hart, auctioneers, will sell to-day at auction, two dozen No. 1 horse mattresses, all sizes. The mattresses are new, made in good style, and the sale is peremptory. A good work horse will also be sold.

WERNER & FOOS, MERIDIAN.—Messrs. Wagner & Rush offer for sale a large and well selected lot of Parlor and Bed Room furniture, at the very lowest prices. They also have paints, oils, turpentine, varnish, &c., and can furnish all kinds of painters' materials. We invite special attention to their Metallic burial cases, from the celebrated factory of Cooke, Bissel & Co., New Orleans and Cincinnati, the best establishment of the kind in the United States, and the superiority of whose work is too well known to need commendation from us.

W. B. ROCKWELL & Co., CAIRO.—We call attention to the advertisement of W. B. Rockwell & Co., Booksellers, Stationers, etc. On a recent visit to the growing city of Cairo, we visited their establishment, and can commend it as worthy the patronage of our merchants and others who visit Cairo. They have a superb stock of goods in their line, sell at low figures, and are clever gentlemen. Orders sent by mail will receive prompt attention, and be filled on satisfactory terms.

A. McDOWELL & Co., Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., St. Louis.—Among our new advertisements will be found that of the well-known carpet house of A. McDowell & Co., St. Louis. This is the largest and best establishment of the kind in the West. They have a large stock, fine goods, and sell at lower prices than any concern in Cincinnati or Louisville, and are besides clever Southern gentlemen. We are satisfied that our merchants will consult their interest by sending them orders.

DOWDALL, HARRIS & CO., Washington Foundry St., Louis.—We call attention to the advertisement of the Washington Foundry by Dowdall Harris & Co., St. Louis. This is one of the largest and best of the many Engine and Machine shops to be found in St. Louis. They manufacture every kind of machinery, as will be seen from their advertisement, and have the reputation of giving satisfaction. Persons wishing to desire steam engines, saw mills, cotton gins, &c., can do no better than to get them from this foundry. They have had a large Southern trade, and deserve a liberal patronage.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser puts up a complete list of the disasters on the lakes and tributary rivers in 1866. It fills six columns with an enumeration of seven hundred and thirty-four disasters involving the loss of one hundred and eleven lives and $5,666,000 in property. The greatest number of disasters happened in June and October. The loss by sailing vessels exceeds three millions and by steam vessels, but, though the lake business of last year was considerably in excess of that of 1865, the loss was not as great by forty-one lives and a quarter of a million of dollars, showing a large increase of security for navigation in 1866 than in 1865.

VETO MESSENGER.—The Corpus Christi Advocate has been shown by Col. John M. Moore, the Texas agent, a specimen of silver, copper, coined and uncoined, found in the Rio Grande valley. The Advocate describes the specimens as to state where in Texas they were obtained, and says that the Corpus Christi Custom House is one of the earliest fruits from the Indian.

William Lloyd Garrison is to receive $5,000 for his services as editor of the Standard, the organ of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, during the year 1866.

Missionary Love.—The names of the October, January and February sessions of the Legislature, are being printed at the Clarion Office, Jackson, Miss. They will make a book of about seven hundred pages, and will soon be ready for delivery. Orders for extra copies will be filled at three dollars a paper covers, and five dollars in sheep. As some time will necessarily be consumed in their distribution to public officers, lawyers and others can thus secure copies in advance. Address Messrs. Power & Jones, Jackson, Miss.

Exchanges who have heretofore been sending papers to the Messenger or Times, will confer a favor by changing the direction to the MERIDIAN GAZETTE.

THE people will have to begin gardening anew, irrigation of every description having been left a withered mass by the recent heavy fall of sleet.

☞ Dr. Jno. H. Woodcock one of the oldest and most estimable citizens of Mobile died on Wednesday.

Restoration.

There is evidently a disposition exhibited by Congress to bring the Southern States back into the Union, if not on as liberal terms as one could desire, on such terms as will at length make them a unit. For Sherman's bill leaves the integrity of the States intact. They will not be shorn of their lands as States, and will, by-and-by, have an opportunity to right themselves and to occupy a fair footing of equality with the other States. This, in the end, is all that they desire. Still, Sherman's bill, as it is called, is a harsh and unjust one, not as favorable to the South as it should be; and was so characterized by its mover when, after having been carefully considered in committees in passage through the House of Representatives, it came back to the Senate, where it originated. By this bill many of our best citizens, simply for maintaining at every risk what they considered fundamental doctrines of the Federal Constitution, are to be disfranchised. It is hard, say it is unjust, that in a free country where we have adopted the liberal maxim "to think and to let think," as peculiarly American, that any individual, simply for undeviating devotion to principle should be subjected to such a penalty. But in the present anomalous condition of the country, it seems that we have no election. Force flows by superior force and sticpable of resistance, we are scarcely masters of our own actions, and the question in respect to our restoration to the Union is not what we would do but what we must do.

The path in which the Southern States are required by this bill to walk, is not of their own choosing and it is a rather straight one. They are required, to reconstruct their State governments according to rules laid down as absolute by a majority of Congress, and which they themselves, if left to their judgment would regard as of very doubtful policy. Conventions are to be called, voters are to be registered, and elections to take place with a view to restoration under the bill referred to. The voter must take an oath that he is sincerely attached to the Union and Government of the United States; that he will steadily support the Constitution and obey the laws and induce others to yield support and obedience.

By an oath profounded in this form, nothing more or less is required than a recited of every good citizen. No Southerner, who lives on American soil and knows the atmosphere of civil liberty, would hesitate to take such an oath. Nay, he would take it gladly, honestly, and with all his heart, and would consider he would be true to it—true as steel to the dirt. The gist of the whole oath is that the voter will support the constitution and obey—not a kind of obey, but the laws passed under the Constitution.

The people of the North are not ignorant of the character of the Southern people through all the periods of their past history. Impetuous they may be at present in any cause they may espouse, but always actuated by a gentlemanly devotion to their plighted faith, however it may be. They do not want to be taught their duty by the presence of a large army bristling with bayonets. The Government is of opinion that danger to rife at the South, it does well to provide against it. We think, however, it is misinformed as to the present disposition of the Southern people. There is nothing, we are satisfied, that they so much desire as peace and unity; peace that they may prosecute the callings of honest and honorable industry without molestation, and unity, that they once more may secure their rights of representation. Of this we believe the Government itself will be fully convinced ere long.—*N. O. Times.*

THE GENERAL BANKRUPT LAW.—It is said that the several passage of the bankrupt bill, near the close of the Thirty-ninth Congress, was due, in a great measure to the personal exertions of Mr. A. T. Stewart, the great merchant of New York, who, at great inconvenience to himself, came on here and spent several days in Washington, urging the passage of these members of Congress, who were not inclined to inform themselves on the subject, the great benefits which the bill is based, and the necessity for its passage. I believe previous to this visit of Mr. Stewart's, it was the opinion that the bill would be suffered to go by default. But however this may be, it is certain that the law has been a great boon to honest merchants and traders at the South no doubt will be benefited by it. It is said that there are, at the present time, in the city of New York, South-ern merchants, who have been ruined by the war, and who for the last two or three years have been living as clerks, or be-it-keepers, or other similar capacities, in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, who will now go back to the South, and begin the world again.

This law, when it fully provides for the relief of debtors, also provides for the security of the creditor, and we could see no other object, may be considered opposite to any law on the subject heretofore passed.

Hon. J. W. Robb has published a letter in reply to the statement of Gen. Sheridan, in the Clarion of the 6th. "Taking for a standpoint his dunkard proposition to either of the alternatives presented by Sheridan, to leave one or the other being inevitable, he says: 'I prefer to remain in the Union.' Hon. J. W. Robb has the thanks of the people for the bold and manly stand which he has taken in the interests of our State in her struggle upon the terms offered in the reconstruction act."

SUFFRAGE VS. WINE.—A gentleman of Kokomo, Ind., who had been absent from home for several months, returned, and taking his wife to several places in Indianapolis to see the sights, took occasion to call upon the legislature, and enjoy himself generally. Arrived at a hotel, he found the bar prepared to treat the principal hotels, where he registered himself and "lady" and called for wine. Not knowing that as the clerk saw the names he declined furnishing the room alleging as his reason that the lady had lived with but one husband, and he with as many different gentlemen, each one of whom claimed her as his wife. Here was a pretty fuss at Hooker & Co.'s. The bar-keeper professed rigorously, while the hotel clerk swore that he had refused a mouse from a stranger. The gentlemen demanded the names of the "half dozen gentlemen," who all chanced to be residents of Indianapolis, and the chief of police and the parties were sent for. They came, a private room was called into requisition, explanations ensued, the husband's pocketbook filled with greenbacks, after which healing ceremony he informed the bar-keepers that they could charge the wine to the woman—he was going to emigrate. He was as good as his word.—He returned, and the place that knew him knew him no more to date. A pleasant country that Indiana.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S ORDER ASSUMING COMMAND.—The following is General Schofield's order assuming command of the 1st District:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT,
STATE OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, VA., March 12, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1

I. In compliances with the order of the President of the United States, I hereby assume command of the First District, State of Virginia, under the act of Congress of March 2d, 1867.

II. All officers under the existing Provisional Government of the State of Virginia will continue to perform the duties of their respective offices according to law, unless otherwise hereafter ordered in individual cases, until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified in accordance with the above named act of Congress.

III. It is desirable that the military power conferred by the before mentioned act, be exercised only so far as may be necessary to accomplish the objects and intent for which it was conferred, and the undersigned appeals to the people of Virginia, and especially to the magistrates and other civil officers, to render the necessity for the exercise of this power as slight as possible, by strict obedience to the laws, and by impartial administration of justice to all classes.

IV. The staff officers now on duty at Headquarters First District, State of Virginia, are assigned to corresponding duties at Headquarters First District, State of Virginia.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Brevet Maj-General U. S. A.
Official: S. F. COLBURN,
A. A. G. and Adjutant General.

OUR MASTER AT WASHINGTON.—It is refreshing to see how harmoniously these gentry get along together. Here is a recent scene in the Senate:

Mr. Sumner was proceeding to congratulate Mr. Morton on his speech, when he was called to order by Mr. Fessenden, who said incongruously that Mr. Morton were not pertinent to the question of going into executive session.

Mr. Sumner—I understand the rules of the Senate.

Mr. Fessenden—O, yes, you understand everything, but some of the rest of us have rights here as well as you.

Mr. Sumner said he was not arguing on his reception, and did not mean to do so at this time.

Mr. Fessenden—No, you cannot dignify it with the name of argument, but you nothing of the sort. It is impertinence.

Mr. Sumner said he believed he was in order in stating on a question of going into executive session that the Senate should remain in open session.

Mr. Fessenden—Oh yes, you are always in order.

An extract from Cromwell's reform speech to the Parliament in 1656 is as follows:

There is one general grievance in the nation. It is law. * * * I think I may say it, I have as earnest judges in this land as have been had, or that the nation has had these many years. Truly, I could be particular as to the administration but shall wrestle you. But the truth of it is, there are wicked and abominable laws that it will be in your power to alter. To bring a man for conscience, threepence, I know not what—to hang for a trifle and pardon murder, is the administration of the law through the ill framing of it? I have known in my experience abominable murderers quitted, and to see men lose their lives for petty matters! This is a thing that God will reckon for; and I wish it may be upon this nation a day longer than you have an opportunity to give a remedy; and I hope I shall cheerfully join with you in it."

A terrible tragedy occurred in a court room at East Cambridge, Mass., on the 1st inst. A criminal named Orne, who had twice been convicted of arson, and was about being sentenced for life to the penitentiary, addressed the court before sentence, saying that he had been convicted by false testimony, and adding: "I have been in the State Prison, but since I came out I have tried to get an honest living. I know about the goodness and the horrors of the State Prison; I have been there; I have served once outside. To go again for life! No! No! Never! I am innocent, innocent, innocent, by the Almighty God!" At the close of the sentence, Orne lifted his right hand to his vest, in an instant ambulation-like movement, and from his sleeve drew a common jack-knife with a wooden handle and the blade ground down, and plunging several times in quick succession into his left side three times. The court-house was crowded. Many ladies fainted, and the most intense excitement was produced. Orne was living at last accounts, but his wounds were deemed mortal; two of them penetrating the lungs.

MISSISSIPPI GRADUATES.—The Commencement Exercises of the Medical Department of the University took place in New Orleans on Wednesday. Seventy-three young gentlemen were honored with the degree of M. D., of whom twenty-two were from Mississippi, as follows:

Oscar D. Gwin, Absalom B. Lewis,
Wm. L. Gotcher, Thomas J. Hamilton,
Wm. T. Hedges, S. A. Holland,
Lewis W. Magruder, Wm. H. Berry,
Wm. J. Pool, Cornelius C. Sisk,
Wm. J. Rawlins, Charles Hoover,
John H. Hines, Wm. McIntire,
Jos. N. Mallonee, W. H. McMahon,
Wm. H. Ross, Thomas Mallonee,
Jno. E. West, Wm. H. Williams.

Mrs. Cady Stanton says the only difficulty in the way of impeaching the President is in finding clean hands to put on the case.

THE FLOOD ABATING.—It is with heartfelt gratification we announce that the freshet of the Tennessee has begun to recede.

The back waters at Stevenson fell one foot yesterday, and at Decatur an abatement is quite perceptible. The water reached its highest about dark Wednesday night, and the Swan Lake bridge was saved only by heavily weighting it with railroad iron, and a train of cars.—Col. Williams thinks that all is safe now.

Mr. J. J. Wise, a conductor on the M. & C. R. R. cut off at Chattanooga, escaped from the City of Waters on day before yesterday, and reached this place. He walked over the mountains, and hosten over the valleys. We are told that he gives a gloomy account of the condition of things at Chattanooga. All circulation of the people is in boats, and the owners of the crafts charge most exorbitant prices for the use of them. Great suffering exists. Many families have lost everything. Mr. W reports the flood falling a little.—[*Huntsville Independent* 15th.

Says the YAZOO Banner: The ladies of Yazoo City, by their noble exertions, have raised $355 for the family of Hon. Jefferson Davis.

The Memphis *Ledger* says a man may take a skiff at the present time, and, starting from Memphis, travel across Arkansas to the St. Francis river, without coming with any impediment till he reaches the Crowleysridge.

LOCAL MARKET.

Store Prices of Articles at Meridian, Miss.

CORRECTED BY A MERCHANT.

MERIDIAN GAZETTE OFFICE,
March 23, 1867.

AXES—Collins		$1 75 @	2 00
Reynolds		$ 2 00 @	—
BAGGING—Ky.	₱ yd.	40 @	36
India.	₱ yd	36 @	40
BACON—Hams.	₱ lb.	20 @	—
Sug. cured	₱ lb.	21½@	—
Country sds.	₱ lb.	15@	—
Wet. cl.	₱ lb.	15@	—
" rib	₱ lb.	15 @	14½
Shoulders	₱ lb.	14½@	—
BEEF—on foot,	₱ lb.	5 @	6
Corn fed	₱ lb.	7 @	8
BUTTER—Goo	₱ lb.	50 @	—
Western	₱ lb.	40 @	—
BRANDY	Peach	50 @	75
BUCKETS	Peach	50 @	75
COFFEE—Mid.	₱ lb.	27 @	30
CASTINGS	₱ lb.	10 @	—
CORN	₱ bu.	$1 50 @	1 55
COTTON	₱ lb.	28½@	30
CHICKENS	₱ doz.	$4 80 @	$5 00
CANDLES	₱ lbs.	20 @	25
FLOUR—Ch. f.	₱ bbl.	$17 00 @	— 18
Double ex	₱ bbl.	$16 00 @	—
Superfine f.	₱ bbl.	$13 00 @	14 00
LARD	₱ lb.	16 @	18
MOLASSES—La	₱ gal	90 @	1 25
Syrup	₱ gal.	1 75 @	—
MACKEREL	₱ bbl.	23 @	—
Kits	₱ bbl.	$3 64 @	4 00
NAILS	₱ lb.	10 @	12½
OIL—Linseed	₱ gal.	2 25 @	—
PORK—on foot,	₱ lb	10 @	12½
POWDER	₱ lb.	75 @	—
PUTTY	₱ lb.	20 @	—
RICE	₱ lb.	15 @	—
POTATOES—Irish	₱ bbl.	8 00 @	—
Sweet	₱ bu.	75 @	1 00
SALT	₱ sack	$ 3 00 @	—
SUGAR—Crush	₱ lb.	30 @	—
Louisiana	₱ lb.	18 @	20
Clarified	₱ lb.	20 @	—
Loaf	₱ lb.	30 @	28
SHOT—Drop	₱ lb.	20 @	—
Buck	₱ lb.	20 @	—
TOBACCO—Ch.	₱ lb.	$ 1 00 @	1 50
Common	₱ lb.	$ - 45 @	1 00
WHITE LEAD	₱ keg	$15 00 @	—

RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Mail trains pass up at..... 9.15 A. M.
" " down at..... 5.4 P. M.
Accommodation leaves at..... 5.00 P. M.
" " arrives..... 9.30 A. M.
Freight trains pass up at..... 6.00 A. M.
" " " 6.30 P. M.
" " down at..... 5.10 A. M.
" " " 4.30 P. M.

Selma and Meridian Railroad.

Passenger train leaves..... 7.30 A. M.
" " arrives ..... 4.00 P. M.
Freight train leaves..... 8.00 A. M.
" " arrives..... 3.50 P. M.

Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad.

Passenger train leaves..... 6.50 A. M.
" " arrives..... 6.15 P. M.
Freight trains arrive..... 11.15 A. M.
" " ..... 2.2 P. M.
" " depart..... 9.35 A. M.
" " ..... 8.15 P. M.

☞ Send for Descriptive Pamphlet. ☜
E. W. WARREN'S PATENT
Atmospheric Portable Soda Fountain.
Manufactured and sold by the Patentee.
508 North Fourth Street, St. Louis.
which-tw3m.

THE
MAGNOLIA COTTAGE,
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI,

Situated near the

New Orleans and Jackson R. R. Depot,

In open for the accommodation of

Travelers, Boarders & Lodgers.

THIS is the most pleasant House of Entertainment in the City.

Superior accommodations to the Traveling Community and to Permanent Boarders.

The Rooms and Fare cannot be excelled in the City. (4t) H. H. SMITH.

THE RUBY,

Front St., between Lee & Johnson Avenues,

MERIDIAN, MISS.

A FIRST-CLASS BAR ROOM, where the public can always procure the very best Foreign and Domestic Liquors in any style desired.

Free Lunch every day at 11 o'clock, morning and evening.

W. E. SWITZER.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Johnson, & Holden in the day removed by mutual consent. G. W. Holden is alone authorized to settle the business and to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

G. W. HOLDEN,
W. JOHNSON.

Enterprise, Miss., March 18th, 1867.

J. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.
marthetim

Patton House,
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
W. S. PATTON, PROP'R.
aug2ly

DAN CASTELLO'S GREAT SHOW.

MODEL AND MORAL EXHIBITION!

Comprising, its vast resources, the main elements of the Van-sh-ugh Menagerie,

and the only stock of

ACTING HORSES!

IN THE WORLD, WILL EXHIBIT AT

MERIDIAN, MONDAY, APRIL 1ST, 1867.

It is acknowledged, regarded and admitted to be

THE BEST CIRCUS!

THE

Most Refined Entertainment!

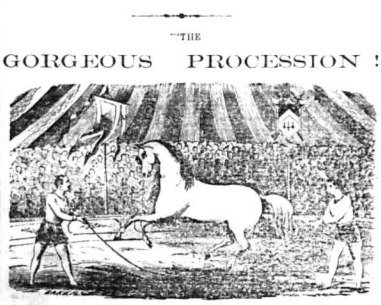
THE

MOST ACCEPTABLE SHOW

EVER WITNESSED.

"THE

GORGEOUS PROCESSION!



Will be observed. Knights in Real Armor, Ladies in Regal Robes, Queen's Carriage of State, the Mounted Zouaves, the Cornet Band, Golden Chariot, Horses, Camels and Mules, will be promptly seen and admired, but the novel feature will be

The Live Lion Let Loose in the Street!

Taken from its Cage by the Intrepid PROFESSOR HALL, seated upon a Platform placed on a Car, and carried through the public thoroughfare. The MOST DARING ARTISTE who has ever handled the Monarchs of the Forest, Plains and Jungles, will enter the Den with the wild

Lion and Lionesses!

And give a performance that has created an unparalled excitement throughout the country. The papers and the people have endorsed and proclaimed it to be the greatest display of intrepidity ever displayed by mortal being.

At each Entertainment, both Afternoon and Night,

DAN CASTELLO WILL APPEAR AS CLOWN!

And introduce his magnificent Horse with the "Flowing Mane,"

RUSSIAN CZAR,

His Sagacious Trick Steed, Andy Johnson, the Irresistible Pony, the smallest and smartest in the world, JANUARY, and the Irresistable Quadrupeds, "*Them Mules,*" ARTEMUS WARD and BRICK POMEROY.

THIS GREAT COMPANY

Comprises some of the most eminent people in the Equestrian and Gymnastic Department of Art, among whom will be found

YOUNG CHARLES FISH!

The wonderful *Bare-Back Rider*, who CHALLENGES THE WORLD to compete with him in his daring acts on the Naked Horse. Papers praise him. Journalists endorse him. People pronounce him great.

M'lle Emma, Leading European Equestrienne.
Mrs. Dan Castello, Mistress of the Menage.
M'lle Ella LaMoine, Illustrious Equestrienne.
Mr. E. Holloway, The Lightning Leaper.
The Human Brothers, the Daring Calisthenic Artistes.
Young Turner, who bids fair to win the title of Champion Rider of the World.
Mr. C. Holloway, The wild Horseman of the Plains.
Mr. Robert Johnson, Scenic Equestrian.
Mr. J. Saunders, Leaping and Vaulting Rider.
Young Dan Castello, Smallest and Youngest Clown in the World.
Mr. W. Lohman, a very expert Somersaulter.
Mr. Wm. Ayman, a quaint and good old fashied Clown.
Mr. R. Illingham, the most affable of Ring Masters.
Mr. Thomas Hodge, and others of versatile abilities, that must in time win the fame and positive.

Admission $1. Children under 12 years 50 cents. Separate Seats for Colored Persons 75 cents.

☞ Doors open at 2 and 6 o'clock—Performances commence half an hour after.

Ragsdale House,
ON THE HILL,
On the East Side of the Railroad

IS always open for transient and permanent boarders, day and night. Its rooms are large and commodious, and the Proprietor is making additions and improvements continually.

Remember "Ragsdale House," east side near railroad track. mar4dly

Dissolution.

THE firm of Chandler, Lockard & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. A. McKay having retired from business, the firm will still be conducted under the style as heretofore, being composed of O. W. Chandler, E. Lockard and J. C. Chandler.

CHANDLER, LOCKARD & CO.

March 13, '66.

Free School at Meridian.

THE undersigned proposes to establish at Meridian, a Free School for the education of orphans and the children of the poor. A lot has been given for the building, and some donations promised. Contributions are respectfully solicited. Money, lumber, labor, materials—any thing in short, which will enable him to erect the School House and furnish it will be gratefully received. A start to be done for the love of Christ.

H. C. HARRIS,
Box 22 P. O.

Just Received and for Sale Very Cheap.

FRESH Garden Seed.
MESS Pork (A No 1).
HAMS, sugar cured (20c).
SUGAR, white crushed (22c).
BUTTER, superior wrapper (50c).
FLOUR, family extra (8c).
CALICO, Domestic (8c).

A new supply just from the North, by
JNO. T. HALL.
At 2 story white store on top of hill.

DR. S. K. SMITH,
Surgeon Dentist,
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,

CONTINUES to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most approved style. Office over Harvey's store, corner front street and Johnson's Avenue. mar15dwtf

DAVIDSON, BROWN & CO
Dealers in
HARDWARE,
IRON, STOVES CASTINGS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
And Manufacturers of all kinds of
Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware.
GENERAL AGENTS
John's Patent Gutta Percha
ROOFING,
AND STEAMBOAT DECKING.
No. 130 Ohio Levee,
CAIRO, ILL.
sep29

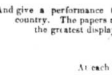
B. T. RAMSEY, J. W. BROOKE, J. P. WALKER,
Meridian. Marion. Meridian.

RAMSEY, BROOKE & WALKER.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
And Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL practice in the Courts of the Eighth Judicial District, and in the High Court of Errors and Appeals at Jackson.

STAR STABLES,
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI



I have completed my large and commodious STABLES, and respectfully announce my readiness to accommodate those who may favor me with a call.

I am determined not to be excelled by any stable in the South.

TRAVELERS can get any kind of CONVEYANCE usually kept in a Livery Stable. Strict attention to PERSONAL HORSES.

Good, secure LOTS FOR DROVERS.

I have connected with the Stable a WAGON YARD, by which Wagoners can get good lots and SHELTER for their TEAMS, and a house for themselves to stop at.

Thankful for past favors, I ask you to call again. Yours,

B. T. RUSH

nov24 6m

Wholesale and Retail Dealers
—IN—
TIN WARE, STOVES,
SHEET IRON, &c.

E. V. EARLY & CO.
Front Row, Meridian.

J. T. Holland,
vs.
O. S. Holland, et al.

IT appearing to the Court that Peter B. Loper, one of the defendants in this cause, is a non resident of the State of Mississippi, it is ordered that the said P. B. Loper appear and plead, answer or demur to the said plaintiff's bill of complaint, on or before the Second Monday in April, 1867, and that this order be published in the Mississippi Messenger a public newspaper published in the city of Meridian, in the county of Lauderdale, in said State, for four weeks, at least, and a copy of the said defendant shall fail to appear and plead, answer or demur within the said time, the complainant's bill will be taken as confessed as against him, and a decree will be entered accordingly.

Witness my hand and seal, February 16th, 1867.

J. A. WARE, Clerk.

feb24-1w.

MERIDIAN
Savings Institution

The capital stock of this Institution having been paid in according to the provisions of the charter, it is the pleasure of the trustees to announce to the public their readiness to commence business.

Exchange and specie bought and sold and collections made and promptly returned.

Twenty thousand dollars South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama bank notes wanted immediately.

Pay or the counter every Thursday.

Deposits duly appreciated, and interest paid to per agreement.

Bank hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

C. H. Williams, President; L. S. O. C. Greer, L. A. Sanders, A. McRoberts, F. T. Sanford, I. L. Payne, Trustees.

Meridian, Miss., March 1, 1867.

A Terrible Catastrophe.

An Indianapolis paper of the 16th ult. gives the following particulars of a rare and very horrifying phenomenon that occurred with it a fearful monition to the intemperate in the use of spiritous beverages. Our cotemporary says: We are indebted to Dr. M. L. Whiteside, dentist, of this city, for the particulars of a most singular and appalling catastrophe that occurred yesterday in the town of Columbus, about 40 miles south of this city, on the Madison railroad. About 8 o'clock the attention of some citizens on the street was attracted to the liquor shop of a German by the name of Andrew Nolte, by a slight smoke issuing from it. He had long been known to be a very intemperate man, and recently, it was supposed in consequence of his wife leaving him, and applying for a divorce on account of his confirmed drunkenness, more constantly and heavily drunk than usual. On entering, they found him lying dead behind the county, with a can of rum which was used to lay his feet off the wet floor, with his head near a whisky barrel.

His clothes were still burning. His lips had been entirely burned away, leaving a ghastly hole in which his tongue was seen burned to a crisp on each side of his mouth and throat. His nose was also burned off as if by fire from out of the nostrils. The upper part of the body was scorched where the burning clothes had touched, but showed no indications of fire. The hands were drawn up to the mouth as if to close in, or shut off some dreaded thing from it. There was no fire in the room that Dr. Whiteside could see, and certainly none near the corpse. A revolver was found beside it, but all the charges were in it, and no marks of injuries, except from the fire, were discovered, so that the death could not have been caused by suicide. But it had been the fire, beyond a doubt, that the crisped tongue, throat and nose, would have been still more inexplicable, as the fire was confined to the clothes at the occurrence—the clothes still burning—and it could not have been applied after death by some other person without detection, or some mark of other that would indicate where the fire came from, and how it was used. But if it could have been that he placed it in his mouth, as it is known that it was, for there could have been no motive to burn a dead man, especially about the mouth, and none to do it, the fact of the singular character and locality of the burning, involving only the air passages, precludes all idea of a death by violence. No murderer or robber would try to kill a man by setting him on fire, or if he should, he would not, could not put fire to his mouth and nose only. No hypothesis of murder seems to be tenably, and that of suicide is more absurd. We must therefore consider that the case of death was caused by spontaneous combustion, or by the burning of inflammable gases generated in the whisky-reeked carcass, and escaping by the lungs and air passages. This might have been caused by an attempt to light a cigar with a match or other flame. There are many well authenticated cases of spontaneous combustion on record, as our physicians know. It has been ascribed to the ignification of the incident which forms so frightful a scene of the "Bleak House"—but we consider a more probable case than this at Columbus has ever occurred. We may note that he had on a soldier's blouse, a flannel undershirt, and a cotton overshirt, and also that his hair was not burned.

The Trial of Jefferson Davis.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1867.—In view of the existence of the military bill, setting aside all laws in the Southern States, I have endeavored to ascertain when the probable fate of the State' prisoner at Fort Monroe. The immediate effect is, of course, to elongate all of the proceedings south of the Potomac, and to increase the improbability of any judge of the supreme bench holding a court in the districts affected by the provisions of the enactment. I learn that Chief Justice Chase has stated that further legislation is necessary before the trial can take place, and that the longest possible delay will be the most beneficial to the prisoner. These observations are rather of a general and indefinite, but they evidently indicate that no civil trial need be expected, at least until after a reorganization of Virginia under the military bill. Meanwhile, there is nothing to prevent a court-martial from trying Mr. Davis, and subjecting him to the severest penalty, that of sentence is approved at these headquarters. It appears that the President also favors a speedy trial, to prevent the influence of popular passions, and as the prisoner must look to him, in the last resort, it is to be hoped that the delay will not extend beyond the period of the probable impeachment or past the term of Mr. Johnson's office. Among the political storms of this year's legislation, that of the imprisonment of Mr. Davis will be almost forgotten, unless the President, coming to the front by rejecting the counsel, relieves the suffering old man from his cruel punishment.

Let Every Man Resolve to Vote.

Now that the Radical rule is inevitable, and the indications being that the fiercely resisted by the South, the more violent, the more vigorous, and the stronger and the more immovable that rule will become, the absorbing question is, shall the South do, effectually to ameliorate that rule and if possible to remove its harshness as soon as possible? How much we can bear, how long we can endure the continuous turmoil and agitation, which must seriously militate against the material and essential prosperity of the South, we cannot tell.

To us, the duty to submit quietly to what we cannot help, seems plain and simple. The only question of difficulty in the matter is this: Shall all of those who do not approve of the reconstruction act, lie still and do nothing, and allow only those who do approve of it, white and black, to form a new State Constitution; or shall all who are permitted by Congress to take part in the Congressional reconstruction bear their share in that important matter? The ladies before us seem plainly to dictate the policy, that *all* should participate.—[*Vicksburg Herald.*

Wiggins was one day walking with a friend when observing a poor dog that had been killed, lying in the gutter, he paused, gazed at the dead animal, and at last said: "Here is another shipwreck." "Shipwreck!" cried Wiggins. "Why, what a *land* that's lost forever." His companion growled and passed on.

☞The great steam r, Richmond, built, we believe, under the superintendence of Capt. Scott Neal, and said to be the largest and finest steamer ever built in the West, has been successfully launched at Madison, Ind., on the 8th ult.

It will take more than $10 000 to clean out the Augusta Custom House, and it will take more than $10,000 to clean out the Custom House in this city.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.
In Circuit Court, February Term, 1867.
CLEMENS, BROWN & CO. vs. 558. } Attachment.
JAMES J. SWILEY.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the plaintiff's affidavit and writ, on file in this office, that the defendant is not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed against him:

Therefore, it is ordered that he enter his appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House of Lauderdale county, on the second Monday of August A. D. 1867, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's complaint, or judgment will be rendered against him for the amount claimed in plaintiff's said complaint, and the property attached and condemned to satisfy the same and costs.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at [L. S.] Marion, Miss., and issued March 16, 1867.

C. W. HENDERSON,
March 16-4t Clerk Circuit Court, L. C.
Printer's fee $15,00.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.
In Circuit Court, February Term, 1867.
JOHN DEARMAN. vs. 560 } Attachment.
— TAYLOR, Adm'r. of GILLESPIE, and F. E. DAVIDSON.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the plaintiff's affidavit and writ, on file in this office, that the defendant is not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this court cannot be executed against him:

Therefore, it is ordered that he enter his appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House of Lauderdale county, on the second Monday of August A. D. 1867, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's complaint, or judgment will be rendered against him for the amount claimed in plaintiff's said complaint, and the property attached and condemned to satisfy the same and costs.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the "Meridian Gazette" a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at [L. S.] Marion, Miss., and issued March 16, 1867.

C. W. HENDERSON,
March 16-4t Clerk Circuit Court, L. C.
Printer's fee $15,00.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.
In Circuit Court, February Term, 1867.
— TAYLOR, Adm'r. of GILLESPIE, and F. E. DAVIDSON. vs. 560 } Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the plaintiff's affidavit and writ, on file in this office, that the defendant is not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this court cannot be executed against him:

Therefore, it is ordered that he enter his appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House of Lauderdale county, on the second Monday of August A. D. 1867, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's complaint, or judgment will be rendered against him for the amount claimed in plaintiff's said complaint, and the property attached and condemned to satisfy the same and costs.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the "Meridian Gazette" a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at [L. S.] Marion, Miss., and issued March 16, 1867.

C. W. HENDERSON,
March 16-4t Clerk Circuit Court, L. C.
Printer's fee $15,00.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.
In Circuit Court, February Term, 1867.
JAMES J. SWILEY. vs. 562 } Attachment.
WALTER C. BUNYARD.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the plaintiff's affidavit and writ, on file in this office, that the defendant is a citizen of the State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed against him:

Therefore, it is ordered that he enter his appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House of Lauderdale County, on second Monday of August A. D. 1867, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's complaint, or judgment will be rendered against him for the amount claimed in plaintiff's said complaint, and the property attached and condemned to satisfy the same and costs.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the "Meridian Gazette" a new-paper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively

Witness my hand and seal of office, at [L S.] Marion, Miss., and issued March 16, 1867.

C. W. HENDERSON,
March 16-4t Clerk Circuit Court, L. C.
Printer's fee, $15.00.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.
In Chancery Court, February Term, 1867.
C. C. McCLELLAND
No. 60, vs.
MARY ENGELL,
M. ENGELL, and
ISAAC SADDLER.

Upon opening the complainants bill, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not citizens of the State of Mississippi, but reside beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed against them:

Therefore, that they enter their appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next Term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House of said county, in the town of Marion, on the second Monday in August next ensuing, plead, answer or demur, to complainant's bill, or the several allegations thereof, will be taken for confessed as to them.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the "Meridian Gazette," a newspaper published in the city of Meridian, once a week for one month.

Witness my hand and seal of office, [L. S.] March 16th, 1867.

C. W. HENDERSON,
march19-3t. Clerk Chancery Court.
Printer's fee $15.00.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
In the matters of the estate of John Beatly, deceased.

To John Beatly, William Beatly, Mary McClain, Sarah Eskew and L. Hone:

YOU and each of you are hereby notified to be and personally appear before the Hon. rable the Probate Court of said county, on the FIRST MONDAY in May next, to be held at the Court House thereof, in the town of Marion, and there to answer the petition of Francis Beatly, praying dower in the lands of said intestate.

Witness the Honorable C. A. Stovall, Judge of Probate of said county, the 1st Monday in March, A. D. 1867.

G. M. MASSINGALE, [L. S.]
Clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of an execution in my hands from the Honorable Circuit Court of Lauderdale county, dated 1st March, 1867, in favor of Duncan & Emerson, and against D. M. Harkey, for the sum of three hundred and fifty-five dollars, I will sell on the

1st *Monday of April next*,

to the highest bidder for cash, all the right, title, claim and interest of said Harkey, in and to the following described property, to wit: Lots 18, 14, 15 and 16 in block 42, Bagdale's survey, city of Meridian, range 18, township 6, route 16, east, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging. Levied upon as the property of said Harkey, to satisfy said execution and costs of suit. Sale to take place at the Court House door in said county.

C. W. HENDERSON,
Sheriff and Ex-officio Tax Collector.
March 16-4t

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The substance of the most important bill, will be found as follows:

Section 1 establishes the several Districts exercise the United States as courts of bankruptcy, in addition to the other original jurisdiction they now have.

Section 2 gives the District Courts equity power, to exercise in the proceedings of the District Courts in bankruptcy litigation and affairs, and in addition to this power gives them concurrent jurisdiction in the same matter.

Section 3 provides for the appointment in each Congressional District by the nomination of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, of one or more registers to be counselors in the District Courts, whose duty it shall be to assist the District Judge in the performance of duty in bankruptcy cases. Section $1,000 to an interest in any of the suits, and ability to take the iron clad oath, are the prerequisites of the each register.

Section 4 makes it the register's duty to adjudicate upon, receive surrenders in, and preside in bankruptcy proceedings. He is to compute property, affidavits, assign pro rata shares to creditors, but bars him from committing for contempt or for acting in a case in any way where he has an interest in any of the suits, and ability to take the iron clad oath, are the prerequisites of the each register.

Section 4 makes it the register's duty to adjudicate upon, receive surrenders in, and preside in bankruptcy proceedings. He is to compute property, affidavits, assign pro rata shares to creditors, but bars him from committing for contempt or for acting in a case in any way where he has an interest in any of the suits, and ability to take the iron clad oath, are the prerequisites of the each register.

Section 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, provide for the formula of legal proceedings in the courts of Bankruptcy, which commence in the practice now in vogue in other litigation.

Section 11 makes $300 the limit of debts on which to declare voluntary bankruptcy, requires the bankrupt to be or to become a citizen of the United States, forbids a transfer of property during pendency of proceedings, and demands full exhibit of debts and assets on the part of the voluntary bankrupt.

Sections 12, 13 and 14, provide that the action in bankruptcy shall go on should the bankrupt die, the same as if the suit in esse; that the creditors shall appoint an assignee or assignees of the debtor's estate, subject to the approval of the District Judge; that everything be turned over to the assignee, whether of substance or account or distribution exempt. That there shall be no stay of proceedings in the operation of the provisions of this section the necessary household and kitchen furniture, such articles of clothing and necessaries of such bankrupt as the said assignee shall designate and set apart, having reference to the condition of the family, condition and circumstances of the bankrupt, but altogether not to exceed in value, in any case, the sum of $500; and also the wearing apparel of such bankrupt, and that of his wife and children, and the uniform, arms, and equipments of any person who is or has been a soldier in the militia or in the service of the United States; and such other property as now is, or hereafter shall be, exempted from attachment or seizure, or levy on execution by the laws of the United States, or of the State where property, not included in the foregoing exceptions, as is exempted from levy and sale upon execution or other process or order of court, by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt has his domicile at the time of the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy, not exceeding that allowed by such State exemption laws in force in the year 1864: Provided, That the bankrupt shall not be shall operate as a limitation upon the conveyance of the property of the bankrupt to his assignee, so that no title to the property hereby excepted pass to the assignee, or the title of the bankrupt cease to be subject to the same, except in the provisions of this act; and the determination of the assignee in the matter shall, on exception taken, be subject to the final decision of the District Court.

Sections 15, 16, 17 and 18, give the assignee full power to recover the property of the bankrupt, to be distributed as hereinafter held; require him to classify and separate the goods or other effects, empower the assignee to submit questions in matters of disputed possession; and provine for the supervision over and power to remove the assignee by the district judge for cause shown.

Sections 19, 20 and 21, ordain that claims be proved in the same manner as now against the estate of insolvent debtors; provide for set offs in mutual debts between debtor and claimants; forbids suits against the bankrupt after proceedings have been instituted, and provide that if any bankrupt shall, at the adjudication, file his schedule and bill of exchange, promissory note, or other obligation in respect of distinct contracts as a matter of fact two or more firms carrying on separate and distinct trades, and having distinct estates to be wound up in bankruptcy, or as a sole trader and also as a member of a firm, the circumstances of such firms are in whole or in part composed of the same individuals, or that the sole contractor is also one of the joint contractors shall not prevent proof and receipt of dividend in respect of such distinct contracts against the estates respectively liable upon such contracts.

Sections 22, 23, and 24, require verification by oath of the bankrupt's petition, and if a corporation, by the proper officers for that purpose, to be filed before the Register, or if in a foreign country before the Consul or other diplomatic officer nearest adjacent, and that investigation can be and must be made by the Judge in case of all doubtful claims.

Section 25 orders the sale and the bolding for distribution by the assignee of all perishable property, the title to which is not in dispute.

Section 26 provides for the examination of the bankrupt by creditors, either at its own option or at the request of the assignee, into all circumstances and state ment of the bankrupt who is punishable for contempt for non compliance with the order for examination, and for good cause shown the wife of the bankrupt may be called and examined touching.

Section 26 subdivides priority of claims as follows: First, servants' wages under $50. Second, all rent due within one year, without any preference either from amount or date or claims except that in cases wherein the bankrupt is surety, bail, surety, or guarantee for another, the compliance of the latter with the conditions must be shown before the claim is allowed.

At the expiration of three months from the date of the adjudication of bankruptcy in any case, or at any earlier as the court may direct, the court, upon request of the assignee shall call a general meeting of the creditors, at which due notice shall be given, and the assignee shall then report, and exhibit to the court and to the creditors a full and true accounts of all his receipts and payments, verified by his oath; and he shall also produce and file vouchers for all payments for which vouchers are required by any rule of the court; he shall also submit the schedule of the bankrupt's creditors and property as amended, duly verified by the bankrupt, and a statement of the whole estate of the bankrupt, as then ascertained, and the property remaining and of the property outstanding, also what debts or claims are yet undetermined; and stating what part of the property he has sold, and the moneys the majority in value of the creditors present at the meeting shall assent to, the bankrupt shall be entitled to his discharge from all debts and claims which by the act are made provable against his estate, and which existed on the day of the presentation of the petition for adjudication, save and except such debts as are excepting such debts, if any, as are by said act excepted from the operation of a discharge in bankruptcy. Giving an order to that effect, and the seal of the court, and in the same district, this ——— day of ——— A. D. ———.

Section 36 and 37 provide for the execution of the acts to parties in prison for debt, and for the punishment of any one who shall think of property or some obstacle in the way of the assignee, or who shall conceal any property belonging to the estate or assignee, or who shall fraudulently conceal from his assignee, or who shall, after the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, secrete or destroy any of the books, documents or writing relating thereto, or remove or cause to be removed, the same or any part thereof without the assent of the assignee, or who shall, after the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, with intent to prevent it from coming into the possession of the assignee in bankruptcy, spend, destroy, conceal or otherwise deal by false transactions in the ordinary way of his trade, any of his goods or chattels, debts or effects, which may by law pass to the assignee in bankruptcy, and remain unpaid for, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in any court of the United States, shall be punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years.

Sections 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42, provide that persons absent with intent to defraud creditors, or who take any method to forestall the legal service of papers, and persons claims against them, etc., to have their property impounded upon the demands of creditors, who are to follow the same course as against debtors, and to purchase upon voluntary application.

In which case service of one notice upon such debtor is sufficient, and in the same way, either by personal service, or by publication, as is now prescribed in civil State suits, with non-appearance within the time specified, causing the claims to go against him by default, which can afterward be remedied for cause shown.

Sec. 43. And be it further enacted, That if any meeting of creditors to be specially called for that purpose and of which previous notice shall have been given for such length of time as the court shall order, and a third meeting of creditors shall then be called by the Court, and a final dividend then declared, and any action at law or suit in equity be pending, or unless some other state or effects of the debtor afterward come to the hands of the assignee, in which case the assignee shall, as soon as may be, convert such estate or effects into money, and within two months after the same shall be so converted, the same shall be divided in manner aforesaid.—Further dividends shall be made in like manner as often as occasion requires, and, after the third meeting of creditors, no further meeting shall be called unless by order of the Court. If at any time there shall be in the hands of the assignee any outstanding debts or other property belonging to the estate, which cannot be collected and received by the assignee without unreasonable or inconvenient delay or expense, the assignee may, under the direction of the court, sell and assign such debts or other property in such manner as the court shall direct, and the dividend already declared shall be distributed by reason of debts being subsequently proved, but the creditor proving such debt shall be entitled to a dividend, equal to those already received by the other creditors, before any further payment is made to the latter. Preparatory to the final dividend, the assignee shall submit his account to the court, and the same shall give notice to the creditors for such filing; and shall also give notice that he will apply for a settlement of his account, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee, at a time to be specified in such notice, and at such time the court shall audit and pass the account of the assignee, and such assignee shall, if required by the court, examined as to the truth of such account, and if found correct he shall thereby be discharged from all liability as assignee to any creditor of the bankrupt. The court shall thereupon order a dividend of the estate and effects, or of such part thereof as it sees fit, among such of the creditors as have proved their debts and are entitled to the respective amount of their said debts. In addition to all expense necessarily incurred by him in the execution of his trust, in any case the assignee shall be entitled to an allowance for his service in such case, on all sums actually and paid out by him therein, for asylum not exceeding one thousand dollars, five per centum thereon; for those larger sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, two and a half per centum on the excess over five thousand dollars; and if, at any time there shall be in the hands sufficient amounts of money to defray the necessary expenses required for further execution of this act, the assignee shall be obliged to expend therein until the necessary funds are advanced or satisfactorily secured to him.—Dividends of bank notes or other money without fault of the assignee, either or both of the said second and third meetings of creditors, shall be declared and limited, the court may, upon motion of the interested party, order such meetings, with like effect as the said meetings of creditors as if the meeting had been duly held. In the order for a dividend under this section the following rules shall be observed: 1st priority of preference, and to be first paid in full in the following order:

First. The fees, costs, and expenses of suits and the several proceedings in bankruptcy under this act, and for the custody of property, as herein provided.

Second. All debts due to the United States, and all taxes and assessments under the laws thereof.

Third. All debts due to the State in which the proceedings in bankruptcy are pending, and all taxes and assessments made under the laws of such State.

Fourth. Wages due to any operators, clerk, or house servant, to an amount not exceeding fifty dollars each person, and in six months next preceding the first publication of the notice of proceedings in bankruptcy.

Fifth. All debts due to any persons who, by the laws of the United States, are, or may be entitled to a priority or preference, in like manner as if this act had not been passed. Always provided, That nothing contained in this act shall impair or affect the right and duty of collection of taxes by the authority of the United States or any State.

Section 39 provides for the full discharge of the bankrupt six months after compliance with the above conditions, in entire honesty and good faith.

Section 30 declares that any shall be entitled a second time to the benefits of bankruptcy whose estate is insufficient to pay more than ten per centum of his debts upon the written assent of three fourths of his creditors in value.

Section 31 provides that any creditor opposing the discharge of any bankrupt, may file a specification in writing of the grounds of his opposition, which shall be set in its discretion, order any question of fact so presented, to be tried at a stated session of the District Court.

Sections 32, 33 and 35, for bid the benefits of bankruptcy to one whose debts have accrued from their failures when in a fiduciary capacity, and provide for the full and final discharge of the bankrupt as follows:

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.
DISTRICT OF ———.

Whereas ——— has been duly adjudged a bankrupt, under the act of Congress establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, and appears to have conformed to all the requirements of the law in that behalf, it is therefore ordered by the Court that such bankrupt be forever discharged from all debts and claims which by said act are made provable against his estate, and which existed on the ——— day ——— on which day the petition for adjudication was filed by or against him, excepting such debts, if any, as are by said act excepted from the operation of a discharge in bankruptcy. Given under the seal of the court, and the seal of the court, and in the same district, this ——— day of ——— A. D. ———.

Section 36 and 37 provide for the execution of the acts to parties in prison for debt, and for the punishment of any one who shall think of property or some obstacle in the way of the assignee, or who shall conceal any property belonging to the estate or assignee, or who shall fraudulently conceal from his assignee, or who shall, after the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, secrete or destroy any of the books, documents or writing relating thereto, or remove or cause to be removed, the same or any part thereof without the assent of the assignee, or who shall, after the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, with intent to prevent it from coming into the possession of the assignee in bankruptcy, spend, destroy, conceal or otherwise deal by false transactions in the ordinary way of his trade, any of his goods or chattels, debts or effects, which may by law pass to the assignee in bankruptcy, and remain unpaid for, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in any court of the United States, shall be punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years.

Sections 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42, provide that persons absent with intent to defraud creditors, or who take any method to forestall the legal service of papers, and persons claims against them, etc., to have their property impounded upon the demands of creditors, who are to follow the same course as against debtors, and to purchase upon voluntary application.

In which case service of one notice upon such debtor is sufficient, and in the same way, either by personal service, or by publication, as is now prescribed in civil State suits, with non-appearance within the time specified, causing the claims to go against him by default, which can afterward be remedied for cause shown.

Sec. 43. And be it further enacted, That if any meeting of creditors to be specially called for that purpose and of which previous notice shall have been given for such length of time as the court shall order, and a third meeting of creditors shall then be called by the Court, and a final dividend then declared, and any action at law or suit in equity be pending, or unless some other state or effects of the debtor afterward come to the hands of the assignee, in which case the assignee shall, as soon as may be, convert such estate or effects into money, and within two months after the same shall be so converted, the same shall be divided in manner aforesaid.—Further dividends shall be made in like manner as often as occasion requires, and, after the third meeting of creditors, no further meeting shall be called unless by order of the Court. If at any time there shall be in the hands of the assignee any outstanding debts or other property belonging to the estate, which cannot be collected and received by the assignee without unreasonable or inconvenient delay or expense, the assignee may, under the direction of the court, sell and assign such debts or other property in such manner as the court shall direct, and the dividend already declared shall be distributed by reason of debts being subsequently proved, but the creditor proving such debt shall be entitled to a dividend, equal to those already received by the other creditors, before any further payment is made to the latter. Preparatory to the final dividend, the assignee shall submit his account to the court, and the same shall give notice to the creditors for such filing; and shall also give notice that he will apply for a settlement of his account, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee, at a time to be specified in such notice, and at such time the court shall audit and pass the account of the assignee, and such assignee shall, if required by the court, examined as to the truth of such account, and if found correct he shall thereby be discharged from all liability as assignee to any creditor of the bankrupt. The court shall thereupon order a dividend of the estate and effects, or of such part thereof as it sees fit, among such of the creditors as have proved their debts and are entitled to the respective amount of their said debts. In addition to all expense necessarily incurred by him in the execution of his trust, in any case the assignee shall be entitled to an allowance for his service in such case, on all sums actually and paid out by him therein, for asylum not exceeding one thousand dollars, five per centum thereon; for those larger sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, two and a half per centum on the excess over five thousand dollars; and if, at any time there shall be in the hands sufficient amounts of money to defray the necessary expenses required for further execution of this act, the assignee shall be obliged to expend therein until the necessary funds are advanced or satisfactorily secured to him.—Dividends of bank notes or other money without fault of the assignee, either or both of the said second and third meetings of creditors, shall be declared and limited, the court may, upon motion of the interested party, order such meetings, with like effect as the said meetings of creditors as if the meeting had been duly held. In the order for a dividend under this section the following rules shall be observed: 1st priority of preference, and to be first paid in full in the following order:

First. The fees, costs, and expenses of suits and the several proceedings in bankruptcy under this act, and for the custody of property, as herein provided.

Second. All debts due to the United States, and all taxes and assessments under the laws thereof.

Third. All debts due to the State in which the proceedings in bankruptcy are pending, and all taxes and assessments made under the laws of such State.

Fourth. Wages due to any operators, clerk, or house servant, to an amount not exceeding fifty dollars each person, and in six months next preceding the first publication of the notice of proceedings in bankruptcy.

Fifth. All debts due to any persons who, by the laws of the United States, are, or may be entitled to a priority or preference, in like manner as if this act had not been passed. Always provided, That nothing contained in this act shall impair or affect the right and duty of collection of taxes by the authority of the United States or any State.

Section 39 provides for the full discharge of the bankrupt six months after compliance with the above conditions, in entire honesty and good faith.

Section 30 declares that any shall be entitled a second time to the benefits of bankruptcy whose estate is insufficient to pay more than ten per centum of his debts upon the written assent of three fourths of his creditors in value.

Section 31 provides that any creditor opposing the discharge of any bankrupt, may file a specification in writing of the grounds of his opposition, which shall be set in its discretion, order any question of fact so presented, to be tried at a stated session of the District Court.

Sections 32, 33 and 35, for bid the benefits of bankruptcy to one whose debts have accrued from their failures when in a fiduciary capacity, and provide for the full and final discharge of the bonafide bankrupt as follows:

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.
DISTRICT OF ———.

Whereas ——— has been duly adjudged a bankrupt, under the act of Congress establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, and appears to have conformed to all the requirements of the law in that behalf, it is therefore ordered by the Court that such bankrupt be forever discharged from all debts and claims which by said act are made provable against his estate, and which existed on the ——— day ——— on which day the petition for adjudication was filed by or against him, excepting such debts, if any, as are by said act excepted from the operation of a discharge in bankruptcy. Given under the seal of the court, and the seal of the court, and in the same district, this ——— day of ——— A. D. ———.

AGUAE MANDRAKE.

A Sure Cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood and Nervous System.

MANDRAKE PILLS

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,

AND SEA WEED TONIC,

Sold by Druggists.

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

Many have said ago, while under the influence of Dyspepsia, I had prepared myself for the grave. All the usual stage of Dyspepsia I passed through, and was treated by the most skillful physicians, but to no purpose. Dr. Parish, to remove into the country. Moreover, I was induced to try the remedies of my native place. My father and all his friend and old doctor said I could feel them working their way, and penetrating every nerve, they said, in search of the disease in the stomach and liver put on a new action, and the morbid matter which for years had accumulated in the stomach and different organs of the body, was eliminated, the tubercles on my lungs ripened, and I expectorated from them large quantities of matter. This I noticed more particularly every morning as the expectoration of matter subsided, the fever abated, and the cough left me. My appetite became raw, and the exhausting night-sweats were no longer known, and I had refreshing sleep. My cough left me, and the different organs of my body were aroused to return, and at times I found it difficult to restrain myself from shouting aloud with joy. I have always had a good constitution, and my head is strong, and healthy. I am now in my native place, and my head stands in the middle bone of the right lung and the lower lobe hepatized and the upper lobe contains nothing. The left lung is sound, and the upper lobe of the right one is in a tolerably healthy condition.

Consumption is a disease that is thought to be an incurable disease by every one, physicians as well as those who were unlearned in the science of medicine, and for years I introduced to the condition I was in. I introduced many people to believe my recovery only temporary, but when I prescribed and put medicines to consumptives for some time, and made many wonderful cures, and the demand increased so rapidly, that, determined to offer them to the public, and devote my undivided attention to lung diseases, in truth. I was next to forced to it, for people would send for me, far and near, to ascertain whether their cases were like mine.

For many years, in conjunction with my principal office in Philadelphia, I have been visited professionally at my residence in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Pittsburgh.

For many years past, I have made as many as five professional excursions each year to the "Resplemonter." For such examinations my charge is three dollars, and it enables me to write a prescription for the cure of his disease, and tell him frankly whether he will get well.

The only reason why physicians do not cure consumption is, that they try to do too much: they give medicine to stop the cough, to check the night sweats, to build up the system, to do away with the fever, to do away with the pain in the breast, to check the expectoration, to do away with the tubercles in the lungs, to do away with the ulceration of the lungs, to do away with the ulceration of the stomach, to do away with the ulceration of the bowels, to do away with the ulceration of the throat, to do away with the ulceration of the throat, to do away with the ulceration of the throat

THE MERIDIAN GAZETTE.

Semi-Weekly, $5.00 per Annum. Weekly, $2.00 per Annum.

VOLUME I. MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1867. NUMBER 6.

THE MERIDIAN GAZETTE.

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The following space is what is termed a square:

One square, or ten lines.

When more than 5 squares, it will be a column.

Indefinite advertisements will be charged by the square unless ordered to be continued, payable monthly. Yearly contracts payable quarterly.

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Also a large Stock of AYRES', SCOVILL & CO.'S Patent Medicines which I am agent for.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW
And Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL practice in the Courts of the Eighth Judicial District, and in the High Court of Errors and Appeals at Jackson.

Just Received and for Sale Very Cheap.

FRESH Garden Seed.
MESS Pork, (A No 1).
HAMS, Sugar cured. (30c)
SUGAR, white crushed &c.
BUTTER, superior (wept in Kelly).
FLOUR, family extra &c.
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A new supply just from the North, by
JNO. T. HALL,
At factory white store on top of hill.

DR. S. K. SMITH,
Surgeon Dentist,
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

CONTINUES to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. Office over Harvey's store, corner front street and Johnson's Avenue. mar15-tf

Ragsdale House,
ON THE HILL,
On the East Side of the Railroad

IS now open for transient and permanent boarders, say at high rates. Its rooms are large and commodious, and the Proprietor is making additions and improvements continually.

Remember "Ragsdale House," east side near Railroad track. mar16ly

Dissolution.

THE firm of Chandler, Lockard & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. A. McKay having retired from business, the firm will still be conducted under the style as heretofore, by the remaining members, C. Chandler, E. Lockard and J. L. Chandler.

CHANDLER, LOCKARD & CO.

March 13, '67. 3t

Meridian
FEMALE COLLEGE

FACULTY:

Elder J. B. HAMBERLIN, A. M.
Principal, and Teacher in Ancient Languages, Mental and Moral Philosophy.

MRS. S. E. HAMBERLIN,
Teacher in the Higher English Branches and French.

MISS MATTIE A. WALKER,
Teacher in Primary Branches.

MISS ROBINSON.
Teacher in Music.

MRS. J. M. HARWELL,
Teacher in Drawing, Painting and Embroidery.

TERMS OF TUITION:

Primary course, per month	$3 00
Preparatory	4 00
Collegiate	5 00
Ancient and Modern Languages to additional, each	2 50
Music on Piano, per month	6 00
Use of Instrument	1 50
Painting in Water Colors, per month	4 00
" Oriental	5 00
" Crayon	6 00
" In Oil	6 00
Drawing	3 00
Embroidery—Silk	2 00
" French	1 00

To be paid in common currency, monthly, in advance, for day pupils, and five months in advance for boarding pupils, unless otherwise arranged at the time of entering. Four weeks considered a month. Arrangements are made for boarding a large number of pupils in private families, where they will be cared for and controlled according to rules enjoined by the Principal, where their comfort, habits and social intercourse will be carefully guarded, and where, if necessary, they will be cared for. Many advantages and attractions are inevitable among a large number of girls crowded into a single house. Charge for boarding, will not exceed fifteen to twenty-five dollars monthly, in advance.

COMSBUSA
gh School,

This school under the direction of W. C. Day as principal, will Open at Toomsuba Station, Lauderdale county, Miss., on the first Monday in January, 1867, at the following rates, to wit:

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Orthography, Geography, Arithmetic $8 00.

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

English Grammer, Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric and Algebra. $4 00.

HIGHER DEPARTMENT.

For the information of those not acquainted we would state that this school is situated in a very healthy place, where good water abounds. Board can be obtained in private families at reason able rates. Any information that may be desired in regard to the school, can be obtained by reference to H. D. Cameron, at Toomsuba, Solms and Meridian Railroad.

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DEXTER, DUNLAP & CO.,
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IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Hardware,
BAR IRON, NAILS, HOLLOW-WARE, GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS.
EVERY VARIETY OF CARRIAGE MATERIALS.
Sole Agents for Herring's Safes.
14 *AND* 16 *NORTH COMMERCE AND FRONT STREETS,*
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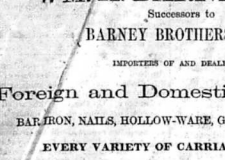
J. H. SNOW & CO.,
Are now giving



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MUSICAL BOXES,
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ITALIAN STRINGS,
FRENCH & GERMAN STRINGS,
and everything in the music line.

Fine New Rosewood Pianos, seven octave, From.....$250
To.....750

Every instrument warranted for seven years, *AND NO MISTAKE.*

☞ Music Neatly Bound.
J. H. SNOW & CO.

W. TARLETON, HENRY GOLDTHWAITE,
Late Tarleton, Whiting & Co)
A. J. LEDYARD, LEWIS LEDYARD,
TARLETON, LEDYARD & CO.,
(Successors to Ledyard & Co)
COTTON FACTORS;
And General Commission
Merchants,
15 SOUTH COMMERCE STREET, MOBILE, ALA.

☞ Liberal Advances made on Consignments to our friends in New York and Liverpool.

☞ Mr. A. E. LEDYARD, will represent the firm in the Eastern Counties of Mississippi. Address: Shubuta, Miss. nov-yl

H. & A. STROUSE & CO.,
Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
Hosiery, Clothing,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes,
Hats and Caps, Fine Cutlery, &c.
6 SOUTH WATER ST., MOBILE, ALABAMA.

ELSWORTH, RUSSELL & CO.,
Dealers in
STOVES AND GRATES,
House Furnishing Goods,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Also, manufacturers of
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware,
South-east Cor. Dauphin and Water Sts.,
MOBILE, ALA.

LEROY BREWER, THOS. DUGGAN. } HUGH. L. HOPPER. C. A. HARBEN.

L, BREWER & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF COTTON AND COUNTRY Produce; also, Grocers and Dealers in Northern and Western Goods.
No. 55 Cor. Commerce and St. Louis Sts.
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☞ Orders will be promptly attended to. 20

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HOUGHTON, SIMS & VICKERS,
COTTON FACTORS,
AND
General Commission Merchants,
No. 46 North Commerce Street,
(Up Stairs,)
MOBILE, ALA.

☞ Particular attention given to BUYING and SHIPPING GOODS. nov20

WM. H. LEINKAUF. A. J. WEISS. JAS H. LEINKAUF
WM. H. LEINKAUF & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
NOTIONS,
Hosiery, Cutlery, Perfumery,
STATIONERY,
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
MOBILE, ALA.

BUY YOUR HATS AT
HURLEY'S
HAT STORE.
54 DAUPHIN STREET, MOBILE, ALA.
THOMAS HENRY,
Direct Foreign Importer and Dealer in
GLASS, CHINA EARTHENWARE,
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MOBILE, ALA.

A full supply of Kerosene Oil Lamps, constantly on hand.

W. FROHLICHSTEIN. S. L. HAHN. A. BAERMAN
FROHLICHSTEIN, HAHN & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Hats, Notions, &c.,
27 *Cor. of Dauphin and Water Streets,*
MOBILE, ALA.

Notice.

NO BOOKS—no more paper or ink—no trouble charging—no more trouble COLLECTING—no more CREDIT—no fears of wasting the Shilling—credit system entirely placed out—buy for cash and you are sure of BARGINS.

SANFORD & BRO.

We wish to call the attention of the public at large, that we are in receipt of a large assortment of all descriptions of

GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS,

which we will sell at the following prices:

BACON—Clear Sides, 16½
Shoulders, 14
Clear Bulk Sides, 14½
Clear Sugar-cured Hams, 21½
LARD—In kegs, 17½
In tierces, 16½
Sugar, fair to choice, 14 to 16½
Sugar-house Molasses, 77
Syrup, 1 25 to 1 50
Soda, 15; Coffee, 25 to 30; Imperial Tea, $2 25;
Flour, $11 50, $12 50, $14 50 to $17 00 per bbl.

—We also have—

STARCH, Irish Potatoes, Navy Beans, Cheese,
APPLES—Dried, Hominy, Dried Peaches,
NUTS, Macarony, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Tea,
FISH, Scuff (Garrett's at 50 cents per bottle)
OYSTERS, Shot, Powder, Caps, Corn Meal,
RAISINS, Flour, Soaps, Mackerel, Candles,
DYE Stuffs, Wash Boards, Tubs, Buckets,
and splendid Butter, fresh and nice, Butter
& Soda Crackers, Smoking & Chewing Tobacco
BROOMS, Salt for stock and table use, Catsup,
RICE, Mess Pork, Sardines, Preserves, Pepper,
ONIONS, Can Fruits of all descriptions, Pepper Sauce, and other articles too numerous to mention. In connection with the above, in our adjoining house, we keep constantly on hand every description of

DRY GOODS!

Boots and Shoes, of endless variety,
Hats and Caps,
Ready Made Clothing,
Ladies' Hats,
Children's Hats,
Children's Caps.
Hardware,
all of which we are determined to sell at the very lowest prices.

We have entirely abolished the CREDIT SYSTEM, and hope our friends will not call for credit any longer; as they will positively be refused. Times are so uncertain, we do not see how we can afford to adopt the cash system. We flatter ourselves that we can make it profitable to the consumer of goods to pay cash.

SANFORD & BRO.

W. P. EVANS. H. H. WHITAKER. W. G. GRACE.
EVANS, WHITAKER & GRACE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

WILL attend to business in any of the Courts of the 8th Judicial District, and in the counties of Newton and Kemper. Also, in the High Court of Errors and Appeals, at Jackson. Office in the Court House, Marion, Miss.

R. T. DUNN,
RECEIVING AND FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
CORINTH, MISS.

Consignments of Produce respectfully solicited.

Refers, by permission, to Wm. Keenes Bill, Savage & Co.; Geo. W. Bell & Co.; R. Forrest, Sons, and Co., Memphis, Tenn.

MERIDIAN GAZETTE

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Wednesday, " March 27, 1867.

The Military Bill in Louisiana.

Below we give the official announcement from Gen. Sheridan that the Military bill is in full operation in that State—the first general order from "Headquarters Fifth Military District." It is as temperate as could well be expected:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DIS., New Orleans, March 19, 1867.

General Orders No. 1.

1. The act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States" having been officially transmitted to the undersigned in an order from the Headquarters of the Army, which assigns him to the command of the Fifth Military District created by the act, consisting of the States of Louisiana and Texas, he hereby assumes command of the same.

2. According to the provisions of the 6th section of the act of Congress above cited, the present State and Municipal governments in the States of Louisiana and Texas are hereby declared to be provisional only, and subject to be abolished, modified, controlled or superseded.

3. No general removals from office will be made, unless the present incumbents fail to carry out the provisions of the law, or impede the reorganization, or, unless a delay in reorganizing should necessitate a change. Pending the reorganization, it is desirable and intended to create as little disturbance in the machinery of the various branches of the Provisional Governments as possible, consistent with the law of Congress and its successful execution, but this condition is dependent upon the position shown by the people, and upon the length of time required for reorganization.

The States of Louisiana and Texas will retain the present military designations, viz: "District of Louisiana," and "District of Texas." The officers in command of each will continue to exercise all the military powers and duties heretofore, and will in addition appoint out all the provisions of the law within their respective commands, except those which specifically require the action of the Military District Commander, and except in cases of removals from, and appointments to office.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General, Commanding.

Gen. Longstreet on the Situation.

We submit the following opinion of Gen. Longstreet and ask for it a careful reading. His voice is now as firm and decided for peace and organization under law, as it was for vigorous and gallant effort, as long as there was a hope of success in the struggle in which he had engaged:

NEW ORLEANS La., March 18 1867.
To the Editor of the New Orleans Times.

DEAR SIR.—In your paper of yesterday, you have expressed a desire to hear the views of several gentlemen upon the political condition of the country. I find my name mentioned upon your list, and proceed, without hesitation, to respond.

As I have never applied myself to politics, I cannot claim to speak to the wise statesmen of the country, who are devoting their energies to the solitution of the problem which agitates the public mind. I can only speak the plain, honest convictions of a soldier.

It can hardly be necessary, at this late day, to enter into a discussion of the matter that is usually brought up in arguing the proposed plan for reconstructing the Government. Indeed, I think that many of them are not pertinent to the question.

The striking feature, and the one that our people should keep in view, is, that we are a conquered people. Recognizing this fact fairly and squarely, there is but one course left for wise men to pursue. Accept the terms that are offered us by the conquerors! There can be no compromise to a conquered people. In accepting the conditions offered by their conquerors. Nor is there, any occasion for any feeling of humiliation. We have made an honest, and I hope that I may say, a credible fight, but we have lost. Let us come forward then and accept the ends involved in the struggle.

Our people earnestly desire that the constitutional government shall be restablished, and the only means to accomplish this is to comply with the requirements of the recent Congressional legislation.

It is said by some that Congress will not receive us even after we have complied with their conditions. But I can find no sufficient reason for entertaining this proposition for a moment. I cannot admit that the representative men of a great nation could make such a plege in bad faith. Admitting, however, that there is such a mental reservation, can that be any excuse for us in failing to discharge our duty? Let us accept the terms as we are in duty bound to do, and if there is a lack of good faith, let it be upon others.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, JAMES LONGSTREET.

—A man named Cyrus Bartholomew took poison at Cameron, Mo., on Saturday week. The landlord of the hotel at which he was stopping sent for a Dr. King, who came, and, after examining the man, gave it as his own opinion that he was only "shamming" sick, and, as a test of his sickness, ordered that a rod of iron be heated red-hot and put to his feet. This inhuman suggestion was acted upon, and continued after the dying man had begged them to desist from torturing him. Afterward, the learned man of physic concluded that he might have been mistaken, and ordered medicines to be administered, but they came too late, and the unfortunate man soon after died. Upon his person were found letters going to show that his former residence was in Fulton county, Ill., where he had a wife now residing; that he was a Union man, and that he had been driven from home by rebels, from which he had escaped, and was thought he was a

Death of Rev. Wm. M. Jayne.

Died at his residence in Brandon, Rankin county, Rev. Wm. M Jayne, on the 19th inst., about day-light. He arose from his bed for the purpose of calling a servant to make fires and fell dead at the door. His companion hearing the noise which he made on the floor, repaired to the spot, and found him prostrated on the face, struggling in the agonies of death. She raised him up in her arms, he groaned a few minutes, and fell asleep in death. Thus passed away one of the purest and brightest stars of our town and community. Though the shock was instantly extinguished by the resistless and unexpected stroke of death, he no doubt was ready to respond to Master's call. He, in his daily upright walk, manifested to his family, brother and friends, that he was living for eternity. We have every evidence to induce us to believe that his blood was in sed spirit is now rejoicing in the "sunlight clime" of the Redeemer's celestial kingdom. May God abundantly bless his bereaved family and friends, and give them grace to calmly submit to this last-testifying dispensation of His providence, and say with a christian spirit in the exercise of living faith: "Thy will be done on earth, as it is in heaven."

We hope to furnish our readers with a biographical sketch of our beloved brother, in our next week's issue.—Jackson Methodist.

SENSIBLE SUGGESTION.—We find the following sensible suggestions in a Florida paper:

Let the planter take the $150 which he proposes to pay for an extra hand, and invest it in manures judiciously, and he will increase the amount of his crop more than the work of an extra hand.—Besides he makes clear above this the board and other extras necessary to the obtaining of hands the present day. Then take the $200 that he would pay for a mule, and invest in the same way, to say nothing of the harness and plow, and any one can readily perceive the advantage a man would have over his neighbor who uses none of these fertili zers. We are glad to see so many of our better planters take this thing into consideration, and procure large supplies of guano and other manures. Although the number of laborers has decreased by hundreds in the lower counties during the past year yet the cotton crop is anticipated to far surpass that of 1866. We trust that they will not be disappointed."

The Dutch Gap canal, which originated in the genius of Gen. Butler, is in a more serviceable to all, though not altogether as that redoubtable individual proposed. The Richmond authorities recently had it officially inspected, and report that the city engineer and the others with him, are satisfied of the practicability of completing the canal and making it suitable for the transit of the large vessels now running on the river.—On the hero of Fort Fisher has really done the State some service. But it is the only case recorded, and that was not intentional.

At Evans Center, near Buffalo, New York, on Monday night, a party of young men broke into a house for the avowed purpose of applying a coat of tar and feathers to Joseph Doyle. This individual had abandoned his wife and married an Indian divorce from her; and the young men of the neighborhood determined to punish him. The house in which ensued, Charles Wright, one of the attacking party, and brother of Doyle's wife, was shot, and instantly killed.

Solitude of Single Women.

It is a condition to which a single woman must make up her mind, that the close of her days must be more or less solitary. Yet there is a solitude which old age does not be as natural and satisfying as that rest which seems such an irksomeness to youth, but which gradually grows into the best blessing of our years; and there is another solitude, as full of peace and hope, that it is like Jacob's sleep in the wilderness, at the foot of the ladder of angels.

"All things are less dreadful than they seem,"

and it may be that the extreme loneliness, which, viewed afar off, appears to an unmarried woman as one of the saddest and inevitable results of her lot, shall have by that time lost all its pain, and be regarded but as the quiet dreamy hour "between the light" when the day's work is done, and we lean back, closing our eyes, to think it all over before we finally go to rest, or to look forward, in faith and hope, into the coming morning.

A finished life—a life which has made the best of all the materials granted to it, and through which, be its web dark or bright, its pattern clear or cloudy, can now be recognized by the hand of the Great Designer; surely this is worth living for. And though in its end it may be somewhat lonely, though a several and not a God's Arm may guide the failing step, though most likely it will be strangers only who come about the dying bed, close the eyes that no husband ever kissed, and draw the shroud kindly over the poor withered breast where no child's head had ever lain; still such a life is not to be pitied. for it is a completed life. It has fulfilled its appointed course, and returns the giver of all breath.

Right Rev. Bishop Quinlan, of the Diocese of Mobile, which includes, we believe, the States of Alabama and Florida,—has been commissioned by Governor Patton as one of the representatives of Alabama at the Paris Exposition.

The bushwhacker Jim White is said to be still infesting Northwest Missouri.—The St. Joseph Union remarks: "There is no question but that he was present at but what has been the scene of his thieving and murderous operations. All the circumstances point to him as the ringleader in the attempt to rob the Savanah bank, last week, and the search for him has since been earnest and unremitting." The editor of the Savannah New Era, in referring to White's supposed connection with the robbery, gives a detailed account of the wrong character attributed to him.

Gen. Sterling Price has entered into the cotton and forwarding business in St.

THE LAWS OF MISSISSIPPI.

AN ACT creating the office of County Administrator.

Sec 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That an office to be designated and known as the office of "County Administrator shall be and is hereby created in each and every county in the State," and which office shall be filled by appointment of the Probate Judges of the counties respectively for the term of four years, until their successors shall be duly qualified, which appointment when so made shall be entered in the minutes of the courts.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the sixty-eighth article of chapter sixty of the revised code, shall be so amended, that hereafter when it shall be made known to the Probate Judge of any county in this State, that any person has died, either in this State or out of it, and has left real or personal property in such county, and no person has applied for letters of administration or of executorship, within six months from and after the death of such person, then in such case it shall be the duty of the Probate Judge to grant letters of administration, or letters of administration with the will annexed, *de bonis non*, as the Court may require to the said county administrator, whose duty it shall be to proceed to administer on the estate according to law, and under the direction of the Court without giving any other bond than the bond hereafter provided for, nor shall such county administrator be bound to incur any cost except such as the funds of the estate in his hands over and above his own commissions shall be sufficient to pay, and the Court may, on final settlement of the estate, allow such County Administrator, ten per cent. on the whole estate administered, or on partial settlement from a change of the board and other causes necessary to the obtaining of funds the present day.—Then take the $200 that he would pay for a mule, and invest in the same way, to say nothing of the harness and plow, and any one can readily perceive the advantage a man would have over his neighbor who uses none of these fertili zers. We are glad to see so many of our better planters take this thing into consideration, and procure large supplies of guano and other manures. Although the number of laborers has decreased by hundreds in the lower counties during the past year yet the cotton crop is anticipated to far surpass that of 1866. We trust that they will not be disappointed."

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That before any County Administrator provided for in this act, shall exercise or perform any of the duties or functions of said office, and before any letters as aforesaid shall be granted to him, he shall execute and file in the office of such court a bond in the penalty of five thousand dollars payable to the State of Mississippi, conditioned that he will well and truly perform and discharge all the duties of the office of County Administrator according to law, or by the order of the Court, with two or more good sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Court, and shall also have taken in open court to be endorsed upon said bond an oath, well and truly to administer according to law and the orders of the Court; administer each and every estate which shall or may be committed to his charge; and that he will well and truly account for, and pay over all monies in his hands by virtue of his said office when thereto required by or of the Court.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That whenever any County Administrator shall die, resign or otherwise shall be removed from, or shall vacate said office, it shall be the duty of such administrator, if living, and of his executor or administrator, if dead, to make out and file in the Probate Court a proper final account for each and every estate so committed to his charge, in which shall be shown the proper legal distributees of such administrator, which may be disposed, amended or rejected by the Court, or otherwise adjudicated as other final accounts of administrators are adjusted and settled.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That so much of the said sixty-eighth article of chapter sixty of the revised code, which makes it the duty of the Probate Court to appoint the Sheriff of the County to administrator in certain cases, be and the same are hereby repealed, except in such cases where no person will accept the office of County Administrator and qualify as such, as is provided for in this act.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That whenever it shall appear to the satisfaction of any Probate Court in this State, that the penalty of the bond provided for in this act, is not in sufficient amount to secure a faithful discharge of the duties of the County Administrator, it shall be lawful for such Courts, after proper notice given, to require the said administrator to give an additional bond in such penalty as such Court shall deem sufficient to secure the rights of all parties interested and on a non-compliance with any such requisition of such Court, such defaulting County Administrator may be removed from office as other administrators are removed for similar defalcations.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That the County Administrators provided for by this act, shall have all the remedies by suit in any of the courts of law or equity in this State, which are now given by law to other executors and Administrators in this State, and shall likewise be subject to be sued as other executors and administrators and liable to suit.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That the provisions of article sixty-six of chapter sixty revised code, shall apply and be extended to all County Administrators.

Sec 9 Be it further enacted, That the bond of the County Administrators taken executed, pursuant to the third section of this act shall be recorded in the office of the clerk of the Court, and may be put in suit as other bonds of Administrators and Executors, and a certified copy of such bond shall be admitted in evidence in any court in this State.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That this act take effect and be in force from and after sixty days from its passage

Approved, Feb. 19, 1867.

AN ACT to amend the Statutes of this State in reference to freedmen.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, that wherever the word "freedman," is used, in any of the laws of this State, it shall be construed to mean and include all negroes and mulattoes, who were free on the 20th of August, 1865 and their descendants, and all who have been since that time emancipated.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the first section of an act to confer civil rights upon freedmen, and for other purposes, approved 25th of November, A. D. 1865, be so amended as to read as follows: Provided, freedmen shall not be competent to serve as petit or grand jurors.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That articles 192, of section 17, page 510, and article 62, of section 11, page 249, of the Revised Code, be, and the same are hereby repealed, and that the restrictions imposed on the competency of Freedmen to testify, by the 4th section of the act to confer civil rights on freedmen, and for other purposes, approved November 25th, A. A. 1865, be, and the same are hereby removed and repealed.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That all laws imposing discriminating punishment on freedmen, be so amended, that for all offenses committed by freedmen against the criminal laws of this State, they shall be tried in the same courts and by the same proceedings as are the whites, and upon conviction, shall be subject to the same pains, penalties, forfeitures, and punishments.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, Feb. 21, 1867.

The Old Folks at Home.

I am now thinking of an aged couple who are called the "old folks," who have lived together, husband and wife, in the same house over fifty years. They came there young, sanguine and utterly unable to conceive what they would pass through in fifty years, or indeed that there could be an end to half a century. They have reared carefully and properly educated a large family of children. These have all left the old folks, and are now heads of their own, and are filling each an important place in society, and some of them high posts of influence.

They are all members of Christ's church in the order of their parents. And so the "old folks" are left alone, just as they started in life. They have long worn glasses; but at the hour of family worship they take each a family bible, and read in course alternately two verses, just as they did when they read with their children. They then sing the old hymns; though the voices are not so sweet or the pipes of the organ so perfect as formerly. They live, it is plain, from incidental remarks, in the past, the present and the future.

There are certain things that they seldom speak of, even to one another. They keep all the playthings which their children once used, ostensibly for their grandchildren when they come to visit them; but the former see playing with them are those of their own dear children who have gone before them, but who left their image in their memory. The little books, and even the little shoes of their bright and early dead ones, are carefully laid up, and though they never speak of them, each knows that they are precious mementoes of the past.

But to see how careful they are of each other. The fires of passion have all burned out, the beauty and freshness of the heart is gone, but the rich harvests of time have all been garnered. But no lovers could be more tender towards each other. If [illegible] absent, the time is anxiously [illegible] returns [illegible] foot-[illegible] would may not be as [illegible] yet the ear that [illegible] that feels it are [illegible] understand [illegible] without [illegible] and each [illegible] life without the other. They think over the past much and often, and realize that they have together toiled, suffered and enjoyed, and have had all the burdens and sorrows of life. Every memory of the past is equally vivid to each. They don't say much about their separation, so certain to be each comfortable when alone left alone, each expecting to be first to die.

And when they think of the future, even carrying their thoughts into Heaven, they seem to have an unexpressed fear that Heaven will not be all that they desire, if they can be there to each other no more than old acquaintances. It seems as if they must carry something of the tender feeling which the sorrows and experience of life have given them, into that world, and as if they must go hand in hand.

And the thought that they must soon separate, and the one must be left to walk alone in the rooms, sit alone at the old table, kneel alone at the altar of God, go alone to the house of God, gives an inexpressible tenderness to their treatment of each other.

They will not be with each other long; but while they do live, no part of their life has been more full of tender regard, genuine respect, unaffected kindness or deeper love. The young world cannot understand "the old folks," and never go into their dwelling without seeing some of the most purified, refined and exalted traits of human nature, which to me are inimitably and beautiful. Let me add that these things are more repulsive to a refined heart than to have such a couple as I have described, called "the old folks" by way of derision.

The Frankfort, Kentucky, Commonwealth makes the following statement:

"If any candid Democ[illegible] of [illegible] quantum of brains, will examine the Auditor's report for [illegible] of the first section of the above recited act, he and the same is hereby repealed: Provided, freedmen shall not be competent to serve as petit or grand jurors.

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SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE

Published Wednesday & Saturday by
J. GIBSON.

J. J. SHANNON,:::::::::::::Editor

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Wednesday, : : : March 27, 1867.

The Bankrupt Law.

A friend writes to know if any person who desires to take the benefit of the act can have the advantage of the State exemption where the application s made?

The applicant can only claim the exemption of the State where he *resides*, and where the property is *situated*. A citizen of Alabama, for instance, might apply for a discharge in this State, but certainly could not be benefited by our State exemptions.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to discharge the direct tax collectors in the South, and impose their duties on the revenue collectors, has passed the Senate.

The negroes in Troy, New York, at the recent municipal election in that place, almost invariably voted for the Democratic candidate for Mayor. So says the New York World.

Col. Page, of the staff of Gen. Ord, is in Vicksburg making arrangements for the removal of his chief to that place. Gen. Ord is now at Little Rock, and is expected to arrive and assume command about the first of April.

The Vigilance Committee in Johnson county, Missouri, are said to be playing the mischief with the militiamen who went to the Lafayette county war under Gov. Fletcher. Five of them have been hung for murder, robbery and horse-stealing. Johnson is a strong Radical county, and the Vigilance Committee is composed of Radicals.

The Judiciary Committee are still taking testimony in regard to the impea hment of the President. Messrs. Howard, Saxon, and Fullerton were examined last week in regard to the disposition of confiscated property and abandoned lands in the South. Mr. Fullerton, in reply to a question, said his instructions were simply to report truthfully matters as found.

The "section boss" at Fulton, on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, was brutally murdered on last Friday morning by a squad of robbers who infest that section. After he had fallen, and was dead, they took the buts of their guns and literally beat his headin to a jelly, scattering his brains in every direction. He killed one of the robbers before falling.

Gov. Wells has signed the bill which continues the members of the City Council, of New Orleans, in office until their successors are elected and qualified. This bill was rendered necessary in consequence of Gen. Sheridan forbidding an election until the military bill is in full blast.

A Missourian has invented an instru[illegible] which he calls "velocimetre," intended to measure the velocity of machinery. It is said that it will intimate to the engineer, at every second of time, the existing rate of speed at which his machinery is running. Adjusted to a locomotive, it will inform him, with mathematical precision, the number of miles per hour he is making over the rails, thus destroying all liability of running too fast or too slow, by even the smallest fraction.

In the United States Senate, a few days since, Mr. Wilson introduced a concurrent resolution in regard to Mr. Davis. It sets forth that common justice, sound public policy, and national honor, unite in recommending his speedy trial or release on bail. The resolution was laid over. Mr. Wilson will endeavor to obtain a vote on it before the close of the session.

The Senate has concurred in the amendment of the House to the bill extending relief to the destitute in the South, and the bill now goes to the President for his action. He will unquestionably give it his approval. Butle and Bingham had a sharp encounter on the bill, the former charging the latter with causing the death of an innocent woman, Mrs. Surratt, and the latter retorting by charging Butler with voting for Jeff Davis, and summing up his military career in the most sarcastic manner.

The Louisiana Legislature has a bill before it licensing gambling houses at $10,000 per annum. The bill provides that each gambling house shall be on the ground floor, fronting on a public thoroughfare, with one or more large [illegible]ws to the room, so that the [illegible] may see all that is going [illegible]

Gov. Patton on the Situation

His Excellency, Gov. R. M. Patton, of Alabama, has written a very sensible letter on the course which, under the existing circumstances, should be adopted by our people. It is well considered, and characterized by sound views and excellent temper. In brief, the Governor says when the State forms a Constitution in which the right of suffrage is extended to blacks and whites alike; when the amendment to the Constitution is ratified, and Senators and Representatives to Congress are elected under existing laws; the provisions of the military reconstruction bill cease to operate, and the military gives way to regular civil government. As the question "What shall Alabama do?" involves everything pertaining to the future of the State, he has given it much anxious reflection, and makes known to his countrymen the result of his consideration of the subject. To contend against the laws of Congress is simply to struggle against the inevitable—a struggle utterly hopeless and devoid of good to any one. All who are entitled to vote, Governor Patton thinks should unquestionably exercise that privilege; and those who are disfranchised, should use their influence for all possible good. Let it not be supposed that they can do nothing because they are unable to vote. The freedmen are now to vote for the first time. We should cherish against them no ill feeling. The elective franchise is conferred upon them. No effort should be made to control their votes, except such as may tend to enable them to vote intelligently, and secure a choice of delegates to the convention that will give us a good Constitution, and one that Congress will accept. Without endorsing everything emenating from Governor Patton, we must say this letter contains much that is pertinent to the present paroxysm that is convulsing our section. Defiance and denunciation will not shake off the sable vote and give the South harvests of prosperity and happiness. Congress has proven itself to be the chief power of the government, and declared that it alone shall exercise the right to control the whole question of reconstruction. Its policy *will* be enforced, and 'tis useless for us to squabble over it. We are called upon to act, and the politico-economical destiny of at least the present generation hangs upon that action. It is foreign to our duty and manhood to be making s[illegible] which our present anomalous condition will be perpetuated, and our sufferings and privations aggravated with each succeeding session of Congress. We must take hold and organize under the bill, not with knee-bending sycophancy, but with that attitude and circumstance of true moral courage which only humbles to elevate." As a Texas letter-writer observes, with its acceptance and practical application, there will come afresh, and with renewed force and vitality, that strength and vigor which alone can be induced by stability of government. Arterial blood will then course through the channels of the present galvanized organism of the country, and its nutricious properties will awaken the sleeping members of the body, and soon the head and arms and limbs of the great sleeper will demonstrate the intellectual and physical capacities of those people and that country, the mine of whose riches has just been struck—and then, and not till then, will business and money stride confidently hand in hand together across the length and breadth of the land, whose harvests of wealth and happiness will reward their advent.

An Augusta, Ga., telegram, of the 23d, tells us that at a meeting held there to nominate candidates for the Mayoralty, a resolution was passed allowing colored persons to vote at the April election Re[illegible] may b[illegible] the Georgians seem to recognize it as here, and are preparing to meet it. We cannot prevent the negro from voting just now, and it therefore behooves us to see that his suffrage harmonizes with our safety and welfare. If we remain inactive and permit demagogues to control the new class of voters, a conflict of races may be produced, and our whole race pauperized. "The prudence and force of character of the whites" is demanded in order to produce a result "which has heretofore been supposed unattainable." Things we would condemn if our wishes were consulted, must now be acquiesced in to check the evils likely to flow from bestowing the elective franchise on a class of persons wholly unfit for it.

The local editor of the Leavenworth Times is in want, and thus advertises:

Wanted—to rest upon—"a bosom cleansed from that perilous stuff that weighs upon the heart"—a young lady that can wash herself and still retain a portion of her color; cough without loosing her teeth; besides, run a short distance without spoiling the shape of her ankle."

Colonel [illegible] Franklin Mosbe is [illegible] corn-cob pipes [illegible] which he off[illegible] of the weed. The [illegible] Colonel [illegible] C. S. A. The [illegible] having [illegible] in the [illegible]

A serious crevassee has occurred in the levee of the S. & E. Roman plantation, St. James Parish, about fifty-six miles above New Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi. The breake endangers the entire Lafourche district, and, in fact, all parishes on the right bank below the crevassee, including Plaquemines.—This is one of the richest and most thoroughly cultivated sections of Louisiana, and should the planters and State authorities be unable to close the break, may result in one of the most disastrous overflows with which the the people have ever been afflicted.

Sam P. Witt hung himself in a wash house adjacent to his residence, in Memphis one day last, week. His wife, who had been up all the night previous waiting on him, went to sleep, when Witt procured a sheet, from which he manufactured a rope, fastening one end to a beam, he standing on a chair, tied the other end around his neck, kicking his support from under him, fell, breaking his neck, and when found was dead.—Another victim to the intemperate use of alcoholic drinks.

MEXICO.—Galveston telegrams state that Marshal Bazaine and the last of the French troops in Mexico left Vera Cruz for France on the 12th inst. The French ironclads and a fleet of gunboats were still at Yera Cruz, but were under orders to sail on the 16th. Vera Cruz was invested by the Liberal forces, who have obtained possession of the railroad and the water works. The attack on the city was looked for every day. No person was allowed to leave the city. Tampico was still in possession of the Imperialists. A battle had been fought at Catahualpan. It appears to have been between a small part of the forces, not more than 15,000 being engaged on either side. Maximilian took part in person.—Accounts of the result differ. But appearances are that Maximilian was victorious. Porfiro Diaz, is about to besiege the capitol. A general battle is impending. Jaurez will shortly order the French residents to leave the country or be naturalized. The Liberals are fighting guerilla fashion. Several Imperialists have been shot from the roadside while riding beside the Emperor. Other advices say Maximilian was besieged at Queretaro by Gen. Escobedo and Corona. A battle was expected immediately. The forces at Queretaro are estimated as follows: Liberals, 18,000 to 20,000; the Imperial force half that number. These figures are derived from Liberal sources. Maximilian must be preparing to leave Mexican soil forever, else he would not have left the city of Mexico, and moved down to the valley of the Rio Grande.

General Pope, of the regular army, who has been appointed to the military command of the Third District, created by the Sherman Bill, and consisting of the States of Georgia, Florida and Alabama, is expected to make headquarters at Montgomery.

Candidates for the Presidency at the coming election, are announced on every side. The Portland Press, supported by the Boston Post, presents Senator Fessenden. Massachusetts trots out Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, General Banks, General Butler, George F. Boutwell and John A. Andrews. The Herald's after Grant or Lee, and Pennsylvania howls for Thad. Stevens.

WORK ON THE NEW RAILROAD COMMENCED. The first lick of work on the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad was struck at one P. M. yesterday, at the large redoubt near Compton's. About thirty hands were set to work, and this force will be greatly augmented in a short time, as the employing of hands is rapidly going on. The workshops, which are to be built in the southern part of the city, below Canal street, will be erected as soon as the necessary mechanics can be secured. It is the intention of the company to have the cars running from this city to New Orleans in fifteen months from the first of April.—*Mobile News.*

The New York Times of the 16th says: The Canadian authorities are anticipating another invasion of the Province by the Fenians. The dispatches of last night report great activity in the movement of British troops on the border, and many volunteers in the principle cities have been called into the service. Fortifications on the frontiers, heretofore dismantled, undergoing repairs, and being put in a serviceable condition, and occupied by troops. Many suspicious persons have been observed crossing the river, and as they are supposed to be Fenians, have been closely watched. There seems to be little foundation for this alarm on the part of the Canadian authorities.

The Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph, in a recent letter, explains the matter in which our countrymen over there are making enemies.

"The Americans are doing us a deed of bad service: they are spending their money now as we used to do A. D. 1820, and as the Russians did later; so they get the best of everything, and we are sent to the wall. They are right from their point of view. Still it is a terrible thing to see any body get anything which you want yourself, so now I dislike the Americans as I used formerly to detest the Russians."

The New Orleans Times publishes the incidents of a romantic case of abduction of a young girl from Cuba, the act being avowed in a letter from the abductor to the child's mother as one of revenge. He had sailed for Baltimore, and intended to carry the child to Europe.—A friend of the family immediately took passage for New Orleans, where he applied to Mayor Monroe, who telegraphed to the Mayor of Baltimore, not, however, in time to arrest the villain, who had just left for New York. But before he reached that city the police were waiting for him; the child was recovered, and is now returning to Cuba on the steamer which brought her thence.

A gentleman from Goodman, Miss., recently presented at the counter of the First National Bank at Cairo, a forged draft for $1,270, received by him from a party at Goodman in payment for thirteen mules. He stated that the person from whom he received it had a quantity of similar paper in his possession. It was made payable to the order of J. L. Baker, and signed A. Aughes, cashier. The cashier's name is C. N. Hughes.

What it Costs Uncle Sam to Keep House.

The appropriations voted by the second session of the Thirty-ninth Congress to pay for the current expenses of the Government during the coming year and to supply deficiences of the last fiscal period, amount to the pretty little sum of $144,793,037 61. The army takes $23,881,653; the navy; $16,794 244; Mr. Seward receives two allowances of $30,000 each for his Atlantic cable bills; and the Postmaster-General gets $20,000 worth of twine. The Military Academy, at West Point, is very liberally porvided for at an expense of $268,913, of which that eminently useless body, the Board of Visitors, consumes $5,000, and another $5,000 is applied to an enlargement of the cadets laundry which we should think ought to be big enough now to keep that little company of soldiers as clean as a row of new pins. The printing of our government money costs $200,000; the management of loans and notes cannot be effected for less than $2,000,000; and for the detection of counterfeiters we have a bill of $150,000. Our expensive old friend, Pub. Doc, dances into the tune of $2,269,198, which surely ought to make Congress ashamed of itself. Next to the salary of Andrew Johnson, the charge under which it strikes us that we get the poorest equivalent for our money is that of $314,698 for the Department of Agriculture. The purchase and distribution of seeds, which nobody wants, costs $80,000, and the Botanical Garden, where Mr Commissioner Newton raises hot house flowers for members of Congress, is supported at an outlay of $10,765. Ten thousand dollars for bouquets. But after all that is not worse than the "legislative" appropriation of $10,230 for horses and carriages—a little bit of luxury in which we mistakenly supposed the Common Council of New York worse unrivalled.

The most bewildering thing of all is the list of appropriations for keeping our public officers warm. Here, for an example, we have $9,000 for heating the Supreme Court Room, at West Point; $40,000 for heating the ventilating apparatus for the public buildings, $1,000 worth of ditto for the library of Congress; $5,000 of fuel for the White Houre; $15,000 worth of fuel and lights for Congress; $600 for heating the Copitol; $2,000 for fuel at the White House and Capitol.—How in the world is it possible in a single winter to consume such enormous quantities of coal, is a problem quite beyond our comprehension. There is an item of $55,000 for lighting the Capitol and White House, besides which the alumination of the Rotunda by electricity involves an annual expense of $3,000, and the Government has to pay an electrician $1,200 a year to attend to it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Our telegraphic dispatches from Richmond make the important announcement that Gen. Lee is strongly in favor of the speediest possible reconstruction under the military bill. He is anxious that every man not actually disfranchised, should take the necessary steps to prepare himself for the discreet exercise of his political privileges in the issues which now impend. He also thinks that discreet men should use their influence with their friends, both white and colored, so that they may approach understandingly the questions which will shortly be presented for their serious consideration.

Maj. Gen. Hoke of North Carolina, in a letter to the Charlotte Times, gives it as his opinion that the South ought at once to accept the reconstruction act.

COTTON ACCOUNTED FOR.—A correspondent of a Northern paper writing from Columbus Mississippi, gives the following account of the manner in which cotton captured from the Confederates towards the close of the war was sometimes accounted for. He says:

There were four thousand bales of cotton captured from the Confederates, here in store, guarded by Federal troops. After it was nearly all stolen by officers in command, and sold on private account, the warehouse or cotton sheds were fired; the cotton was reported burned, and the account was closed by the usual entry in abstract "L" (Loss account). This was a favorite way of accounting for Government property, and enriched many a thief in blue who can truly say that loyality and patronism paid him well.

Jacob Wiseman a farmer in Iowa being jealous of his wife, drove her from his house Saturday night, 23d ult., set fire to his house and cut his own throat.

A convention of the Union party of the Sixth District of Kentucky, will be held in Covington on Wednesday, March 13, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. The Conservatives contemplate nominating Col. J. J. Landrum, of Gallatin county.

The Washington Leader mildly chronicles an "accident," that a blind man and his wife, being ejected from a car, near Georgetown bridge, for having no money, the blind man, loosing his equilibrium, was precipitated to the ground, a distance of about thirty-five feet, and so injured internally that he had to be carried home. That "accident" looks very much like an outrage.

A NEW SWITCH.—The last railroad novelty is the automatic magnetic switch, with which the officers of New York and New Haven Railroad are emperimenting. It is so constructed that information is sent automatically each way from the switch to the next station, whether open or shut, and engineers thus forewarned may avoid the risk of accidents by misplaced switches.

It is announced concerning the new women's paper which is to be established in New York, that two female phonographic reporters from London have been imported to do the city affairs.—The editorial staff is to consist of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. Calhoun, Mrs. Croly, Mrs. Parton and Mrs. Terhune. Miss. Olive Logan will be the dramatic critic, and Miss Anna Dickinson foreign correspondent.

A SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLAR LEAK DISCOVERED.—The Superintendent of Public printing sent a report to Congress today, in which he announces that there is a deficit in the paper accounts of his office, under his immediate, predecessor of seventy thousand dollars. Cornelius Wendell was the Superintendent up to March 1st.

An "Artemus Ward Monument Association was organized in New Orleans on the 17th, with the following officers:

President—A. D. Bradley.
First Vice President—E. O. Haile.
Second Vice President—Col. J. O. Nixon.
Secretary—Geo. McKnight.
Treasurer—Geo. L. Catlin.

PROFITABLE BUT NOT POPULAR.—A portion of a raw onion eaten just before retiring to rest will insure refreshing sleep to persons suffering with [illegible] overburdened with oppressive and [illegible] matter.

Mrs. Andrew Johnson died at [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

NEW YORK, March 24.—James F. Cummings, a Confederate commissary, has been arrested on charges of having used the power of the Confederate Government to take from a resident of Tennessee property valued at $600,000, and fraudulently convert it to his own use. He is now in Ludlow street jail.

Counterfeit twenties on the National Bank of Portland, Maine, are in circulation.

Judge Russell has refused bail in the case of Wall, the Marshal in the St. Patrick's Day procession, who cut and slashed the policemen with his sword.

Judge Savage, Judge Daly and Eugene Kelly, who were, unknown to themselves, appointed to receive Fenian funds by the Union Square meeting, declined to have anything to do with any such funds, and have returned various sums already sent them from a distance.

The Herald's Rio Janeiro correspondent, dated the 24th ult., says nothing was transpiring beyond an occasional bombardment of Curupany by the Paraguayans and picket firing along the line. Reinforcements continue to leave Rio Janeiro.

Two steamers with Argentine and Oriental troops on board had exploded and quite a number of lives lost, and one Argentine war steamer was run down.

The Mendoza rebellion was nearly suppressed.

United States intervention was talked of, but not generally expected.

A conspiracy to murder the members of the government in Buenos Ayres had been discovered and the conspirators seized.

St. Domingo advices to the 11th inst., state the Baez party had been crushed and the republic was quiet.

The proposed treaty with the United States for the Bay of Samona, is likely to elicit a spirited debate in Congress.

Chili advices state that Peru never thought of peace on the basis proposed by the mediating powers.

The latest advices respecting the Argentine revolution are important.

The army under Felix Loa, after a bloody engagement, lasting two hours, was defeated by Gen. Paunero, at Los Loras, with a loss of 300 killed any many wounded.

Two other revolutionary divisions undertook to avenge this defeat, but were themselves routed, meeting much heavier losses than those suffered by Loa. Gen. Paunero then quietly continued his retreat to form a junction with Mitre.

Three American ships lately took fire at Valparaiso and burnt to the water's edge, the George Raynes on Feb. 9th, and the Fiora McDonald and George the Fifth on Feb. 16th. It is supposed they were burned by the crews.

Acting President Perfect Juancho Dias was shot in Panama on the 10th inst., by a drunken man named Major. The wound is a serious one.

The steamer Raymo, formerly the R R. Cuyler, had reached Santa Martha, from New York. This is the vessel seized here on suspicion of being a Chilian privateer.

Great excitement existed in Bogota, owing to the difference between President Mosquera and the Congress, the latter refusing to acknowledge the loans made by the former.

The aborigines in New Zealand are again giving much trouble.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—It is considered almost certain that Congress will adjourn Tuesday. Severl members are packing up.

CHARLESTON, March 25.—The following is a synopsis of Gen. Sickles's order: "It it his duty to maintain the security and property, to suppress insurrection, violence and disorder, to punish or cause to be punished the disturbers of public peace, and criminals. He permits local tribunals to try all cases unless specially referred by the Commanding General to a commission or other military tribunal; the local laws and municipal regulations, consistent with the laws of the United States, and proclamations of the President, and regulations prescribed in the Commanding General's orders are declared in force; the civil officers are continued. Where civil officers fail, the military authorities will arrest and promptly try alleged offenders.

The General solicits the cordial co-operation of the civil officers and people, and earnestly urges unreserved obedience to the authority now established.

PITTSBURG, March 25.—The Machinery works of Robinson, Rea & Co., were destroyed by fire.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The official report of the St. Patrick's day riot shows that 33 policemen were injured, 9 serious ly and 9 dangerously. All are recovering.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Hopes of the early release of Mr. Davis gain strength.

LONDON, March 24.—The government has published the correspondence between the English and French cabinets, in regard to the illegal extradition from Canada of the French forger Lamarande, and the subsequent demand made by England for his surrender.

DUBLIN, March 24—The trial of Fenian prisoners, for high treason, will be commenced the 9th of April next, in this city.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—Flour, good local request; trade brands $11 15@12 50, fancy $14@16. Wheat firmer; winter higher $2 90. Corn firm and unchanged Oats steady at 54c. Rye $1 45@1 47. Cotton very dull; 27c. for middling; week's receipts, 2297 bales; receipts for the season, 110,174 bales against 124,230 last season.

Whisky $2 27. Provisions quiet—Mess Pork $23, bulk shoulders 8½c., sides 10½c., bacon shoulders 9½c., sides 11½c., choice steady at 16½@17c. Clover Seed $8 75@9 Timothy $2 90@3. Coffee steady, 24a27c.

LOUISVILLE, March 23.—Sales of 113 hhds. leaf Tobacco, common lugs lower, $2 10@2 50. Superfine Flour $9 75. Prime red Wheat $2 85. Corn in ear, bulk, 70c.; shelled 73a75c. Oats 65a70c. Mess Pork $22 50. Bacon shoulders 9½c. clear sides 12½c. Lard in tierces 12½c. Raw Whisky $2 22.

NEW YORK, March 23.—Cotton very firm under light receipts. Sales 2200 bales. Middling uplands 30½a31c. Flour 5a10c. better; sales of superfine at $9 85a 10 75. Corn 1a2c. better; Western mixed $1 17a1 19. Whisky quiet. Pork quiet.

MOBILE, March 23.—Cotton—Sales of the day 650 bales; market quiet; middling uplands 28c. Receipts to day 168 bales.

The Constitutional Amendment, after a long discussion, has passed the Lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature, by a vote of 120 to 20. The negative votes were extreme Republicans, including the colored members of the House, who made a long speech in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Cooley, lately Superintendent of Indian Affairs, who, just before his appointment, [illegible] with his credit [illegible]

Gen. Mahone.

This gentleman's views on the questions presented to the Southern people for decision under the Sherman bill are thus reported by the Richmond Dispatch:

Gen. Mahone says there are but two things left for us—fight or surrender; and since we have neither men, nor money, nor guns, nor ships, nor anything with which to carry on war, it is plain that we must submit, and comply with the demands of the conqueror. And yet men talk about dishonor and disgrace, and all that, as though they are sole representatives of honor and loyalty to the State. It's all fudge! There is honor and good sense, and true patriotism now in the effort to save Virginia from utter degredation, anarchy, and ruin; and the men we find engaged in this important labor will compare well—especially for their services in the last six years—with those who are so free in denouncing the call of a convention as disgrace, and dishonor, and all that.

The Rio de Janerio correspondent of the New York Herald, under date of Feb, 8th. reports that there was another bombardment of Fort Curupaity on the 13th of January. On the 18th the allied armies captured one of the enemy's intrenchments. The Brazilian papers denounced the reported offer of meditation between the allies and Paraguayans by the United States. There was considerable excitement at Buneos Ayres by the discovery of a conspiracy to overthrow the Government, and several arrests were made. The revolution in the Argentine Confederation had not been suppressed, the force sent against the rebels having been defeated. The Buenos Ayres papers bitterly oppose the continuance of the war, and denounce the alliance with the "nigger empire," as they term Brazil. They advise the acceptance of United States meditation. The elections in Brazil had resulted in the success of the conservatives. The Government of the Argentine Confederation was taking vigorous measures to suppress the rebellion. All of the National Guard had been called out.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Enquirer is satisfied with General Schofield's assignment to that military district. It says: "If the civil authorities of our State must be subordinate and overruled, the unpleasing office could not have been confided to any one who would command in the outset more of the hope and confidence of our people than Gen. Schofield."

HIGH WATER IN TEXAS.—The Galveston Civilian has the following:

Trinity river is spreading herself this spring, and promises to keep full for some time to come. The Dallas Herald published away up on the so-called head waters, though the original sources of the Trinity seem as little known as those of the Nile, mention heavy rains in that region, and says the water covers the whole of the bottom lands in front of that town.

From other parts of Texas we have accounts of high water.

The New Orleans Bee estimates the present population of New Orleans at 275,000 souls. In accounting for the large increase, the Bee says that the war has driven vast numbers of both white and colored persons into the city.

SULPHUR SHOWER.—A lady has sent to the Louisville Journal, from Bowling Green, Kentucky, a small quantity of substance resembling flowers of sulphur, a perfect shower of which, she represents, fell during a very severe rain storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning. that prevailed in her neighborhood last Sunday night. Quantities of the substance, she rays, can be gathered, particularly from the ponds and standing pools, on the water of which it floats.—Such phenomena are not of usual occurrence.

COTTON.—The stock of cotton in this country on the 1st September last was 344,322 bales; receipts since 1,412,464.—Exports 783,242; present stocks 560,226 bales, besides 78,107 interior points—making the total receipt of last year's crop about 1,500,080 bales. The receipts between this and next September will probably swell the crop to 1,750,000 bales.

The cars now run to Chattanooga—crossing the Tennessee at Bridgeport in a steamboat. By next week the road will be ready to transport freight. The new bridge is building at Chicago, and will be completed in four weeks. The damages to this road (Nashville and Chattanooga) are put down at $500 000.—Steamers are running between Decatur and Chattanooga.

The New York Herald of the 10th inst., recommends Congress to nip the Canadian Kingdom in the bud. If Maximilian whips Escobedo in the expected battle, and the North British Confederation scheme is carried out, the Monroe doctrine must hereafter, according to the Herald, be regarded a dead letter. Shade of liberty—(poor creature, she's nothing more than a shade now) here's a pretty fix! A kingdom at one end, an empire at the other, and heaven only knows what in the middle.

DIED AMONG STRANGERS.—A gentleman named Seborn Jones, a stranger in this place, died on Tuesday at the City Hotel. He reached this city in a feeble condition of health. He is recently from Mississippi, and has a brother residing somewhere in Texas. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his remains have been entered in the Girod Street Cemetery. We trust the papers in Mississippi and Texas will publish this, that his friends or relatives may learn his fate.—*N. O. Picayune.*

The Evansville Sentinel gets off the following: A love-sick Sucker sends us some dogerel to print. Respectfully declined. Go and tell the gal you are a fool, without letting everybody else know it."

Brownlow, the infamous, says in his proclamation; "I have no concessions to make to traitors; no compromises to offer to assassins and robbers; and if, in the sweep of coming events, retributive justice shall overtake the lawless and violent, their own temerity will have called it forth."

Miss Elisabeth Taylor, of Chicago is playing the *role* of Mrs. Gen. Gaines in New Orleans, on a minor scale. She lays claim to lands, now occupied, worth $400,000, with a rental of $165,000 now due.

HE WAS SAVED.—Some soldiers attempted a burglary in Vicksburg on the night of the 12th, being discovered they attempted an escape over the roof of a stable. All got away but one, who was saved to the justice by breaking his leg from jumping to the ground.

The Grand Jury of Tippah county, [illegible] Gen. Chalmers as a [illegible] for Governor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Private Boarding.

A [illegible] can procure [illegible] applying to D. [illegible]

Boarding House.

THE undersigned has opened a Boarding House in Meridian, on the corner of Hale & Sidney streets, where those wishing comfortable quarters and good fare can be accommodated on liberal terms. MRS. JULIA DRINKWATER.
mar23w1m

DR. J. H. GIBBS,
SURGEON & PHYSICIAN,

HAVING returned to Meridian, respectfully offers his professional services to his patrons and community.
OFFICE—In Brick Building of White, Lloyd & Co., on Front street.
Can be consulted at office from 8 to 11 o'clock A. M., every day, and at all other hours of the day when not professionally engaged.
Will be found at his residence at night. 3m

Notice.

THE Board of Mayor and Aldermen have extended the time for the collection of the city taxes fifteen days from this date, at the expiration of which time the law for the collection of taxes will be enforced regardless of persons.
JUNIUS MEANS,
mar27sw5t Assessor & Col.

NOTICE.

I AM directed by the District Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue to collect by distress all tax yet due from persons delinquent. Persons who will meet me at Meridian, either on the

1st, 2d or 3d of April,

and pay, will not be assessed with damages. Those who fail will be assessed with damages to the full extent of the law, as it is my imperative duty to collect and remit immediately.
JNO. S. NEWTON,
Marion, March 25th, '67. Dep'ty Collector.
mar27sw3t

H. P. DOUTHIT & CO.,

On Front Street, Second Door above Masonic Hall.

ARE constantly receiving and sell as low as can be afforded
Family Groceries,
Confectioneries,
Fruits,
Nuts,
Mackerel,
and a variety of other articles too expensive to enumerate in this card.
The market value given for Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Beeswax, Tallow, &c. sw&w1m.

New Spring & Summer Goods

BROACH, BROWN & CO.,

AT THE

YELLOW STORE,

On Front Street,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,

ARE now receiving from New York and the Western Cities, their Spring and Summer Stock, embracing every grade and style of Goods suited to the trade of the country, and making their stock one of the largest and best assorted in the market.
Having purchased their Goods in the cheapest markets, and at times when goods were lowest, they congratulate themselves on being able to give satisfaction to customers, not only in the style and qualities, but in prices also. Their department of Ladies' Dress Goods will comprise a full assortment of the [illegible] and most varied styles of
Muslins,
Berrages,
Poplins,
Lawns,
Moxentigers,
Silks,
Cloaks,
Laces,
Edgings,
Insertings.
They would also direct attention of those visiting Marion to their store (Broach & Co.,) where may be found a similar stock.
Terms low for cash, and cash only.
mar27 wly

Star Stable,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

I HAVE completed my large and commodious Stable, and announce myself ready to accommodate all who may favor me with a call.
I can send you farther, faster and cheaper than any Livery man I know of in the State (perhaps because I know but few).
I am determined not to be excelled by any Stable in the State.
Hacks always in attendance on arrival of the trains.
Horses fed by the day, week, or month. Horses and Mules always on hand for sale. Horses and Mules sold on commission.
Thankful for past favors, I ask you to call again. Yours, truly,
mar23wly B. T. RUSH.

S. EVANS, Quitman. W. C. F[illegible], Meridian.

EVANS & FORD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Meridian, Miss.

Office over J. W. Harvey's store, on Front Street. mar27sw&wly

Hurlbutt, Sturges & Co.,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

on the Corner, and their

NEW STORE

ADJOINING,

HAVE on hand and are constantly [illegible] the largest and best supply of
Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Groceries,
Hardware,
Cutlery,
Crockery,
Bagging,
Rope,
Boots,
Shoes,
Hats,
Ever Seen in this Country.
Which they will sell as low as they can afford. At any rate they will not be undersold.
They invite their old customers, friends and the public generally to call, and if they cannot [illegible] they will be sure to buy.

BUY YOUR HATS AT
HURLEY'S
HAT STORE,
54 DAUPHIN STREET, MOBILE, ALA.

For the Meridian Gazette.

"On the Shore"

Idle no more
"On the shore !"
For then stand at upon the verge
Of the "Unknown Oceans" surge ;
Tho' perished hopes,on either hand,
Like corpses strew that Ocean's strand—
Idle no more
"On the shore!"

Idle no more
"On the shore!"
Fit not vainly, resting here,
On the past life's clouded track ;
Rising, threatening, at thy feet,
Lo! the vainglies billows beat
Idle no more
"On the shore!"

Idle no more
"On the shore !"
Brighter hopes, amid higher ends,
Warmer hearts, and unstrifeless ;
Days greater, nobler still,
Point the mission thou must fill!
Loiter no more
"On the shore!"

Despond no more
"On the shore !"
On this shore of death, the soul
Breaks the senses' dull control—
An ebullient shalm tell of the sea—
It whispers . "Immortality!"

Despond no more
"On the shore!"
J. F. A.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE BILL.—The New York Times, alluding to the orders issued by Gen. Schofield, commander of the First Military District, a copy of which appeared in our editorial yesterday morning, says: "The key-note to the execution of the law is already struck by Gen. Schofield in Virginia. In assuming command of the First District, with headquarters at Richmond, that officer notifies all civil authorities under the provisional State Government that they are in their duties till he may otherwise order. In this way he wisely avoids that peril of anarchy which was feared by some statesmen as the inevitable result of the bill. He proposes to exercise military power 'only so far as necessary to accomplish the objects for which it is conferred.' Other Commanders will take the same ground—save, perhaps, in exceptional districts like Texas, or at some unusual crisis, like that of a turbulent election. In this way the desired revolution in the feeling of Southern society will be accomplished, while the law itself is gradually being smooth and noiseless."

The body of an unknown woman, apparently murdered, was found on a sandbar in the Missouri, opposite Winthrop, on the 8th instant. Her only clothing was a chemise, considerably stained with blood. In the left breast there was a deep stab, the neck was black and swollen, as if she had suffered from strangulation, two of her teeth were knocked out, and her body otherwise bruised and disfigured, plainly indicating that foul deeds had been a violent one. She had not been long in the water, but there was nothing elicited in inquest which would tend to identify her or explain the manner of her death.

Sheridan beautifully said :

"Words govern with most us render them more perfect ; the more they are enlightened, so much the more shall we be. On the cultivation of the mind of society depends its virtue and its fame. It is by woman that nature writes on the hearts of men."

If Sheridan was living now what a fine chance he would have to enlarge upon the "institution."

The total number of convicts in the Tennessee penitentiary on the first instant was eleven. Of these convicts one hundred and forty-six are whites, and one hundred and sixty-five colored.

John Mac Bost recently recovered a horse which was stolen from him during the war, whereupon the New York World remarks: "If Botts was disconsolated without the horse, how happy was the horse to be free from Botts?"

General Negrete, late of the Liberal army in Mexico, has returned to his old trade at Monterrey, making tin cups, ingeniously japanned soldering new holes on old police pots.

St Louis has a sensation in the person of a mysterious young gentleman with plenty of money, who wandered at random all through the city for some days and then suddenly disappeared with an equally mysterious young lady.

Over $700,000 worth of property has been saved by raising boats and cargoes sunk in the Mississippi river during the past eighteen months, by one wrecking steamer, the Undeerwriter, stationed at Cairo, Ill.

In Wayne county last week, Judge Hancock sentenced a negro three years in the penitentiary for perjury.

The Daily Wisconsin tells of a man hale and vigorous with a rifle ball still in his brain, received at the battle of Bull Run.—He was living for a year, but now can't sing an ax or scythe with anybody.

A two-horse covered wagon with four men in it backed off of a bridge and into a cut eighteen feet deep, near Nashville, Thursday. One of the men had an arm broken, and the others were also badly injured. The animals were unhurt.

All the births on the weekly steamers from Bremen and Hamberg, and on half a dozen sailing vessels, have enlisted up to next November by German emigrants for the new world. It is thought these vessels will bring more than 70,000 passengers during the season.

Napoleon, Arkansas, sends us an anecdote of a Texas soldier:

While trudging along one day all alone, a soldier in the distance discovered the latter, at once recognized him as such, and asked for assistance of it.

Soldier.—"What command do you belong to?"

Soldier.—"I belong to the—the Texas regiment, Van Dorn's army. What army do you belong to?"

Friend.—(very solemnly)—"I belong to the army of the Lord!"

Soldier.—"My friend, you've got a very long way from the army!"

The Missouri Legislature thinks that the word "white" should be in the State Constitution. They can't strike the white out of their livers.

We learn from the Mason, Virginia county Journal that Gen. John C. Caskie, who has been confined in Monroe jail since the close of the war, has returned to his home.

The act of the Legislature of Mississippi, approved Feb. 18th, 1865, provided that the bonds of the State of Mississippi in the hands of the State shall be delivered on the first Monday in April, to be given to the Governor

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The subscriber, one of the important bill, will be found as follows :

Section 1 establishes the several District Courts of the United States as courts of bankruptcy, in addition to the other original jurisdiction they now have.

Section 2 gives the Circuits Courts equity power to supervise the proceedings of the District Courts in bankruptcy litigation and affairs, and in addition to this power gives them concurrent jurisdiction in the same manner.

Section 3 provides for the appointment in each Congressional District, upon the nomination of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, of one or more registers to be counselors in the District Courts, whose duty it shall be to assist the District Judge in the performance of his duties in bankruptcy cases. Bonds in $1,000, or interest in any of the suits, and ability to take the iron clad oath, are the prerequisite of such register.

Section 4 makes it the register's duty to adjudicate upon, receive surrenders in, and preside in bankruptcy proceedings. He is to compute property, dividends, assign pro rata shares to creditors, but bars him from committing for contempt or in acting in cases that go to jury trial.

Sections 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10, provide for the formula of legal proceedings in the Courts of Bankruptcy, as specified under the practice now in vogue in other litigation.

Section 11 makes $300 the limit of debts on which to declare voluntary bankruptcy, requires the bankrupt to be or to become a citizen of the United States, forbids a bankrupt from disposing of pendency of proceedings, and demands full exhibit of debts and assets on the part of the voluntary bankrupt.

Sections 12, 13 and 14, provide that the action in bankruptcy shall go on should the bankrupt die, the same as if he were in case ; the court may appoint or remove an assignee or assignees of the debtor's estate, subject to the approval of the District Judge ; that everything be turned over to the assignee, and provides for assistance of accounts for distribution except : That there shall be excepted from the operation of the provisions of this section the necessary household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles and necessaries of such bankrupt as the assignee shall set apart or allow to be set apart, having reference in the amount to the family, condition and circumstances of the bankrupt, but altogether not to exceed in value, in any case, the sum of $500 ; and also the wearing apparel of such bankrupt, and that of his wife and children, and the uniform, arms, and equipments of any person who is or has been a soldier in the militia or in the service of the United States, and such other property as now is, or hereafter shall be, exempted from attachment or seizure for levy on execution by the laws of the United States, and such other property, not included in the foregoing exceptions, as is exempted from levy and sale upon execution or other process or order of court, by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt has his domicile at the time of the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy to a value not exceeding that allowed by such State exemption laws in force in the year 1864 : Provided, That the foregoing exception shall operate as a limitation upon the conveyance of the property of the bankrupt to his assignees, and in no case shall the property hereby expressly vested in the assignees, or the title of the bankrupt thereto be impaired or affected by any of the provisions of this act ; and that the examination of the assignee in the matter shall, on exception taken, be subject to the final decision of the said court.

Section 15, 16, 17 and 18, give the assignee full power to recover the property of the debtor, to be distributed by whomsoever held ; require him to classify and separate the goods or other effects, empower the assignee to choose arbitrators in matters of disputed possession ; and provide for the severance over and power to remove the assignees by the district judge for cause shown.

Sections 19, 20 and 21, ordain that claims be proved in the same manner as now against the estate of deceased persons ; provide for set-offs in mutual debts between debtor and creditor, and for suits against the bankrupt by those creditors proving their claims, and provide that if any bankrupt shall, at the adjudication, be liable upon any bill of exchange, promissory note, or other obligation in respect of distinct contracts as a member of two or more firms carrying on separate and distinct trades, and having distinct estates to be wound up in bankruptcy, or as a sole trader and also as a member of a firm, the circumstance that such firms are in whole or in part composed of the same individuals, or that the sole contract is with the firm and joint contract, shall not prevent proof and receipt of dividend in respect of such distinct contractors against the estates respectively liable upon such contracts.

Sections 22, 23, and 24, require verification by oath of all claims by creditors, and if a corporation, by the proper officers for that purpose ; to be filed before the Register, or if in a foreign country, before the Consul or other diplomatic officer nearest, and that dividends upon proof upon an equal must be made by the Judge in case of all doubtful claims.

Section 25 orders the sale and the bonding for double the value of the same, separate the goods or other effects, empower the assignee to choose arbitrators in matters of disputed possession ; and provide for the severance over and power to remove the assignees by the district judge for cause shown.

Sections 19, 20 and 21, ordain that claims be proved in the same manner as now against the estate of deceased persons ; provide for set-offs in mutual debts between debtor and creditor, and for suits against the bankrupt by those creditors proving their claims, and provide that if any bankrupt shall, at the adjudication, be liable upon any bill of exchange, promissory note, or other obligation in respect of distinct contracts as a member of two or more firms carrying on separate and distinct trades, and having distinct estates to be wound up in bankruptcy, or as a sole trader and also as a member of a firm, the circumstance that such firms are in whole or in part composed of the same individuals, or that the sole contract is with the firm and joint contract, shall not prevent proof and receipt of dividend in respect of such distinct contractors against the estates respectively liable upon such contracts.

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Section 25 orders the sale and the bonding for double the value of the same, separate the goods or other effects, empower the assignee to choose arbitrators in matters of disputed possession ; and provide for the severance over and power to remove the assignees by the district judge for cause shown.

Section 26 subdivides priority of claims as follows : First, servants' wages under $50. Second. All the creditors pro rata, without any preference either from amount or date or claims except that in cases wherein the bankrupt becomes bail, surety, or guarantee for another, in consequence of the latter with the conditions must be shown before the claim is allowed.

At the expiration of three months from the date of the adjudication of bankrupt in any case, or as much earlier as the court may direct, the court upon request of the assignee shall call a general meeting of the creditors, of which due notice shall be given, and the assignee shall then report, exhibit his accounts and the creditors just and reasonable allowances, and shall declare a dividend of the property, verified by his oath and the certificate of the chairman of the meeting of all payments for which vouchers shall be required by any rule of the court, he shall also retain the residue of the money, securities and properties in his hands, unclaimed, duly verified by the bankrupt and said assignee, of the whole of the property, and shall pay and send of the property which may thereafter come to his hands, and shall make a like report and dividend at such time as the court shall direct. At such meeting the majority in value of the creditors present in person or by proxy, and the majority of the said assignees, may declare a sum sufficient to provide for all undetermined claims and demands of indistance residences of the creditor, or for other sufficient reason, have not been proved, and for other contingencies, and shall be divided among the creditors ; but unless at least one-half in value of the creditors shall attend such meeting, either in person or by attorney, it shall be the duty of the assignee so to determine. In case a dividend is ordered, the Register shall, after ten days, after such meeting, prepare a list of creditors entitled to dividend, and shall calculate and set opposite to the name of each the creditor who has proved his claim the dividend to which he is entitled out of the net proceeds of the estate set apart for dividends, and shall forward by mail to every creditor a statement of the dividend to which he is entitled, and such creditor shall be paid by the assignee in such manner as the court may direct.

Section 28 provides that the like proceedings shall be had at the expiration of the next three months after the first dividend, and a third meeting of the creditors shall then be called by the Court, and a final dividend then declared, unless any matter or matters in equity be pending, or unless some other estate or effects of the debtor afterward come to the assignee, in which case the assignee shall, as soon as may be, convert such estate or effects into money, and within two months after the same shall be received by the assignee shall be divided in manner aforesaid.—Further dividends shall be made in like manner at the discretion of creditors, and, after the third meeting of creditors, no further meeting shall be called unless ordered by the Court. If at any time there shall be in the hands of the assignee any outstanding debts or other property due or belonging to the estate, which cannot be collected or sold, it shall be the assignee without unreasonable or inconvenient delay or expense, the assignee may, under the direction of the court, sell and assign such debts or other property in such manner as the court shall order. No dividend already declared shall be disturbed by reason of any debt being subsequently proved, but the creditor proving such debt shall be entitled to a dividend, equal to those already received by the other creditors, before any further payment is made to the latter.—Preparatory to the final dividend, the assignee shall submit his accounts to the court, and file the same and give notice to the creditors for such filing ; and shall also give notice that he will apply for a settlement of his accounts, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee, at a time to be specified in such notice, and at such time the court shall audit and pass the accounts of the assignee ; and such assignee shall, if required by the court, examined as to the truth of such account, and if found correct, the shall thereby be discharged from all liability as assignee to any creditor of the bankrupt. The court shall thereupon order a dividend of the estate and effects, or of such part thereof as it sees fit, among such of the creditors as have proved their claims, in proportion to the respective amount of their said debts. In addition to all expense necessarily incurred by him in his executorship, and for a discharge required for further execution of this trust, he shall not be obliged to proceed therein until he shall actually have received or satisfactorily secured to him—If, by accident, mistake, or other cause, without fault of the assignee, either or both of the said securities for the moneys sings should not be held within the time limited, the court may, upon motion of the interested party, grant such further time, with like effect as to the validity of the proceedings as if the meeting had been duly held. In the order for a dividend under this section the debts which claims shall be entitled to priority or preference, and to be first paid in full in the following order :

First. The fees, costs, and expenses of suits and the several proceedings in bankruptcy under this act, and for the custody of property, as herein provided.

Second. All debts due to the United States, and all taxes and assessments under the laws thereof.

Third. All debts due to the State in which the proceedings in bankruptcy are pending, and all taxes and assessments made under the laws of such State.

Fourth. Wages due to any operators, clerk, or house servant, to an amount not exceeding $50, labor performed within six months next preceding the first publication of the notice of proceedings in bankruptcy.

Fifth. All debts due to any persons who, by the laws of the United States, are, or may be entitled to a priority or preference, in like manner as if the same had been passed. Always provided, That nothing contained in this act shall interfere with the assessments and collection of taxes by the authority of the United States or any State.

Section 29 provices for the full discharge of the bankrupt six months after compliance with the above conditions, in entire honesty and good faith.

Section 30 declares that no one shall be entitled a second time to the benefits of bankruptcy whose estate is insufficient to pay 70 per centum of his debts, unless upon the written assent of three fourths of his creditors in value.

Section 31 provides that any creditor opposing the discharge of any bankrupt, may file a specification in writing of the grounds of his opposition, and the court may, in its discretion, order any question of fact so presented, to be tried at a stated session of the District Court.

Sections 32, 33 and 35, forbid the benefits of bankruptcy to one whose debts have accrued from their fraudulent acts, or breach of fiduciary capacity, and provide for the full and final discharge of the honest bankrupt as follows :

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—
District of ——. Whereas—has been duly adjudged a bankrupt, under the act of Congress establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, and appears to have conformed to all the requirements of law in that behalf, it is therefore ordered by the court that he be forever discharged from all debts and claims which by said act are made provable against his estate, and from all liability in respect to them, on which day the petition for adjudication was filed by (or against) him ; excepting such debts as are by law excepted from the operation of a discharge in bankruptcy. Given under my hand and the seal of the court, at —, in the town of ——, in the year ——, A. D. ——.

(Seal.)

Sections 36 and 37 provide for the extension of the acts to parties in partnership, and for the liability of the same kind of property as may be exempt by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt has his domicile.

Section 38 requires the due filing of all papers in the case in the order of their date, and classified as to title of subdistance residences of the creditor, or for matter.

Section 39, 40, 41 and 42 provide that proceedings with intent to defraud creditors, or who take any method to forestall the legal service of just and proved claims against them, are to have their property proceeded upon at the demands of creditors, who are to follow the same measure they would were the bankruptcy upon voluntary application.

In which case notice of one notice upon such debtor to appear is to be made in the same way, either by personal waiting, upon, or by publication, as is now pursued in civil State actions ; his non-appearance within the time specified, causing the claims to go against him by default, which can afterward be remedied for cause shown.

Sec. 43. And be it further enacted, That if any meeting of creditors to be specially called for that purpose, and of which previous notice shall have been given for such length of time as the Court shall resolve that it is for the interest of the general body of the creditors that the estate of the bankrupt should be wound up and settled, and distribution made, it shall be lawful for the creditors to certify and report such resolution to the Court, and to nominate one or more Trustees to take and hold and distribute the estate, under the direction of such committee, if it shall appear to the Court after hearing the bankrupt and such creditors as may desire to be heard, that the resolution was duly passed and that the interests of creditors will be promoted thereby, it shall confirm the same; and upon the execution and filing by or on behalf of three-fourths in value of all the creditors whose claims have been proved or a consent that the estate of the bankrupt be wound up and settled by said trustee according to the terms of such resolution, the bankrupt or his assignee in bankruptcy, if appointed, as in the case may be, shall, under the direction of the court, and under oath, convey, transfer, and deliver all the property and estate of the bankrupt to the said trustees appointed, who shall, upon such conveyance and transfer, have and hold in the same manner, and with the same powers and rights, in all respects, as the bankrupt would have had or held the same as if no proceedings in bankruptcy has been taken, or as the assignee in bankruptcy would have done had such resolution not been passed ; and such consent and the proceedings thereunder, shall be no binding in any respects on any creditor whose debt is payable who has not signed the same, as if he had signed it, and on any creditor, whose debt, if payable, not proved, as if he had proved it ; and the court, by order, shall direct all acts and things needful to be done to carry into effect such resolution and the proceedings thereunder, shall be so binding in all

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Semi-Weekly, (in advance) per annum.....$5 00
" " six months.....3 00
Weekly, " per annum.....3 00
" " if not in advance.....4 00

☞ We will send six copies of the Weekly Gazette to one Post Office on the receipt of $16.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

In the Semi-Weekly, one square first insertion $1 00; for each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. All advertisements considered due after first insertion.

Business cards will be published three months for $10, six months $15, twelve months $25.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly will be charged at the same rates, but a discount will be allowed of 25 per cent. to those who advertise in both issues.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Wednesday, - - - March 27, 1867.

Robinson & Co., News dealers, Galveston, Texas, have our thanks for files of late Texas and European papers.

THE Board of Mayor and Aldermen have extended the time for collecting taxes due the city, fifteen days, after which time Mr. Means is directed to collect by due course of law.

TOURNAMENT.—The members and friends of the Tournament Club are requested to meet at the Mayor's office on Tuesday, April 2nd, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing and electing officers, &c. Every one interested is expected to be present.

THE corner stone of the Presbyterian Church at this place will be laid on Saturday next, the 30th inst., by Meridian Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, with the usual ceremony. Masons are requested to meet at the Masonic Hall on Saturday morning at nine o'clock in full regalia, if possible.

Grenada & Meridian Railroad.

A meeting of the incorporators of this road will be held in Louisville, Winston county, Miss., on Wednesday, April 24th, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to make such steps as may be necessary to effect a temporary organization, open books, and provide for an early survey of the route. There will be a general meeting, not only of the incorporators, but of the friends of the road. This is a road projected by Meridian, and one in which her citizens are deeply interested. Let see, therefore, that Lauderdale has a large representation at the Louisville meeting.

MERIDIAN SALOON.—Those who like to imbibe, and who does not? will find a supply of choice wines and liquors at the Meridian Saloon under the Jones Hotel—The very best liquors are kept, and can be had by wholesale or retail, at reasonable prices. The Meridian Saloon is one of the best institutions of the kind in the city, and receives a liberal patronage.

BOARDING.—Our friend D. C. Smith announces that he can accommodate a few gentlemen with board.

BOARDING HOUSE.—Mrs. Judd's Drink Water has opened a private boarding house on the corner of Hale and Sidney streets, where the public will find good accommodations.

DR. J. H. GIBBS announces that he again offers his professional services to his old patrons and the community. The Doctor is too well known here that he needs no recommendation at our hands.

HERBERT STRAUS & Co.—The public will find this old and reliable house, as in the past, well supplied with dry goods, groceries, &c., which they promise to sell as low as they can afford—at any rate, they will not be undersold.

THE Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue, will be here on the 1st, 2nd and 3d of April, when delinquents can pay up, and save trouble and damages.

SUMMER GOODS.—Broach Brown & Co., are receiving every grade of spring and summer goods adopted to this section, which the public can have at very low figures. Ladies drop in, and examine their stock of dress goods.

Our friend Jones, of the Jones House, whose greatest ambition is to relieve suffering humanity by bountiful supplies of everything good to eat and to drink, will pay the highest market price for live stock of every kind suitable for the table. See his advertisement.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Fallon, Fulton & Co., Meridian. We invite attention to the column advertisement of this firm, to be found among our new advertisements. They have recently enlarged their establishment, and have now a most excellent stock of house furnishing goods, furniture, hardware, &c., which they offer for sale at low prices. Read their advertisement, and if you want anything in their line give them a call. They are clever, accommodating gentlemen, and charge nothing to show their goods.

'Tis a fine thing to have plenty of tin, with permission to roam around and spend it for comfort or pleasure; but as everybody is not so fortunate as to have plenty of the desirable stuff, it may interest our readers, especially housekeepers, to know that E. V. Early & Co., have just opened an extensive stock of tinware. Hollowware of every description, and almost every variety of stove can also be found at Early's.

PUBLIC MEETING IN MONTGOMERY.—A call has been published in the Montgomery Advertiser, signed by one hundred or more of the prominent citizens of that city, for a meeting at the Capitol on Monday in support of the following measures:

1. That the requirements of the military bill be strictly complied with.

2. That the State Government when newly organized, be presented to Congress under charge of men in whom that body will can fide.

3. That all men have a cordial welcome to political equality upon this be-

The Semi-Weekly Gazette comes down from the North with the latest news and telegraphic matter of interest to the country. We are glad to see that this paper has come to stay.—St. Louis Democrat.

Council Proceedings.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, MERIDIAN, March 25th, 1867.

Board met by order of Mayor.

Present—R. L. Henderson, Mayor, and Messrs. Ramsey, Rush, Hart and Smith, Aldermen.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of last meeting as dispensed with until the regular meeting.

Received a communication from the President of the Meridian "Saving's Institution" in regard to receiving and paying out city funds.

Action on same postponed until the term of present Treasurer expires.

City Tax Collector entered complaint that their was still a large amount of tax unpaid, and prayed for instructions, as to how he should proceed to compel their payment, and was accordingly instructed to proceed immediately to collect said unpaid taxes according to law.

The following accounts were examined, and ordered paid:

Dr. J. R. Philips—hauling lumber for city.....$2 40
W. H. Burton—amputating leg, and services rendered Indian.....$175 00

No other business, on motion the board adjourned.

R. L. HENDERSON, Mayor.

J. C. LLOYD, City Clerk.

It is reported that Hon. Linton Stephens has gone to Boston to be married to a lady of that city, Mr. Stephens is the brother of Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia.

In Gibson county, Ind., B. F. Meade, who has a daughter 17 years old, whipped her with a black-jack switch five or six feet long, for shingling her hair and refusing to lead in prayers. The hinds-leys are not all in the penitentiary yet.

It is said that Jack Hamilton of Texas is a candidate for Postmaster of the 40th Congress.

The Washington correspondent, (special), of the New Orleans Cresent, says that the President is reported, on good authority, to have stated, in the course of conversation with a distinguished Southerner, that he saw nothing left to the South but organization under the military bill."

Vestvali, the lyric actress, is laying quite ill at the Fremont House, Chicago.

LOCAL MARKET.

Store Prices of Articles at Meridian, Miss.

CORRECTED BY A MERCHANT.

MERIDIAN GAZETTE OFFICE, March 27, 1867.

AXES—Collins	₱	$1 75 — 2 00
" Reynolds	₱	$ 2 00 —
BAGGING—Ky.	₱ yd	14 @ 36
" Indian	₱ yd	35 @ 40
BACON—Hams	₱ lb.	20 @ —
" Sides	₱ lbs.	22 @ —
" Country sides	₱ lb.	15 @ —
" Western sides	₱ lb.	15 @ 14
" Shoulders	₱ lb.	14 @ —
BEEF—on foot	₱ lbs.	5 @ 6
" Corn fed	₱ lbs.	7 @ 8
BUTTER—Goshen	₱ lb.	50 @ —
" Western	₱ lb.	40 @ —
BROOMS	₱ each	50 @ 75
BUCKETS	₱ each	50 @ 75
COTTON—Mid.	₱ lb.	27 @ 30
CASTINGS	₱ lb.	10 @ —
CORN	₱ bu.	$1 75 @ 1 60
COFFEE	₱ lb.	28@ 30
CHICKENS	₱ doz	$1 80 @ $5 00
EGGS	₱ doz.	20 @ 25
FLOUR—Ch. f.	₱ bbl.	$17 00 @ — 18
" Double ex.	₱ bbl.	$16 00 @ —
" Superfine f.	₱ bbl.	$13 @ 14 00
LARD	₱ lb.	16 @ 18
MOLASSES—La	₱ gal.	90 @ 1 25
" Syrup	₱ gal.	1 75 @ —
MACKEREL	₱ bbl.	$— 23 @ —
NAILS	₱ bbl.	$3 64 @ 4 00
"	₱ lb.	10 @ 12½
OIL—Linseed	₱ gal.	$ 2 25 @ —
PORK—on foot	₱ lb.	10 @ 12½
POWDER	₱ lb.	75 @ —
PUTTY	₱ lb.	20 @ —
RICE	₱ lb.	15 @ —
POTATOES—Irish	₱ bbl.	6 00 @ 8 00
" Sweet	₱ bu.	75 @ 1 00
SALT	₱ sack	$ 3 00 @ —
SUGAR—Crush	₱ lb.	30 @ —
" Louisiana	₱ lb.	18 @ 20
" Clarified	₱ lb.	20 @ —
" Loaf	₱ lb.	30 @ 28
SHOT—Drop	₱ lb.	20 @ —
" Buck	₱ lb.	20 @ —
TOBACCO—Ch.	₱ lb.	$ 1 00 @ 1 50
" Common	₱ lb.	$ — 45 @ 1 00
WHITE LEAD	₱ keg	$15 00 @ —

RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Mail trains pass up at		8.15 A. M.
" " down		5.45 A. M.
Accommodation leaves at		5.05 P. M.
" arrives		5.10 A. M.
Freight trains pass up at		6.00 A. M.
" " "		6.30 P. M.
" " down		5.10 A. M.
" " "		4.50 P. M.

Selma and Meridian Railroad.

Passenger train leaves	7.30 A. M.
" arrives	4.00 P. M.
Freight train leaves	5.00 A. M.
" arrives	3.30 P. M.

Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad.

Passenger train leaves	6.50 A. M.
" arrives	6.05 P. M.
Freight trains arrive	11.15 A. M.
" "	1.3 P. M.
" depart	9.35 A.M.
" "	8.15 P. M.

YEAGER & CO.,

Receivers of Flour,

Nos. 148, 75, 152, 154 and 156,

North Second Street between Washington Avenue and Green Street,

ST. LOUIS.

D. HURD & SON,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

Commission Merchants,

Dealers in all kinds of

Staple and Fancy Groceries

and

WESTERN PRODUCE,

77 OHIO LEVEE, CAIRO, ILL.
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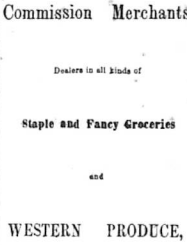

FRANK S NOEL & CO,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

Purchasing Agents,

Office No 418 North Second Street, (Up Stairs.)

St. Louis, Mo.

mar27sw1y

DOWDALL, HARRIS & CO.,

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY,

Eng ne and Machine Shop,

Corner Second and Morgan Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw and Grist Mill Machinery, Single and Double Circular Saw Mills, Tobacco Screws and Presses, Lard Kettles, Lard Screws and Cylinders, Wool-Carding Machines, Building Castings, Young's Improved Patent Smut Mills, Sugar Mills, Quartz Mills, Land Furnace Castings, Blast Fans, etc., Cotton Gins, Presses, Fire Brick and Belting of all Kinds.

☞ Agents for JAS. SMITH & CO.'S Superior Machine Cards.

Oil Well Machinery.

mh28—sw6m.

A WARNING

TO ALL MANKIND.

HOW careful we should always be in every action in life, we should at all times think twice before speaking once.

And above all things look before we leap for by one rash act we may entail misery upon a whole nation.

How careful a man should be in all he does.

He should never buy one pound of sugar without trying the strength of the market. Nor should he buy any calico or cotton and above all he should not in any event buy Furniture until he calls on the firm of

WAGNER & RUSH.

We have now on hand a large and well selected lot of

Parlor and Bedroom

FURNITURE!

which we are determined to sell at the very lowest prices.

Also Paints, Oils, Turpentine varnish and painters materials, &c.

It is our intention to follow this business and we are willing to work for small profits.

Old furniture repaired.

We only ask the public for a call, and feel well assured we can please you in prices and quality.

CRANE'S METALIC BURIAL CASES

kept constantly on hand, and orders from the country respectfully solicited and promptly filled.

mh26sw6m. WAGNER & RUSH.

Ragsdale House,

ON THE HILL,

On the East Side of the Railroad

IS always open for transient and permanent boarders, day and night. Its rooms are large and well ventilated, and the Proprietor is determined to make it a pleasant home for all who may favor him with their patronage. Rates reasonable.

mar27sw1y

WELLS & MANNING,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

China, Glass and

QUEENSWARE,

Silver Plated and Brittania Ware,

Tea Trays, Feather Dusters, Vases Lamps,

DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS,

Table Cutlery,

Hotel and Steamboat Ware Constantly on Hand,

N. W. Corner Fourth and St. Charles Sts.,

St Louis, Mo.

mar27sw6m

W. H. ROCKWELL. M. S. COX. R. ROCKWELL

W. B. ROCKWELL & CO.,

Successors to Bielock & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,

and Newsdealers,

BINDERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

Dealers in

Musical Instruments

and Sheet Music

68 OHIO LEVEE, CAIRO, ILL.

☞ Special attention given to filling order sent by mail.

mar26sw6m

☞ Send for Descriptive Pamphlet. ☜

M. W. WARNER'S PATENT

Atmospheric Portable Soda Fountain.

Manufactured and sold by the Patentee.

508 North Fourth Street, St. Louis.

mh25—sw6m.

Free School at Meridian.

THE undersigned proposes to establish at Meridian, a Free School for the education of orphans and the children of the poor. A lot has been given for the building, and some donations promised. Contributions are respectfully solicited. Money, lumber, labor, material—anything in shirt, which will enable him to erect the School House and furnish it will be gratefully received. All is to be done for the love of Christ.

H. C. HARRIS,
Box 52 P. O.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.

In Chancery Court, February Term, 1867.

C. C. McCLELLAND,
No. 66, vs.
MARY ENGELL,
WM. ENGELL, and
ISAAC SADDLER.

Upon opening the complainants bill, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not citizens of the State of Mississippi, but reside beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed against them:

Therefore, that they enter their appearance herein, on or before the first day [of the next Term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House of said county, in the town of Marion, on the second Monday in August next ensuing, plead, answer or demur, to complainants bill, or the same allegations thereof, will be taken for confessed as to them.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the "Meridian Gazette," a newspaper published in the city of Meridian, once a week for one month.

Witness my hand and seal of office, [L. S.] March 15th, 1867.

C. W. HENDERSON,
Clerk Chancery Court.

march19-5t
Printer's fee $15 00.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.

In Circuit Court, February Term, 1867.

L. J. McINNIS,
vs. 562. } Attachment
WALTER S. BUNYARD.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the plaintiff's affidavit and writ, on file in this office, that the defendant is not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed against him:

Therefore, it is ordered that he enter his appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House of Lauderdale County, on second Monday of August A. D. 1867, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's complaint, or judgment will be rendered against him for the amount claimed in plaintiff's said complaint, and the property attached and condemned to satisfy the same and costs.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the "Meridian Gazette" a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at [L.S.] Marion, Miss., and issued March 16, 1867.

C. W. HENDERSON,
March 16w4t Clerk Circuit Court, L. C.
Printer's fee, $15.00.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.

In Circuit Court, February Term, 1867.

JOHN DEARMAN,
vs. 560 } Attachment
—— TAYLOR, Adm'r.
J. GILLESPIE, and
F. E. DAVIDSON.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the plaintiff's affidavit and writ, on file in this office, that the defendant is not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this court cannot be executed against him:

Therefore, it is ordered that he enter his appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House of Lauderdale county, on the second Monday of August A. D. 1867, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's complaint, or judgment will be rendered against him for the amount claimed in plaintiff's said complaint, and the property attached, and condemned to satisfy the same and costs.

It is further ordered that a copy of this be published in the "Meridian Gazette" a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at [L. S.] Marion, Miss., and issued March 16, 1867.

C. W. HENDERSON,
March 16w4t Clerk Circuit Court, L. C.
Printers fee $15.00

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Clarke County.

In the matters of the estate of John Beatty, deceased.

To John Beatty, William Beatty, Mary McGlathery, Sarah Rhodes, and Lu Jones.

YOU and each of you are hereby notified to be and personally appear before the Honorable the Probate Court of said county, on the FIRST MONDAY in May next, to be held at the Court House thereof, in the town of Quitman, then and there to answer the petition of Francis Beatty, praying power in the hands of said Executor.

Witness the Honorable C. A. Stovall, Judge of Probate of said county, the 1st Monday in March A. D. 1867.

C. B. McDANIELS, Jr., D. C.

Furniture and House

FURNISHING GOODS.

Fallon, Fulton & Co.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Announce to their numerous friends and patrons that they have recently enlarged their Establishment, and increased their stock of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

to such an extent that they are now prepared to fill orders for Goods in their line, on the shortest notice and the most reasonable terms.

Our assortment of

FURNITURE

is complete in itself, and is unsurpassed for beauty of style and price, being imported direct from the manufactories, we are enabled to sell articles in this line lower than they can be bought in any Southern market. The increasing number of orders received and filled daily from all parts of the country is the best evidence of the great bargains obtained by those who trade with us.

Having had many years' experience in the buiness, we know precisely what the public want, and how to fix a price to suit them.

We call especial attention to our hand-some sets of

PARLOR, BEDROOM
AND FANCY COTTAGE FURNITURE
Plain MARBLE TOP BUREAUS,
WARDROBES,
SAFES,
TABLES,
STANDS,
CHAIRS, &c., in endless variety.

HOUSE FURNISHING

GOODS.

Under this heading we have a well selected variety of Double, Single, Plain Shuck, Cotton and

SPRING MATTRESSES,
PILLOWS,
BOLSTERS,
SHEETING,
MUSQUITO BARS,
TOWELING,
TABLE LINEN and CUTLERY,
QUEENSWARE,
TUBS, BUCKETS,
BROOMS,
Plain, Pressed and Fancy JAPANNED
TINWARE, MIRRORS
WINDOW SHADES, Fixtures, &c.

HARDWARE

All of our goods, of this character, bear the brands of the best manufacturers, and embraces everything that is generally used by farmers and builders

PAINTS AND OILS,

We have a large and complete supply of Painter's material, and Oils consisting of White Lead, Zinc, all kinds of colors, dry, ground in oil and water, Paint and White Wash brushes, Copal, Ozark Japan, Dammar, Black and Mastic varnishes, Linseed, Lard, Kerosine and Tanner's Oil, Turpentine, Benzine, Alcohol, Window Glass, Putty, Painter's Gloves, Well Buckets, &c., &c., together with Sash, Blinds and Doors, Carriage Harness, and Trimmer's material, &c.

We invite every one to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling confident that we can give satisfaction both in regard to price and quality.

P. S.—We keep in our employ the best practical painters and paper hangers, and will execute work of this character in a manner to suit the most fastidious. Light engraining done by any of our workmen.

Address, J. GIBSON & CO.,
Meridian, Miss.

MERIDIAN GAZETTE

AND

SEMI-WEEKLY

AND

WEEKLY

EDITIONS.

COMBINED CIRCULATION OF MERIDIAN MESSENGER AND LAUDERDALE TIMES.

Best Advertising Medium in East Mississippi.

THE GAZETTE

JOB OFFICE

IS RECEIVING A NEW OUTFIT OF MATERIAL AND IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE

Bill Heads,

Letter Heads,

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Pamphlets,

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Cards.

MERIDIAN

Savings Institution.

The capital stock of this institution having been paid in according to the provisions of the charter, it is the pleasure of the trustees to announce to the public their readiness to commence business.

Exchange and specie bought and sold and collections made and promptly forwarded.

Twenty thousand dollars South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama bank notes wanted immediately.

Paper discounted every Thursday.

Deposits duly appreciated, and interest paid at per agreement.

Business hours from 9, a. m., to 3, p. m.

C. H. Williams, President; J. S. O. G. Grant, L. A. Duncan, J. M. Roberts, F. T. Sanford, I. B. Payne, Trustees.

W. W. SHEAVER,
Meridian, Jan 16—d1w tfrw3m [c w r

J. T. Holland, }
vs.
O. S. Holland, et. al. }

IT appearing to the Court that Peter B. Loper, one of the defendants in this cause, is a non resident of the State of Mississippi, it is ordered that the said P. B. Loper appear and plead, answer or demur to the said plaintiff's bill of complaint, on or before the Second Monday in April, 1867, and that this order be published in the Meridian Messenger, a public newspaper published in the city of Meridian, in the county of Lauderdale, in said State, for four weeks, at least once a week, and that if the said defendant shall fail to appear and plead, answer or demur within the said time, the complainant's bill will be taken as confessed as against him, and a decree will be entered accordingly.

Witness my hand and seal, February 18th, 1867. J. A. WARE, Clerk.

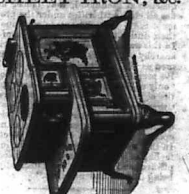
feb25-4w

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

IN

TIN WARE, STOVES,

SHEET IRON, &c.



E. V. EARLY & CO.
Front Row, Meridian.

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Dealers in

HARDWARE,

IRON, STOVES, CASTINGS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

And Manufacturers of all kinds of

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware.

GENARAL AGENTS

John's Patent Gutta Percha

ROOFING,

AND STEAMBOAT DECKING.

No. 130 Ohio Levee,

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THE

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE,

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI,

Situated near the

New Orleans and Jackson R. R. Depot,

Is open for the accommodation of

Travelers, Boarders & Lodgers.

THIS is the most pleasant House of Entertainment in the City.

Superior accommodations to the Traveling Community and to Permanent Boarders.

The Rooms and Fare cannot be excelled in the City.

E. BRITT.

THE RUBY,

Front St., between Lee & Johnson Avenues,

MERIDIAN, MISS.

A FIRST-CLASS BAR ROOM, where the public can always procure the very best Foreign and Domestic Liquors in any style desired.

Free Lunch every day at 11 o'clock.

mar26sw1f W. S. SWITZER.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Johnson & Holden is this day dissolved by mutual consent. G. W. Holden is alone authorized to settle the business and to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

W. JOHNSON.
G. W. HOLDEN.
Enterprise, Miss., March 19th, 1867.

J. W. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

mar26sw6m

Patton House,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

W. S. PATTON, PROP'R.

mar26sw1f

Jones House.

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

JOSIAH JONES, : PROP'R

This well known Hotel is still open for the reception and accommodation of guests. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords. Meals prepared on the arrival and departure of all trains. mh26—sw1y

MERIDIAN SALOON

BASEMENT OF THE JONES HOUSE

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,

Containing the finest bowls of LIQUORS to be found in the market. Its counter is supplied with the choicest brands of CIGARS of superior quality—a pleasant retreat on a hot day.

A. M. BOWELL & CO.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS

MATTING,

HOUSE AND STEAMBOAT

FURNISHING GOODS

THE MERIDIAN GAZETTE.

Semi-Weekly, $5.00 per Annum. Weekly, $2.00 per Annum.

VOLUME I. MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1867. NUMBER 7.

THE MERIDIAN GAZETTE,
SEMI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Semi-Weekly, one year.....$5.00
do six months.....3.00
☞ Payable always in advance.
Weekly, one year.....3.00
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R. Y. R. CHADWICK,
DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES
Chemicals,
FANCY SOAP, PERFUMERY,
OIL, GLASS, INK, &c.,
Hair Restoratives, Dentrifis, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Cigars, Fishing Rods, Books, Lines, &c.
Also a large Stock of AYRES', SCOVILL & CO'S Patent Medicines of which I am agent for.
No. 6 Front Street,
MERIDIAN.....MISSISSIPPI.
☞ Prescrip tions compounded day or night, safely

B. Y. RAMSEY, J. W. BROOKS, J. P. WALKER,
Meridian. Marion. Meridian.
RAMSEY, BROOKS & WALKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
And Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL practice in the Courts of the Eighth Judicial District, and the High Court of Errors and Appeals at Jackson.

Just Received and for Sale Very Cheap.
FRESH Garden Seed.
MESS Pork, (A No 1).
HAMS, Sugar cured. (2?2)
SUGAR, white crushed. 22c.
BUTTER, superior (scrapt in Rolls).
FLOUR, family extra &c.
CALICO, Domestic &c.
A new supp'y just from the North by
J. H. HALL.
All store will be store on top of hill.

DR. S. K. SMITH,
Surgeon Dentist,
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.
CONTINUES to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. Office over Harvey's store, corner two-story and Johnson's Avenue. mar14-6m

Ragsdale House,
ON THE HILL,
On the East Side of the Railroad
IS always open for transient and permanent boarders day and night. Its rooms are large and commodious, and the Proprietor is making additions and improvements constantly. Remember "no stairs Home," east side near Railroad track. mar 6tf

Dissolution.
THE firm of Chandler, Lockard & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. McKay having retired from business, the firm will still be conducted under the style as heretofore, being composed of W. W. Chandler, E. Lockard and J. C. Chandler.
CHANDLER, LOCKARD & CO.
March 13, '66

Meridian
FEMALE COLLEGE

FACULTY:

Elder J. B. HAMBERLIN, A. M.
Principal, and Teacher in Ancient Languages, Mental and Moral Philosophy, &c.
MRS. S. E. HAMBERLIN,
Teacher in the Higher English Branches and French.
MISS MATTIE A. WALKER,
Teacher in Primary Branches.
MISS ROBINSON,
Teacher in Music.
MRS. J. M. HARWELL,
Teacher in Drawing, Painting and Embroidery.

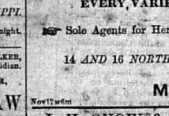
TERMS OF TUITION:
Primary course, per month.....$5 00
Preparatory.....4 00
Collegiate.....5 00
Ancient and Modern Languages in addition, each.....1 50
Music on Piano.....10 00
Use of Instrument.....1 50
Painting in Water Colors, per month.....5 00
" Orient 1.....5 00
" Groups.....5 00
" In Oil.....5 00
Drawing.....5 00
Embroidery, silk.....2 50
" French.....3 00

Pupils paid to common currency, monthly, in advance, for day pupils, and five months in advance for boarding pupils, unless otherwise arranged at the time of entering. Four weeks considered a month. Arrangements are made for boarding a large number of pupils in private families. Both these will be cared for and disciplined according to rules enjoined by the Principal, where their bodies, habits and social intercourse will be carefully guarded, and where, thus distributed, they will be removed from many of the vices and misfortunes so liable to among a large number of girls crowded into a single boarding house. The price for boarding in this range from eighteen to twenty-five dollars current per month, in advance.

TOOMSUBA
High School,
This school under the direction of W. C. Day as principal, will open at Toomsuba Station, Lauderdale county, Miss., on the 24 Monday in January, 1867, at the following rates of tuition, to wit:
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.
Orthography, Geography, Arithmetic $2 00.
INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.
English Grammar, Philosophy, Chemistry, Higher Arithmetic.....$4 00.
Higher Branches.....$6 00.
For the information of those not acquainted, we would state that this school has been carried on in a very healthy place, where good water abounds. Board can be obtained in private families at reasonable rates. Any information that may be desired in regard to the school, can be obtained by reference to H. D. Graves, at Toomsuba, Selma and Meridian Railroad.

C. S. HEISTER. H. S. DUNLAP. A. WILSON.
HEISTER, DUNLAP & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
"Dry Goods,
Notions, Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,
No. 12 N. Pearce Street,
MOBILE, ALA.

J. CAVANAGH. L. SCRANTON. WM. M. BARNEY.
WM. H. BARNEY & CO.,
Successors to
BARNEY BROTHERS & CO.
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Hardware,
BAR IRON, NAILS, HOLLOW-WARE, GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS.
EVERY VARIETY OF CARRIAGE MATERIALS.
☞ Sole Agents for Herring's Safes.
14 *AND* 16 *NORTH COMMERCE AND FRONT STREETS,*
MOBILE, ALA.

Nov17-wtm
J. H. SNOW & CO.,
Are now giving

Great Bargains
IN
PIANO FORTES!
ORGANS,
MELODEONS,
GUITARS,
VIOLINS,
ACCORDEONS,
FLUTENAS,
MUSIC BOXES,
BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STEREOSCOPES,
FANCY WORK BOXES,
MUSICAL BOXES,
BANJOS,
ITALIAN STRINGS,
FRENCH & GERMAN STRINGS,
and everything in the music line.
Fine New Rosewood Pianos, seven octave,
From.....$225
To.....750
Every instrument warranted for seven years, *AND NO MISTAKE.*
☞ Music Neatly Bound.
J. H. SNOW & CO.

W. TARLETON, HENRY GOLDTHWAITE,
Late Tarleton, Whiting & Co.
J. J. LEDYARD. ERWIN LEDYARD.
TARLETON, LEDYARD & CO.,
(Successors to Ledyard & Co.)
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission
Merchants,
15 SOUTH COMMERCE STREET,
MOBILE, ALA.
For liberal Advances made on Consignments to our friends in New York and Liverpool.
Mr. ERWIN LEDYARD will represent the firm in the Western Counties of Mississippi.
Address: Shubuta, Miss. nov-1

H. & A. STROUSE & CO.,
Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
Hosiery, Clothing,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes,
Hats and Caps. Fine Cutlery, &c.
6 SOUTH WATER ST. MOBILE, ALABAMA.

ELSWORTH, RUSSELL & CO.,
Dealers in
STOVES AND GRATES,
House Furnishing Goods,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Also, manufacturers of
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware,
South-east Cor, Dauphin and Water Sts.
MOBILE, ALA.

LEROY BREWER. } HUGH. L. HOPPER.
THOS. DUGGAN. } C. A. HARRIS.
L. BREWER & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF COTTON AND COUNTRY Produce; also, Grocers and Dealers in Northern and Western Goods,
No. 55 Cor. Commerce and St. Louis Sts.
MOBILE, ALA.
☞ Orders will be promptly attended to.

MATTHEW D. HOPKINS, THOMAS W. RIES,
Livingston, Ala. Mobile, Ala. Co., Ala.
JOHN VIDMER, Mobile Ala.
HOUSTON, SIMS & VIDMER,
COTTON FACTORS,
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
No. 46 North Commerce Street,
☞ (Up Stairs.)
MOBILE, ALA.
☞ Particular attention given to BUYING and SHIPPING GOODS.

WM. H. LEHMKUHL A. J. WEBB. JAS. KLEINKAUF
WM. H. LEHMKUHL & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
NOTIONS,
Hosiery, Cutlery, Perfumery,
STATIONERY,
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.
39 *Dauphin Street,*
MOBILE, ALA.
Particular attention paid to orders from the country.

BUY YOUR HATS AT
HURLEY'S
HAT STORE,
54 DAUPHIN STREET, MOBILE, ALA.
THOMAS HENRY,
Direct Foreign Importer and Dealer in
GLASS, CHINA EARTHENWARE,
Silver Plated and Britannia Ware,
No. 29 St. Francis Street,
MOBILE, ALA.
A full supply of Kerosene Oil Lamps, constantly on hand.

W. FROHLICHSTEIN. S. L. HAHN. A. BAERMAN
FROHLICHSTEIN, HAHN & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Hats, Notions, &c,
27 Cor. of Dauphin and Water Streets
MOBILE, ALA.

Notice.
NO BOOKS—no more paper or ink—no trust whatever—no more trouble COLLECTING—no more CREDIT—no fears of meeting the Sheriff—profits in cash—business placed at—buy for cash and you are sure of BARGAINS.
SANFORD & BRO.

We wish to call the attention of the public at large, that we are in receipt of a large assortment of all descriptions of
GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS,
which we will sell at the following prices:
BACON—Clear Sides, 16½
Shoulder, 14
Cesar Bellies dry, 14½
Canvas Breast and Hams, 21½
LARD—In kegs, 17½
In cans, 18½
Sugar, fair to choice, 14 to 15½
Sugar-house Molasses, 77
Rio—Cargoes, 25
Soda, 15; Coffee, 25 to 28; Imperial Tea, $2 50
Flour, $11 50, $12 50, $14 50 to $17 00 per bbl.
—We also have—
STARCH, Irish Potatoes, Navy Beans, Cheese,
SALERATUS—Dried, Hominy, Dried Peaches,
NUTS, Macaroon, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Tea,
Lead, Snuff (Garrett's at 50 cents per bottle)
COPPERS, Shot, Powder, Caps, Corn Meal,
GARDINES, Flour, Soaps, Mackerel, Candles,
DYE Stuffs, Wash Boards, Tubs, Buckets,
and splendid Butter, fresh and nice, Butter
& Soda Crackers, Smoking & Chewing Tobacco
BROOMS, Salt for stock and table use, Catsup,
RICE, Corn Pork, Sardines, Preserves, Pepper,
ONIONS, Can Fruits of all description & Peppers.
Sauce, and other articles too numerous to mention. In connection with the above we are adjoining house, we keep constantly on hand every description of
DRY GOODS!
Boots and Shoes, of endless variety,
Hats and Caps,
Ready Made Clothing,
Ladies' Hats,
Children's Hats,
Children's Caps.
Hardware,
all of which are determined to sell at the lowest figures.
We have entirely abolished the CREDIT SYSTEM, and hope our friends will not call for credit, as any longer, as they will positively be refused. Those who are victorious. We find our new system pleased to adopt, and we feel confident in saying ourselves that we can make it profitable to the consumer of goods to pay cash.
SANFORD & BRO.

W. P. EVANS. M. E. WHITAKER. W. G. GRACE.
EVANS, WHITAKER & GRACE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
WILL attend to business in any of the Courts of the Eighth Judicial District, and in the Courts of New Orleans. Also in the High Court of Errors and Appeals, at Jackson.
Office in the Court House, Marion, Miss.

R. T. DUNN
RECEIVING AND FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
COLINTH, MISS.
Consignments of Produce respectfully solicited.

Refers, by permission, to Wm. Kenan Hill, Savannah, Ga.; Gen. N. N. Davis, Tate, Gill, Davis & Co., Thos. A. Orr, Jones, Mathews & Co., Stapleton & Jones, Jno. M. C. Gumaer, Augusta, Ga.; Jones, Adams & Co., Hugh Vance & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Sorrels, Taylor & Co., Memphis, Tenn.

THE MERIDIAN GAZETTE.
ADVERTISING RATES:
The following space is to be termed a square:
One square, or ten lines.
When more than 3 squares, it will be ¼ column
Indefinite advertisements will be charged by the square until ordered discontinued, payable monthly. Yearly contracts payable quarterly.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Saturday, March 30, 1867.

The Veto Message.

The message of the President vetoing the Supplementary Military bill has reached us, but its practical interest has been destroyed by the passage of the bill over the veto. On reflection, therefore, we have concluded to give our readers only a brief summary of it. The President objects because all elections come within the restrictions of the bill while it remains in force. He also submits the registration plan as without authority, and in plain violation of the Constitution. The oath that the applicant is not disfranchised by participation in the rebellion is vague, and renders the applicant responsible to a military commission for false swearing perhaps, without previous presentment by grand jury. The military commander determines what is an offence and prescribes the punishment therefor. The President then points out the abuses liable to grow out of the appointment of boards of registration by commanders. Exercising important functions, and vested with unlimited discretion, they decide questions and make returns. Whatever errors or frauds they commit, pass unquestionable. By such means are Conventions of delegates to be constituted. These delegates are to speak for the people. Common justice requires that they should have authority from the people. No Convention so constituted will in any sense represent the will of the people, for under a law embracing exceptions and uncertainty, which the disfranchisement clause leaves open, the great body of the people may be excluded from the polls. Assuring Congress that no consideration could induce him to sign such a bill, he closes by expressing the belief that the time will come when the States of the South will again occupy their true positions in the Union. The bearriers, he thinks, which now seem so obstinate, must yield to the force of enlightened and just public opinion. Sooner or later this unconstitutional and oppressive legislation will be effaced from the statute books. When this shall have been consummated, he prays God that the errors of past may be forgotten, and once more we shall be a happy, united and prosperous people.

UNITY OR RUIN.—The Richmond Examiner, speaking to Virginia and Virginians, says what follows. It applies with equal force to the situation of Mississippi. Where there are no party issues, let us be for once united for the good of our beloved and sorely stricken country:

It will require great forbearance and conciliation to preserve us from the whirlpool into which our enemies desire to engulf us. The man who imperils, by his ambition or his obstinacy, the cause of good government at this time, is a traitor who should be forever marked for public reprobation. The issues are clear; no party names and no party spirits intervene to obscure them. They were not more defined while the war progressed. The question is simply fraud or fee. The Republican party in the United States is as undeniably (and far less honorably) our enemy, as the battalions which General Grant commanded. Our condition is war—a war in which "all things are fair." A million of dollars will be raised to corrupt Virginia. Presses will be subsidized. Radical orators will pour in among us at the rate of a "sun and shield" to an honest minister.

With it, we shall yet triumph. Without it, we shall be—Tennessee and Loyal.

YIELD OF THE COTTON CROP.—The New York Tribune says that the receipts of cotton at shipping ports, to the present time, render it certain that the last crop will fall but little, if any, short of two millions bales. This, the Tribune says, "will nett the planters just about $200,000,000. The five million of bales grown in 1849 netted them about $250,000,060. In 1866, a good share of the product was absorbed in paying the laborers; in 1850 at least as large a share was consumed in clothing and buying slaves. The difference is hardly essential."

The Tribune's figures are doubtless overdrawn, but even with a considerable margin of allowance, the result is better than is usually supposed.

Gov. Geary has signed the bill passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature, requiring railroad companies to carry passengers without discretion of color.

Gen. Beauregard on the Situation.

We give below an interesting and important letter from the pen of that influential gentleman and skillful engineer, Gen. G. T. Beauregard, written in response to a request made to him and others through the columns of this journal. In common with many of the great men of the world who devote their attention to matters of science, either practical or theoretical, Gen. Beauregard felt a nobleg hesitation about publishing his opinions on questions which are commonly considered as altogether political in their bearing. The importunity of his friends, however, added to the momentous character of the issues involved, decided him at length to yield to the respectful solicitation tendered in the premises, and the counsel which he now gives will be found fully in keeping with his straight-forward record as a soldier and a man. He advises a calm and dignified submission to the severe demands which have been made by Congress, and looks forward hopefully to the time when the negro can be made to take sufficient interest in the affairs and prosperity of the South to insure an intelligent vote on his part.—*N. O. Times.*

NEW ORLEANS, March 23, 1867.

WM. H. C. KING, Editor of the New Orleans Times:

DEAR SIR—You have done me the honor to call for my opinion relative to the action of the South under the Military Bill. Having seldom taken any part in politics, I do not feel well qualified to advise on so momentous a question; nevertheless, as the sincere desire to obtain my views has been manifested from various quarters, I shall not shrink from the responsibility of expressing them, in the hope that they may tend to quiet the public mind, so justly alarmed at this moment.

In my humble opinion we have but one of two things to do—resist or submit; the first is inadmissible in our painful exhausted condition. Four years of a desperate war have taught us that the "argument of the sword" can no longer be resorted to by us to redress our grievances. We must, therefore, submit; but with that calm dignity becoming our manhood and find our lost independence.

Having been overpowered in the late struggle, we can submit to the harsh and ungenerous conditions of our conquerors without dishonor, and we must adopt the least of two evils; a futile resistance would only cause our rivets to be driven closer; we must submit, or leave the country. But we love too well the land of our birth to abandon it in its hour of severest trial. We should avoid, also, bringing it, by internal dissentions, to a condition of poor Mexico, and the unfortunate South American Republics.

With regard to the suffrage of the freedmen, however objectionable it may be at present, it is an element of strength for the future. If properly handled and directed, we shall defeat our advasaries with their own weapon.

The negro is Southern born; with a little education and some property qualifications, he can be made to take sufficient interest in the affairs and prosperity of the South to insure an intelligent vote on his part.

In our future political contests with the North, on protective tariffs, internal improvements, etc., the freedmen of the South will side with the whites of the South and of the West, they will thus contribute to give us the constitutional laws of the land in the counsels of the nation.

Our people should understand that the Radicals can remain in power only so long as the public excitement is kept up, and this artificial wave of the Mississippi river, the sedimentary particles are kept up at the surface only so long as the waters are in motion; the instant the current is checked those particles fall to the bottom. Thus will it be with the Radicals, when peace and quiet are restored to the country, the Conservatives will then take the reins in their own hands, and the constitutional laws of the land will hereafter be more powerful.

Respectfully,
G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CONGRESS.—The Washington correspondent of the Chattanooga Gazette gives the following account of the manner in which Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, cornered Henderson, of Missouri:

Speaking of the new Radical doctrine, in reference to the status of the unrepresented States, was never so effectually exposed as by Mr. Doolittle, on the 20th, in the Senate, during the debate on the bill above referred to. Mr. Henderson was arguing in favor of applying the Louisiana bill to the South Carolina, and as a reason for forcing that measure upon them, he said that they had rejected the constitutional amendment.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, immediately rose and asked the Missouri Radical, how they had rejected the amendment? He answered, by their Legislatures. But how could the State Legislatures consent to reject an amendment to the Constitution? inquired Mr. Doolittle. Henderson discovered his mistake in the position of the Rebel State Governments in the South, and endeavored to dodge the question. Mr. Doolittle pressed it upon him with increased emphasis, and at last the Radical Missourian, finding himself fairly cornered, appealed to the presiding officer to decide who was entitled to the floor, Mr. Doolittle or himself. The Chair decided that he (Henderson) was, and there upon he proceeded with his speech, without once attempting to answer the very pertinent question propounded to him by the Wisconsin Senator. The scene was highly amusing to those on the floor, as well as in the galleries, and a number of Radical Senators, seeing how completely their associate had been trapped, could not resist a perceptible laugh.

A Leap for Life.

Last Friday afternoon Charley Hoyt, an engineer on the Western Union road, and a friend of his, John Ould, met with an adventure which nearly cost them their lives. They were looking at the break in the bridge over Turtle creek, which had been caused by the freshet. While standing there, the work-men undertook to move a pile driver. Charley and his friend went to assist them. Just while moving the machine it tipped over, and the tower, or upright part, was coming directly where Hoyt and Ould were standing; to retreat was impossible; to stand still was to be crushed; there was only one chance for life, that was to jump into the water 25 feet below; how slight that chance seemed, as one looked upon that seething, boiling mass of water, filled with great cakes of floating ice, that as they swept by were crushed and jammed together. Still it was the only chance. Hoyt was the first to leap, Ould delaying until nearly too late. As he sprang into the air, he was struck upon the head by the edge of one of the beams, which inflicted a frightful gash. The dark waters closed upon them, and when they arose they were far down the stream, which swept them along with a force irresistible. Then began the terrible struggle for life; fighting to the current, they endeavored to reach the land further down the stream. Now, it seemed as though they were gaining, when they would be swept back into the centre of the stream, or struck by the floating ice, they would be driven under the water.—Thus for nearly half an hour did they battle for life. And at last, when nearly exhausted and gone, they managed to get on to some ice that had been lodged, and over this precarious footing made their way to shore, nearly a mile below the spot where they took their wild leap.

SURRATT AND THE WHITE MURDER.—In remarking upon the probabilities of convicting Surratt as accessory to the murder of Lincoln, the Spring field Republican says "the same question will arise in the trial of John H. Surratt, which arose in the trial of Frank Kraay, for the murder of White, in Salem, more than thirty years ago, and upon which Webster made his immortal argument. By the old common law, existing now in the District of Columbia, as in Massachusetts, when Knapp was tried, but since altered by statute here, an accessory cannot be convicted till after the principal has been. As Booth has never been convicted, Surratt cannot be convicted as accessory to the murder, and can only be convicted as accessory by proving him present or so near as to render assistance is needed. It is also the general opinion of the bar in Massachusetts at the time that Webster's wonderful argument, not the law, hung Knapp. How near to the scene of the murder of Lincoln the evidence will bring Surratt remains for the trial. If, as is generally understood, he was no nearer than New York, it is difficult to see how he can be convicted of the capital offense; and if not of that, then, under the peculiar statute in question, he can be convicted of nothing.

POINTS OF HONOR.—Col. Montgomery was shot in a duel about a dog; Col Ramsey in one about a servant; Mr. Featherstonhaugh in one about a recruit; Sterne's father in one about a goose; and another gentleman in one about an ace of anchovies; one officer was challenged for merely asking his opponent to pay the second goblet; and another was compelled to fight about a pinch of snuff. General Barry was challenged by a Corporation Counsel, and Lieut. Gardner lost his life in a duel because he was refused admittance to a club of pigeon shooters.

In 1777, a duel occurred in New York city between Lieut. Featherstonhaugh of the 7th Royal Cagot. McPherson, of the 42d Highland regiment, in regard to the time of serving out an ace of coffee, one contending that the eating was from the cup, the other that the grain should be ground in the coffee-mill previously. Featherstonhaugh lost his sight eye, the ball from his antagonist's pistol shattering the limb beneath it, so much so that amputation was required. That is to Graham, Major Noyl's assistant editor in the National Advocate, lost his life in a duel, standing ground. Hall fought with Barton, the son in law of Edward Livingston, in a similar dispute about precedence in going in a game of cards. Points of honor, in communities where duelling is allowed, are sometimes very brief points.

DID HE KNOW IT?—A week or two since, one of our business men on the road from the North, took the sleeping car on the Louisville and Nashville R. R., and occupied a double berth with another gentleman. Getting up during the night for a drink of water, he came back as he supposed, to his berth, and commenced a conversation with his companion, whom he laid it was asleep. To his surprise, he made no reply. Thinking it somewhat singular that he should not answer, he stepped over the body of the supposed man a hearty shake, and was horrified to hear a sweet voice exclaim in heart-rending accents: "For God's sake—help—murder—there's a man in my berth." To say that our friend sleped indistinctly, would be to use but a slight expression.—Vicksburg Times.

TO CURE A FELON.—Many good husband has a felon and is crying. Some women keep them constantly in hot water, while others freeze them by cooling poultices. Some render them in hard, contention and variance, and some keep them in a pickle all their lives. These women always serve them up with tongue at 20 cents per pound. Sensible women of husbands will be tender and good if managed in this way; but on the contrary, they are very obstinate when managed as follows: Get a large jar, called the jar of faithfulness, (as good wives keep one on hand) put your husband in it, and then pour the fire of complaint, love; let the fire be pretty hot, but especially let it be clear, and, above all things, don't scare the fire of complaint, and sufficient quantities of meddling, gossiping, and suspicion, garnished with meddling, becoming familiarity, and spiced with pleasantry, and, if you add a second other ear testimony, let them be accompanied with a sufficient portion of secrecy, mixed with prudence and moderation. We would advise all good wives to try this recipe, and realize what an unpalatable dish a husband makes when properly cooked.

CIRCUIT COURT OF NESHOBA.—We have just returned from this court and have no time to give a detailed account of its proceedings. The case of Bowder vs. Backstrom was decided against Backstrom, $300 damages. Hyde, Griffin, Hamm, Steele and Watts were for defendant, James Rives and J. F. N. Huddleston for plaintiff. All the speeches were able and interesting, and reflected credit on the parties engaged.

Other cases were before the court which we could not give a detailed account of. The State vs. Spivy, for whom Messrs. Hyde & Griffin were attorneys, and the District Attorney for the State, led to some amusement in regard to how far the law of chivalry referred to the actions of men in criminal cases. There was something funny about this case.

We left Friday, and do not know what transpired afterwards, but a very considerable amount of business was gotten through with.

The lawyers present were Messrs. Steele & Watts, of Meridian; R. G. Wood of Lauderdale; Harris Rives, of Macon; Hyde & Griffin, Calvin, McCarter, and Bowden, of Philadelphia; J. S. Hamm, R. J. Edmonds, and W. C. Mills, of DeKalb.

Our friend Col. Johnson made a Railroad speech to stir up the latent energies of Neshoba in building the Meridian and Grenada Railroad, which has been recently incorporated.—*Kemper Free.*

The recent town elections in New Jersey show the following result: The Democrats have carried Jersey City, and have elected twelve out of fifteen Freeholders in Burlington county, a gain of four Democrats. At last year, in Salem county, the Board of Freeholders stood—elected Democrats and ten Republicans. The Democrats have also elected their candidates for Mayor in Millville by forty-three majority.

ATTENTION, THE BAR!—Judge Handy, of the High Court, writes under date of March 9 a letter relative to the terms of that body, from which we learn:

"The first term of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, at Oxford will be held on the first Monday of December next. In the meantime, the counties of the State will be taken up and disposed of, by calling the general docket, and disposing of the cases as they stand thereon. The regular terms will be four Terms of the Court a year, embracing the business in all the three Judicial districts, without reference to locality. In no other way could the recent act of the Legislature, in the opinion of the Court be constitutional.

"The Court will not sit at a general attendance of the members of the Bar practicing in the Court, from all parts of the State, at Macon on June 3, and we expect to proceed with all the business of the Court, and to dispose of it then, according to the rules of the Court.

"We hope that members of the Bar will give prompt attention to the Term, as we expect to transact it twenty and more days with the assistance of the Bar of the business on docket. The present law makes it the duty of the Court to take up and dispose of all cases represented by counsel; and hence the necessity of prompt attendance by the members of the Bar."

The Richmond Whig of the 12th announces the death of Major Selden. The Whig says: Many years ago he was appointed Lieutenant in the Marine Guards, and he served the State faithfully in that corps until he received the appointment of First Lieutenant in the United States Regular Army. He went to Mexico with the army when the war broke out, and in one of the battles (we think that at Chapultepec) was severely wounded among an host. One of them was honorably mentioned in the report of the Commander in Chief, Gen. Scott, who described him as "being first on the ladder and badly wounded." Disabled by his wound, and by disease contracted or aggravated in Mexico, he was not capacitated for active duty.

A GAY DECEIVER OF THE FEMININE GENDER.—Miss Mary Walker, a fast young lady of Richmond, Va., took into her head a few months ago to don male attire, and engaged as a barman. Some of the speeches seem to have put her head notions into her head, for she went off making love to the pretty girls who frequented the family she left. One of them corresponded with her, and was engaged to be married to her. As making presents are very many, the sensible barman borrowed from the till, was detected, pleaded guilty and is now waiting her sentence. Her enamored fiance visited her in jail. They are to be married at present, as woman's rights have not attained to that degree of development.

GROWTH OF VIRTUE.—Virtue is not a mushroom that springeth up of itself in one night, when we are asleep and regard it not, but is a plant that growth slowly and tenderly, needing much pains to cultivate it, much care to guard it, much time to mature it. Nelson was not a hero at first, nor a conqueror; away with a charm, slain by a single blow, or dispatched by one stab. Who, then, will be so foolish as to leave the eradicating of vice, and the planting of virtue in its place for a few years or years? Yet he who procrastinates his repentance and amendment grossly does so; with his eyes open he abridges the time allotted for the largest and most important work he has to perform, he is a fool.—[Borrow.

Judge Milton Brown, President of the M. & O. R. R. has returned from his trip to Europe. His mission for the interests of the road was success ul.

The publishers of the Corinth (Miss.) News, announce that they will soon start a daily edition to their present weekly issues.

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE

Published Wednesday & Saturday at
J. GIBSON.

J. J. SHANNON,.....Editor

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Saturday, : : March 30, 1867.

The funeral rites of the lamented Bishop Soule were observed in Nashville on the 7th instant.

Capt. J. H. McKie, formerly of the 19th Miss. Reg't, has purchased a half interest in the Oxford Falcon, and will hereafter conduct the editorial columns of that paper.

Miss Laura Ream, of Indianapolis, Ind., forty and not pretty, has entered suit against Robert L. Walpole, a lawyer of that city, for breach of promise, laying the damages at $50,000. If Miss Laura gains the suit, Mr. Walpole will lose his greenbacks by the ream.

The Missouri Democracy are moving for the appointment of delegates to the National Democratic Convention to be held at Louisville, May 7th, 1867.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis has presented her husband with another fine boy: so say our exchanges.

It is said that there are at present time fifty-eight orphans in the Orphan's Home at Lauderdale Springs, happy, contented and well cared for. They labor three days in each week, and go to school three days.

RECONSTRUCTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—A lady of Aiken, S. C., last week resulted her husband with four fine boys, averaging three and a half pounds each. Mother and boys doing well.

The editor of the Henderson (Texas) Times, announces that he has opened a school in his sanctum, and that all visit rs will be charged $2 50, being considered students.

The reduction in taxes under the amendment to the Internal Revenue law took effect on March 2, 1867. All exemptions date from the morning of that day. The income tax now to be returned upon the income of last year will be paid according to the new law. One thousand dollars thus returned is exempt, and all above that pays a uniform rate of five per cent. The returns must now be made in March instead of May, as under the old law.

TERRIBLE DEATH.—In Rutland, Vt. Herald states that a man named Gilbert Williams left his home for Newport on Tuesday evening last, intending to return at noon of the same day. While there he became intoxicated, and is supposed to have fallen on the railroad track, where a passing train struck him, mangling his body in a shocking manner, and inflicting injuries from which he died in a few hours. He was a well-to-do farmer, and rarely addicted to intemperance. A wife and six children are bereft by this sad calamity.

The Charleston Courier says that the heretofore disputed claims of certain citizens of Charleston in the ownership of the steamers which plied before the war, between New York and that city, have been finally adjusted by the payment of two hundred and sixty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, by the house of Spofford, Tileston & Co., formerly the New York agents of the line.

The New York World thus sums up the courses of action open to Southern men: Military resistance by the Southern States; a political revolution in the North leading to a repeal of the law; a line of action in the South leading to its acceptance and to reorganize under it. After considering the inducements to accept each of the courses proposed, the World very sensibly recommends the latter. The result of Military resistance is pretty well known; the political revolution is something very doubtful and for which we cannot wait. The only course left is to accept the situation, and trust to passion giving way ere long to justice and charity.

In Charleston, S. C., the other day, five thousand negroes, of all ages and sexes, assembled to ratify the platform recently adopted by the Union League. Subsequently there was a torch-light procession, and the city railroad cars were attacked and one captured. At the last accounts the cars were guarded by the police, and there were grave apprehensions of further trouble. U. S. Marshal Epping, and Solomon Robinson, of the New York Tribune, were the speakers.

We learn from Washington dispatches that a proposition which has been submitted to relieve Gen. Wade Hampton and Dick Taylor from their political disabilities, accompanied by their petitions in the case.

Stevens and Confiscation.

Our northern exchanges contain the act for confiscating Southern property which Thad. Stevens recently introduced into Congress. The bill provides that all public lands belonging to the ten States that formed the government of the so-called Confederate States of America, shall be forfeited by the said States, and become forthwith vested in the United States. The President is to cause the seizure of the property forthwith and proceed to condemn the same. The fourth section provides, that out of the lands thus seized and confiscated, the slaves who have been liberated by the operations of the war and the amendment to the Constitution or otherwise, who resided in the said Confederate States on the 4th of March, 1861, or since, shall have distributed to them forty acres for each adult male, and to each person who is head of a family forty acres, to be held in fee simple, but to be alienable for the next ten years after they become seized thereof. At the end of ten years, the absolute title to the said homestead shall be conveyed to the said owners or to the heirs of such as are then dead. Out of the balance of the property seized, there shall be raised a sum equal to fifty dollars for each homestead, to be applied by the trustees, herein before mentioned, toward the erection of buildings on the said homestead for the use of the said slaves, and a further sum of five hundred millions, two hundred thousand to be invested in government securities, the interest to be added to the pensions allowed by law to pensioners who have become so by reason of the war, and three hundred million dollars, or so much thereof as may be needed, shall be appropriated to pay damages done to loyal citizens by the civil or military operations of the Government of the lately so-called Confederate States of America. The property of no one shall be seized whose whole estate on the 4th of March, 1865, was not worth more than five thousand dollars, to be valued by a Commission, unless he shall have voluntarily become an officer or employee in the military or civil service of the "Confederate States of America," or in the civil or military service of some of the said States, and in enforcing all the confiscations the sum of five thousand dollars in real or personal property shall be left or assigned to the delinquent.

On the occasion of introducing this bill, Mr. Stevens made a speech which has very properly been styled "not only a disgrace to the civilization in which we live, but would have disgraced any age and any country since the introduction of Christianity." It met but little favor in the House and the bill was laid on the table by a very handsome vote, that body seeming determined to wait and see if the Southern States would organize under the present law. If we adopt the do-nothing policy and relinquish the few privileges left us to the negroes, the bill will certainly come up again and pass in a very oppressive and odious form. To save ourselves from total destruction, to preserve the little wreck gathered from the war, we must accept the Congressional proposition and free the country of the "shifting scenes" of anarchy so familiar to every one in this section since the Appomattox adjustment.

Mr. Kenner, of the Louisiana Legislature, recently introduced a resolution proposing an address to the people of the State, urging them to come forward and register themselves as voters under the military bill. The proposition was adopted, and accordingly the Committee on State and Federal relations presented an address. As the military bill precipitates upon the people the consideration of the most momentous questions, affecting not merely their present and future welfare, but involving the very political existence of the State, the committee invoke grave reflection, and a prompt decision as to the line of conduct most proper to pursue. The address advocates a thorough organization of the people, that they may take an active part in all elections under whatever authority they may be held. It wants candidates brought forward in whose wisdom, discretion and courage you can place implicit confidence, and whose qualification shall conform, as far as practicable, to the requirements of Congress. Moderation and temperance should guide our counsel and actions, and ebullitions of inconsiderate, rash and turbulent men aught to be restrained. They urge the use of all fair and legitimate means to influence and direct the suffrage as to elect trustworthy men to office, and thereby prevent the power of the State falling into unworthy hands, but at the same time secure that our choice shall be respected, and that the men so chosen shall be clothed with authority which none can question.

The New Orleans papers contain very interesting Vera Cruz letters, giving details of the final embarkation of the French, and the entire evacuation of Mexico, its railroads, ports and fortresses. It would appear that the Imperialists have fully organized at Vera Cruz with the determination of holding the city, but the Liberals have possession of the railroads leading to the city of Mexico. From the Northern States and Maximilian, there is nothing later than we published in our last. The French have gone, but the civil war goes on as it has the last half century. All communications between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico has been cut off. The mails are searched by the Republicans on the way, the correspondence destroyed, and such letters as contain bills or documents of any value are retained by the Republicans. Porfirio Diaz had a force of about 12,000 men all told, and was marching on the capital. Escopedo, Corona, and others might be able to collect 19,000. On the other hand, the Imperial force in Queretaro, where Maximilian was accompanied by his four favorite Generals, was estimated at only 12,000 men. Tulancingó is again under Imperial rule—an hour's affray was sufficient to effect this, in capturing the garrison. The force of Sierra, under Mejia, numbering about 600, have been added to the forces in Queretaro. The number of French prisoners captured by Escopedo in the action at San Jacinto, and all shot by his express orders; exceeded 100. It is rumored that Maximilian has sent an envoy to Juarez, who continues in Zacatecas. Regules entered Morelia on the 18th ult., with 3000 men, without causing any persecutions or disorders.

TEXAS AND THE CRISIS.—The Galveston Civilian says Gov. Throckmorton favors organizing under the Military bill. He is willing to submit gracefully to the requirements of the times, regarding our situation now as precisely similar to what it was when we abolished slavery; that action was forced upon us; and that it is the part of wisdom to do what is required with cheerfulness and good humor. He was willing to call a convention or convene the Legislature whenever he could see that any good could be effected by so doing; and stood ready to do so at the earliest moment. He had about made up his mind to issue a proclamation recommending a day for the election of delegates and the time for the convention to assemble, under the military bill; but luckily did not do so until it was obvious that the supplemental bill took the power out of his hands. He regarded our situation as one in which we may exercise a choice or act voluntarily; but that we should so act as to make the best of the present state of affairs. He thinks all who are allowed the privilege should register their names and vote and not surrender everything into the hands of those who will be merciless and destructive.

PASSAGE OF THE RELIEF BILL.—The bill for the relief of destitute people in the Southern States, has passed both houses of Congress with an amendment, and now goes to the President for approval. The bill passed, simply "authorizes the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau to dispense the funds already in his hands for the relief of destitution wherever and among whatever classes in the South it exists." Will such a bill afford our people any relief?

☞ We are glad to learn that the Tennessee river is about in its banks again, except the low bottoms are still covered with water. The flood, so far beyond any former one, has caused immense and almost incalculable damage from its source among the mountains, all along in East Tennessee, to its mouth in Kentucky.

GENERAL ORD.—In this morning's Herald will be found an official order from General Ord, announcing his assumption of duties as military commander of the district of Mississippi and Arkansas. In this, his first order, we see nothing which is calculated to alarm or excite the fears of good citizens. The second section of this order covers the entire scope of his intended functions, viz.: that such laws and regulations observed as would be expected to preserve order and ensure to one under a well regulated civil polity.

Gen. Ord is not unknown to some of our Southern citizens and soldiers, who speak of him as an upright and honorable gentleman, and we hope the city authorities will tender him such courtesies and assurances of their concurrence in the administration of justice, as will make his stay among us pleasant and useful.

HEADQUARTERS
FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT.
Mississippi and Arkansas.

Vicksburg, March 26, 1867.

General Orders, } No. 1.

I. The undersigned having been appointed by the President to command the Fourth Military District, consisting of the States of Mississippi and Arkansas, he duly assumes command thereof.

II. Constituted civil officers in this District are expected to arrest and punish all offenders against the law, so as to maintain as far as possible, none-any for the exercise of military authority under the law of Congress, passed March 2, 1867, creating military districts.

III. Such military orders as may become necessary to carry out the above named act, and all such supplemental laws as may be duly enacted.

By Command of
Brevet Maj. Gen. and Brigadier General.

E. O. C. ORD,
Brevet Maj. and Brigadier General.

The Supplemental Reconstruction Bill.

THE MEASURE AS IT HAS PASSED BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

The supplemental reconstruction bill was finally agreed upon by both Houses of Congress, on Tuesday night. The following is a copy of the bill as it now awaits the action of the President:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That before the first day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the commanding General in each district defined by an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," approved March second eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty one years of age and upwards, resident in each county or parish in the State or States included in his district, which registration shall include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of ——— that I may reside in said State for ——— months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of ——— or the parish of ——— in said State, as the case may be. That I am twenty-one years old. That I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State, or of the United States. That I have never taken an oath as a member of any State Legislature of any State to support the Constitution of the United States, now have I been a member of the State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and that I will, to the best of my ability, encourage all others so to do, so help me God," which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer.

Sec. 2 And be it further enacted, That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State, at such time and place therein as the commanding General shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty days public notice shall be given, an election shall be held of delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a Constitution and civil Government for each State loyal to the Union, said convention in each State except Virginia, to consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the State Legislature of such State in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, to be apportioned among the several districts, counties or parishes of such State by the commanding General, giving to each representation in the ratio of voters registered as aforesaid as near as may be. The convention in Virginia shall consist of the same numbers as represented the territory now constituting Virginia in the most numerous branch of the Legislature of said State in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, to be apportioned as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That at said election registered voters in each State shall vote for or against a convention to form a Constitution thereof, under this act, those voting in favor of such a convention shall have written or printed on the ballots by which they vote for delegates as aforesaid the words "For a Convention," and those voting against such a convention shall have written or printed on such ballots the words "Against a Convention;" the persons appointed to superintend said election and make return of the votes given on that, as herein provided, shall count and make return of the votes given for and against a convention, and the Commanding General, to whom the same shall have been returned, shall ascertain and declare the total vote in such State for and against a convention; if a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, then such convention shall be held as hereinafter provided; but if a majority of said votes shall be against a convention, then no such convention shall be held under this act, provided that such convention shall not be held unless a majority of such register d voters shall have voted on the question of holding such convention.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Commanding General of each district shall appoint such loyal officers or persons as may be necessary, not exceeding three in each election district in each State, to make and complete the registration, superintend the election, and make returns to him of the votes, and of the persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at said election; and upon receiving said returns, he shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected as delegates, according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election; and make proclamation thereof, and within sixty days from the date of election he shall notify the delegates to assemble in convention, at a time and place to be designated in the proclamation, and said convention, when organized, shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of such State to frame a Constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act and the act to which it is supplementary, and if so, it shall proceed to frame such Constitution, and when the same shall have been so framed, said Constitution shall be submitted by the Convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act, at an election to be conducted by the officers or persons appointed by the Commanding General, as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof, to be given by said Convention; and the returns thereof shall be made to the Commanding General of the district.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if, according to said returns, the Constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the voters registered, the elected, as herein specified, shall cast at said election, a least one-half of the registered voters voting upon the question of such ratification, the President of the Convention shall transmit a copy of the same, duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit a copy of the same to Congress, if in session, if not, then immediately upon the next assembling. And if it shall appear to Congress that the election was one at which all registered and qualified electors in the State had an opportunity to vote without restraint, fear or fraud, and it shall further appear to Congress that the Constitution is one that meets the approval of a majority of the qualified electors of said State, and if said Constitution shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, then, upon the admission of the Senators and Representatives from said State, as may be prescribed by law, the preliminary conditions required in this and the acts to which this is supplementary shall be declared complied with, and said State entitled to representation in Congress, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom as herein provided.

The report of the Conference Committee, which gives Congress power to pass upon the manner of conducting elections and degree of unanimity in ratifications, was drawn up by Mr. Shellabarger.

Sec. 6 And be it further enacted, That all registered elections in the States mentioned in section "And to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," shall, during the operation of said registration of voters, and conducting said elections, shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe to an oath faithfully to perform the duties of their said office, and the oath prescribed by the act approved July 2d, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office," and that any one subscribing to the oath is to be subject to the pains and penalties of perjury.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all expenses incurred by the several Commanding Generals, or by virtue of any order issued, or appointments made by them, under or by virtue of this act, shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the Convention for each State shall prescribe the fees, salary and compensation to be paid to all officers and other officers and agents herein authorized or necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act, and otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on property in such States as may be necessary to pay the same.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the word "article," in the sixth article of the amendments to the Constitutionary, shall be constructed to mean section.

Congressional Plan of Government.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of the House concurring), That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE ——. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty one years of age in that State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including the debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

THE MILITARY-GOVERNMENT BILL.

WHEREAS, No legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exist in the rebel States of Virginia, orth NCarolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas; and whereas, it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and republican State governments can be legally established; therefore,

Be it enacted &c. That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as herein provided; and for that purpose Virginia is shall constitute the first district, North Carolina and South Carolina the second district, Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third district, Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district, and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army not below the rank of brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

Sec. 3 That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or when in his judgement it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be null and void.

Sec. 4. That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they may conflict with its provisions.

Sec. 5. That when the people of any one of the said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, irrespective of color, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have been residents in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law; and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated, for elections of delegates; and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitutions shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, Congress shall have approved the same; and when said State, by a vote of its Legislature elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article fourteen, and when said article shall have become part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative:

Provided, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of said convention.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersede the same; and in all elections to any such provisional government all persons shall be entitled to vote under the provisions of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under any such provisional government who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment.

SENATOR WILSON TO "STUMP" THE SOUTH.—The Baltimore Gazette's correspondent, giving an account of the debate in the Senate on the Supplemental bill says:

Wilson declared that the conditions "laid down" were those "dictated by the conquerors to the conquered"—that they had been "submitted to," and must be accepted, but of mandates to be obeyed—Adverting to the fears of Senators, which had been made under the provisions of the bill, he pledged himself that the commissioners to be organized under these laws would stand by the Republican party. The blacks would be taught to know their friends—that he himself would be their teacher, intending to take the stump throughout the South—that the negroes alone were in a clear majority in three of the new unrepresented States, and, with the white allies, existed in the other seven—and that if the whole of these "reconstructed States" would be surer supporters of the Radical party than the blacks of the loyal Northern States not represented by Radical Senators.

"SCRIBE," the vigilant telegraphic correspondent of the New Orleans Times, dispatches from Washington City, under date 23d inst., that it may be positively stated Jefferson Davis will be released from Fortress Monroe within one week from this time, on his own request! He is the source, whence he derived his information, is unimpeachable and its truth may be implicitly relied on, and further, that these matters were recently introduced in the Senate by Senator Wilson, advising the proposed action, but have been withheld. Their reception by the country has been such as to assure the President that he will not offend the sentiment of the North by pursuing the proposed course.

"In deference to Congress he will not open the prison doors until that body shall pass the bill giving them the right, opportunity to take the credit of such a course by officially suggesting it. There is no probability, however, of their doing so."

Mr. Davis being under indictment in the circuit Court of the United States, District of Virginia, it would be manifestly be improper for the President so pardon him. Hence the proposition to release him in personal recognizance, to answer that indictment, when Chief Justice Chase gets ready to try it.—This may be during the coming summer, but more likely never."

HORRIBLE SCENE AT THE GALLOWS.—Henry E. Gardner was hung on the 1st instant, at Lexington, Ky., for the murder of an old man named Amasa Mulock, in 1864. A reporter for the Commercial gives the following account of the execution:

"A shudder of horror ran through the assembled people as it was observed that the rope had partially parted above, so that the culprit was suspended by a single strand. The rope, which had on it a ratchet that his feet had struck the ground, and that the muscles of the legs contracted so that the body grew taut, forced it just above the ratchet where it immediately sprang up—the men on the scaffold. *The rope was quickly spliced, and after performing the operation the body again sank, led in the air.* After the exploration of half an hour life was pronounced extinct."

The election held in Monroe county on the 17th inst., to determine whether the county should be taxed for the building of a bridge across the Tombigbee river, near Aberdeen, resulted in favor of the tax by a large majority.

ARREST OR CAN. ARREST.—We find the paragraph below in the Knoxville Commercial of the 15th:

We learn that the grand jury of Anderson county have a bill of indictment for murder against Col. Ashley, and that he was arrested yesterday and taken to Clinton. Wives have not learned any of the particulars, nor whether there is a charge against any member who was enrolled during the war.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"YOUNG LADIES'
High School.

L. GOULD, A. M. Principal.
MRS. A. E. GOULD, Teacher of Music and Ornamental Department.

Rates of Tuition per Month:

Primary Department (in currency)..... $5 00
Intermediate Department..... 6 00
Higher English Dep't..... 8 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, including English..... 10 00
Tuition payable monthly, in advance, four weeks being considered a month.

Boys, under the age of fourteen years, will be admitted the first session, and probably for the year.

In making this announcement, the Trustees beg leave to state, that they desire making this a permanent school, and one of the first order—and to this end, have secured the services of teachers of high standing and of many years' experience, whose success hitherto, in their opinion, furnishes sufficient guarantee that they may rejoice confidence in them, of the thorough and faithful manner in which their children will be taught. To test the merits of this school, therefore, they ask only a liberal patronage and a fair trial.

H. T. REW,
secretary.

m 26 1867.

H. P. DOUTHIT & CO.,

On Front Street, Second Door above Masonic Hall.

ARE constantly receiving and sell as low as can be afforded

Garden Seeds,
Family Groceries,
Confectioneries,
Fruits,
Nuts,
Mackerel,
Shad and
a variety of other articles too expensive to enumerate in this card.

The market value given for Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Beeswax and Tallow.

DR. N. B. KENNEDY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Meridian. He has made Syphilis (Pox) in all its forms, Tetter and all other skin diseases, a specialty for the past six years, during which time he has treated over five hundred cases with the most complete success. He GUARANTEES COMPLETE and PERMANENT cure in all cases without the use of Mercury or Nux-Vomica. He is prepared to receive in a few days a large and complete assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines and Fine Liquors for medicinal purposes.

He may be found at all hours of the day at his store, corner Hale and Second streets, near Marion, Benton & Co.'s wholesale grocery store, and at night at his residence, unless professionally absent.

m arlowtf.

Notice.

AT a meeting held by the undersigned, Physicians of Meridian, March 27th inst., the following rates of fees was adopted:

General Practice.

Visit in day	$ 2
" at night, after 9 o'clock	5
Visit in country, per mile	1
Office prescription and advice	1 to $ 5
When more than one patient in family is present or attends at a visit, each extra prescription	1
Mileage beyond corporate limits	1
Mileage beyond corporate limits	1
Mileage Consulting Physician	10
Visit to case of small pox	5 to 10
Written opinion, involving a question of law	5 to 50
Visit to case of Insane	10

Obstetrics.

Delivery, ordinary case	20
" with instruments	30 to 40
" by instruments or turning	40 to 100

Surgery.

Reduction of Fractures and Luxations	10 to 100
Amputations	50 to 100
" minor	10 to 50
Resections	50 to 100
Extirpation of Tumors	10 to 100
Reduction of Hernia by taxis	10 to 20
Operation for strangulated Hernia	100 to 200
Fistula in Ano	20 to 50
Hemorrhoids	20 to 50
C. Incest	10 to 20
Nirsalmuscus	10 to 100
Ulcers, suppurative—Eye	10 to 50
Excision of Uvula or Tonsils	10 to 50
Incision of Abscess	5 to 20
Paracentesces Abdomnis	20
" Thoracis	20
Dressing wounds at office	5 to 10
Operation for Hydrocele	20 to 50
Treatment of Syphilis	100 to 200
Examination with Speculum	5
Treatment of Constipation, Irritation or Inflammation of Rectum, Uterus or Vagina	10 to 40
to legal investigation	50
Treatment of Strictures	10 to 40
Lithotomy	100 to 200
Trephining	100

Terms cash.

J. H. GIBBS, M. D.
W. J. BRADFORD, M. D.
LEE SHACKELFORD, M. D.
R. N. PARKER, M. D.
W. H. BURTON, M. D.
J. R. KIRKLAND, M. D.
J. R. PEIRCE, M. D.
MAT. CALVERT, M. D.
N. B. KENNEDY, M. D.

mar30wlw

French Burr Portable Grist Mills,
For Corn Meal, Wheat, Flouring and Stock Feed,
"Queen of the South."

Also Bolting Apparatus, Smutters and Mill work generally. These Mills are built from choice selected "French Burrs" of one piece, and warranted as other before sending for Descriptive pamphlet. Address, or call on

ISAAC STRAUS & CO.,
Cor. Front & John streets,
mar3wly Cincinnati, Ohio.

STERLING PRICE.	CELICO PRICE.

STERLING PRICE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 23 North Commercial St.,

Southwest Corner Commercial and Chestnut Sts.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

WILL do a General Commission and forwarding business. Special attention given to the sale of Cotton, Tobacco, Produce, and to the purchase of Plantation Supplies and all kinds of goods for our customers. mar3 wly

Private Boarding.

A FEW Gentlemen can procure Private Boarding by applying to D. S. SMITH.

mar27wtf

Boarding House.

THE undersigned has opened a Boarding House on Front street, between Hale and Second streets, where those wishing comfortable quarters and good fare are solicited to call.

MRS. JULIA DEBENPORTER.

mar26wtf

A. ROSS,	W. C. POSS,
Quitman.	Meridian.

EVANS & FORD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Meridian, Miss.

Office over J. W. Harvey's store, on Front street. mar26wtf

Notice.

THE Board of Mayor and Aldermen have appointed Wednesday, the 3d day of April, 1867, as the day for the election of Mayor and Aldermen for the ensuing year. The polls will be opened at the usual place of holding elections in the Second Ward, at 8 o'clock, a. m., and closed at 4 o'clock, p. m.

By order of the Board.

W. H. BURTON,
Mayor.

mar27wtd

A Hog in Hoops

The Vergennes Vermonter tells the following ludicrous story: A few days since a lady residing in this eastern part of the State, having just returned from an evening's entertainment, hearing a noise on the back stoop—a long and very narrow one—stepped out to ascertain the cause. At the other end she discovered the intruder to be a good sized hog. She at once assumed a belligerent attitude, and commenced screaming "Whoa! whoe!" The hog took the alarm and made for the door, and, discovering the largest space between the ladies two feet, pitched for that, and she instantly assumed a horizontal position and moved for the door. But to prevent a premature elopement she caught hold of a post and her hoops caught the hog. He seized his booty and at once commenced a deafening din in hoops. These came a struggle—a woman's determination against a hog's will—a contest not unequal, but a persistent as it was ludicrous. The noise brought the lady's good mother to the scene, but frightful she do? Although the squealing of the pig, and the positive assertion that she "should be killed," was heard for a fond mother to hear without sending assistance. A compromise was unavoidable, and to effect this, the hoops were unfastened, and away went his highship, arrayed in his new attire, lacking only one thing to make him respectably dressed, viz: a waterfall.

The editors all along the Ohio are standing up to their chins in water making fun of each other. We have not seen what the Cairo Democrat says of the Evansville Sentinel, but the Sentinel says:

Business houses, on stilts, in Cairo, are now daily closed at 2 P. M., to permit the proprietors and clerks to aid in bailing the city and running, not with the "machine," but "mit de pumphs." We hope our genial good-natured, sound friend of the Democrat will not get dizzily while swimming around in his office attending to that kind of diving. Be type, etc. It is no doubt a little discouraging, but we hope he learned to "scent water" in his youth so as to be able to hold his nose still while "setting type" and inditing leaders.

We understand he is compelled to dive down to his "sinking stores" often to be "empties" in new "set matter." He made a slight mistake on Saturday by "picking up" a cat fish into one column in place of an advertising agency; while on the third page a crawfish's leg got caught between two lines of an editorial on the subject of late unfortunate marriages. Two minnows also swam into and took seats on a train on a railroad advertisement.

'Tis Between Butler and Bingham.

The following excerpt from our Washington dispatches of yesterday:

"The debate in the House on Thursday ran along as usual until Butler charged Bingham with being in spirit as well as in body on the Democratic side. [Bingham and other Republicans sit on the Democratic side.]

In the course of his reply, Bingham charged Butler with voting for Jeff. Davis in 1856 in the Charleston Convention, and sneeringly alluded to him as the hero of Fort Fisher. This brought down a round of applause.

Butler immediately retorted by saying that he did the best he could at Fort Fisher, and would up by declaring that, while he might have done in the field, he had not the blood of innocent women on his hands, which was not the case with the member from Ohio. He referred, he said, to Mrs. Surratt, whom Bingham prosecuted on the conspiracy trial, and whom he (Butler) believed to be innocent.

This exclamation caused an intense sensation throughout the crowded galleries and on the floor.

The House gave Bingham an opportunity to reply, and he defended himself from the charge. The matter was then considered, without a final vote.

What an amusing fecundity of invention those people who devise new arrangements for the female hair are gifted with. I don't know whether your ladies have as yet adopted the cyerflow style, but it is spreading in New York. I was introduced to-day to a young lady by Lucy Rushton, the actress, but did not take very well at first. After a few months little grew about it, and it is now quite prevalent among full grown females. To get up a first rate cyerflow, all that is necessary is to give the hair a thorough frizzle and then let it fly. It should be allowed to fly back and fall over the shoulders; otherwise the wearer might be taken for one of the Japanese beauties of Circassians (from Williamsburg) just escaped from the Museum. The appropriateness of the name is apparent; besides, it is suggestive of the waterfall.

Another style that threatens to become alarmingly popular is the comet. This consists of an enormous chignon on the top of the head, and a tail of frizzled hair depending from it and streaming over one shoulder. A few specimens of the comet have been seen on Broadway. They were attractive. Young ladies with red hair (the fashionable color) can get up a very fetching comet. Light auburn does very well, but is not quite brilliant enough. Brown or black won't do at all. Nobody ever saw a brown or black comet.

SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the Southern Press Association will meet at Atlanta, Ga., on the third Wednesday of April next. All the daily papers published in the South are invited to send representatives. The Mobile Register, in making the above announcement, adds: "If the Southern Press has a desire for improvement in telegraphic matters, and are not content to wear the chains of subserviency to foreign dictation, the time they suggest is far from inasmuch and prepared to make at least one effort for improvement and independence. The time is propitious for such a movement, and if the daily journals of the South, or even a majority of the, will act together, it can be accomplished."

LIFE-SAVING INVENTIONS.—The Secretary of the treasury has, in accordance with the suggestions of Capt. Maw, ordered the assemblage of a commission in New York, on the 1st Monday of April next, for the purpose of examining and testing the merits of such inventions of a life saving character as may be brought before them. Said inventions will either be boilers of steam engines, anti-crushers, safety valves, steam gauges, water gauges, steering apparatus and life boats with detaching apparatus. Inventors may appear in person before the commission for the purpose of explaining their inventions, but no expense will be allowed under any circumstances.

We have the testimonial of the Memphis Bulletin that a kind of sample now resting in that city, which will make a new record in the way of a firm to adorn the shelves of that which the cannot pass through the

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The substance of this most important bill, will be found as follows:

Section 1. establishes in the several District Courts of the United States as courts of bankruptcy, in addition to the other original jurisdiction they now have.

Section 2 gives the Circuit Courts equity power to supervise the proceedings of the District Courts in bankruptcy cases and affairs, and in addition to this power gives them concurrent jurisdiction in the same matter.

Section 3 provides for the appointment in each Congressional District, upon the nomination of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, of one or more registers to be counselors in the District Courts, whose duty it shall be to assist the District Judges in the performance of duty in bankruptcy cases. Each fix $1 000, no interest in any of the suits, and ability to take the iron clad oath, are the prerquisites of such register.

Section 4 makes it the register's duty to adjudicate upon, receive surrenders in, and preside in matters of bankruptcy. He is to compute property, dividends, assign pro rata shares to creditors, but bars him from committing for contempt or acting in cases that involve disputed facts.

Sections 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, provide for the formula of legal proceedings in the Courts of Bankruptcy, as soon as there may be, convert such estate or effects into money, and within two months after the same shall be so converted, to declare and shall be divided in manner aforesaid.—Further dividends shall be made in like manner as often as occasion requires and, after the third meeting of creditors, no further meeting shall be called unless ordered by the Court. If at any time thereafter it shall be made to appear to the assignee any outstanding debts or other property due or belonging to the estate, which cannot be collected and received by the assignee without unreasonable or inconvenient delay or expense, the assignee may, under the direction of the court, sell and assign such debts or other property in such manner as the court shall order. No dividend already declared shall be disturbed by reason of debts subsequently proved, but the creditor proving such debt shall be entitled to a dividend pro rata out of moneys received by the trustee, before any further payment is made to the latter.—Preparatory to the final dividend, the assignee shall submit his accounts to the court, and file the same and give notice to the creditors for such filing; and shall also publish a notice that he will, on a settlement of his account, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee, at a time to be specified in such notice, and at such times the court shall audit and pass the accounts of the assignee; and such assignee shall, if required by the court, exhibit to the court at such account, and if found correct, he shall thereby be discharged from all liability as assignee to any creditor of the bankrupt. The court shall thereupon order a dividend of the estate and effects, or of such part thereof as it may fit, among such of the creditors as have proved their claims, in proportion to the respective amount of their said debts. In addition to all expenses incurred by the assignee in the execution of his trust, in any case, the assignee shall be entitled to an allowance for his services actually rendered, at such times the court shall audit and pass the accounts of the assignee; and such assignee shall, if required by the court, exhibit to the court at such account, and if found correct, he shall thereby be discharged from all liability as assignee to any creditor of the bankrupt. The court shall thereupon order a dividend of the estate and effects, or of such part thereof as it may fit, among such of the creditors as have proved their claims, in proportion to the respective amount of their said debts. In addition to all expenses incurred by the assignee in the execution of his trust, in any case, the assignee shall be entitled to an allowance for his services actually rendered, at such time

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Semi-Weekly, (in advance) per annum.....$5 00
" " six months.... 2 50
Weekly, " per annum..... 3 00
" If not in advance..... 5 00

☞ We will send six copies of the Weekly Gazette to one Post Office on the receipt of $16.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

In the Semi-Weekly, one square first insertion $1 00, for each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. All advertisements considered due after first insertion.

Business cards will be published three months for $10, six months $15, twelve months $25.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly will be charged at the same rates, but a discount will be allowed of 25 per cent. to those who advertise in both issues.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Saturday, - - - March 30, 1867.

A SUPPER will be given by the ladies to-night for the benefit of the church at Payne's Hall, just below the Gazette Office.

THE Southern Express Company offers a reward of twenty-five hundred dollars for Potts, the messenger who lately decamped with some twenty thousand dollars.

WE have received a letter from Rev. W. C. Simmerson, dated St. Thomas, March 1st. He says his crowd are all in good health and spirits, and expect to reach the mouth wished for land, Brazil in six days.—The vessel has over three hundred passengers on board.

THE corner stone of the Presbyterian Church will be laid this morning by Meridian Lodge, No. 186, of Free and Accepted Masons. A large attendance is anticipated.

THERE is a drouth of local news. No deaths, no fights, no larcenies, and no accidents. The weather remains cloudy and chilly, and the roads muddy and badly cut up. Winter lingers in the lap of spring.

THE Selma and Meridian, and Vicksburg, Meridian railroads, are laying down additional side-tracks at the depot to facilitate the transfer of freight.

THE excellent preparations of Dr. Chapin, for the use of which he gained so great a celebrity in the treatment and cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Palpitation of the Heart, and all diseases arising from Indigestion and Torpid Liver, is none other than what is now put up under the name of Red Jacket Stomach Bitters.

LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS.—Sterling, Cook & Co., Commission Merchants.

Our advertising columns will be found Card of Sterling Price & Co., who have recently opened an office in St. Louis, under the control of commercial Alley and Chouteau Street. Gen. Price, the senior of the firm, is well known to the people of Mississippi and has in an eminent degree the confidence of all who know him as a man of business capacity. Previous to the war he had a successful career as a business man, and he unhesitatingly gives his personal attention and lending his name to a general commission and forwarding business. He is associated in business with his son, a young man of energy and good business capacity. The many friends of General Price will be glad to hear of his success.—We have no doubt his firm will receive an ample share of patronage.

YEAGER & Co., FLOUR MERCHANTS.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Yeager & Co., Second street, St. Louis, Missouri in our columns. They have the largest stock of flour in the city, sell at moderate prices and never fail to give their customers satisfaction. We advise our friends, who wish to purchase flour at St. Louis to send their orders to Yeager & Co. They will find them clever, accommodating gentlemen, reliable in every respect, and with a stock not inferior to any in St. Louis or Cincinnati.

FRANK S. NOEL & Co., Commission Merchants and Purchasing agents, No. 48, north Second street, St. Louis. We seek special attention to the card of this firm, which will be found among our St. Louis advertisements. They confine themselves strictly to a commission business and have a large patronage from this State. Col. McFarland, one of the firm, was stationed during the war at Jackson, and has hosts of friends throughout the State. The firm is composed of reliable Southern gentlemen and they deserve, as they are receiving a liberal patronage.

CAIRO ADVERTISEMENTS.—We call attention to the card of Taber & Jordan, Watchmakers and Jewelers, Cairo. They have a splendid stock of goods in their line, and will fill orders on the most favorable terms. We think our merchants and others who visit Cairo should give them a call.

THE card of D. Hurd & Son, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Cairo, will be found among our new advertisements. This is one of the largest and best houses of the kind in that growing city, and they are doing the heaviest business in the place. Those who order western produce from Cairo, will consult their interest by sending to this firm.—They are liberal, clever gentlemen, and deserve a good patronage from this part of the State.

We learn, with regret, that the body of Mr. W. H. Johnston, was found on Sunday morning, lying on the Railroad track, about two miles from this city, in a most horrible mutilated condition. Mr. J. was connected in some way, we learn, with the Mill belonging to Squire Meyerhoff. He was in Enterprise up to a late hour on Saturday night, and it is supposed that he sat down on the track as he was tooney, and, not waking in time to get out of the way of the train coming down, it passed over him, thereby causing his untimely end. He leaves a wife and children to mourn his loss.—Enterprise Star.

A petition for street railroads in Liverpool has been presented to Parliament, signed by eighteen thousand persons.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—The following order was issued to-day:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 27.

Andrew S. Herron, Attorney General of the State of Louisiana, John T. Monroe, Mayor of New Orleans, and Edmund Abell, Judge of the First District Court in the City of New Orleans, are hereby removed from their respective offices from 12 o'clock to-day. The following appointments have been made to take effect on the same day: B. L. Lynch, Attorney General of the State of Louisiana; Edward Heath, Mayor of New Orleans; W. W. Howe, Judge of the First District Court, New Orleans. Each person removed will turn over all books, papers, records, etc., pertaining to his office, to the one appointed thereto. The authority of the latter will be duly respected and enforced.

By command of Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan. GEO. L. HARTSUFF, A. A. G.

Heath is a well known merchant in this city.

Reports from points above on the river represent the levee as giving way. The whole lower valley will probably be inundated.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Senate—The statement that Senator Thomas of Maryland, withdrew from the Bank of Commerce a large amount of funds for the purpose of discrediting of Federal bonds, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A joint resolution forbidding increase of price, but allowing the Speaker of the House to designate the Northern papers in which to publish laws and treaties, was passed.

The Judiciary Committee reported on the New York Custom fraud. The evidence as furnished by the House shows that there is nothing in it implicating Senators Doolittle and Patterson.

House.—Mr. Stevens moved the reconsideration of the select committee on Southern railroads. Adopted.

The Senate adjournment resolution was amended to meet the first Wednesday in June and September—yeas 75, nays 51. This vote indicates the strength of the impeacher in the House.

A resolution adverse to the allowance of foreign claims for property destroyed during the war, was passed.

A protest against the formation of a dominion in Canada, was passed.

A resolution expressing sympathy for the people of Ireland was passed.

An amendment disparaging the Fenian movement as leading to useless bloodshed, was rejected—yeas 10, nays 102.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the tax of cotton grown in the Indian country will be refunded. It is understood that the Attorney General, before whom Judge Purchal argued the question, has concurred in the decision.

The Finance Committee reported a bill for repairing the Mississippi levees to the Senate. It was recommitted. The levee Commissioner, Mr. Augustus, has strong hopes of its ultimate success.

The offi cial statement shows that there is thirty seven railroads in the Department of the Cumberland which owed on the first of February, for material purchased from the Government, five and a half millions of dollars, principal and interest.

Good authority states that Gen. Dick Taylor has been pardoned.

N. G. Taylor, of Tennessee, has been confirmed as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and James Wortham, of Tennessee Indian Agent, Southern Superintendency.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The ship Indomitable, from Liverpool for St. John, was abandoned at sea on the 18th.

The ship Araimanta, from Liverpool for Boston, is reported foundered.

The bark Tangut, from New York for Venezuela, was seen dismantled and otherwise damaged.

The bark Achilles, from Liverpool for Cadiff was abandoned at sea.

Fanl Fachs, in a circular, protests against the pressure of the great Powers on Turkey. He represents the actual condition of the Christians excellent.—Fanl Fachs says the Cretan movement is not founded on real grievances. In conclusion, the circular promises further gradual reforms.

CHARLESTON, March 27.—Two negroes concerned in the attack on the street cars yesterday have been arrested and fined. They say they were urged to the misconduct, and were partly intoxicated. All quiet to-day.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—John Finn was nominated for Mayor by the Democratic Convention to day.

Gen. Sherman has issued to each steamer navigating the Missouri river above Sioux City, two pieces of artillery and twenty muskets.

CHICAGO, March 27.—The Lake Tunnel was inaugurated yesterday, and the corner stone of the new water tower was laid with imposing ceremonies.

LOUISVILLE, March 27.—River stationary, with 11½ feet of water in the canal.

LONDON, March 27.—The Reform bill passed at the second reading without a dissenting voice. The debate occurs April 9th. The budget will be debated April 4th.

BERLIN, March 27.—The North German Parliament has accepted a Constitution, the provisions of which agree mainly with Bismark's plan.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Gold 134¼—Cotton dull and heavy, and declined ½c; sales 1800 bales; uplands 30½c.

BALTIMORE, March 27.—Cotton steady and firm; middlings 30c.; uplands 31c.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—Flour unchanged and firm. Wheat firmer—winter $2 50; spring $2 55. Corn in good demand; 74@75c. in bulk; 88c. in sacks. Oats firm and in good demand; 54c. in bulk; 62c. in sacks. Rye is held at $1 47@1 50. Cotton dull and nominal; Middling 27@27½c. Pork—Speculative demand at $22 75. Bacon dull and easier; clear sides dull and unchanged.—Lard very firm at 12½c. Groceries unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—Tobacco quiet and unchanged. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat stiff. Corn firm for choice, but dull for medium and low grades. Oats firm. Barley and rye unchanged. Provisions unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, March 27.—Sales 178 hhds. leaf Tobacco at full prices; light lugs to common leaf $2 25@29 50. Flour scarce; superfine $10; fancy $15. Wheat nominal. Corn in ear 70c.; shelled 73@75c. Oats 65c. Rio Coffee 24@27c. Mess Pork $22 50. Bacon, shoulders 9½@9½; clear sides 12½c; hams 12@13c.; nuts 22½c. Raw Whiskey $2 22.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—Cotton easier; sales to day 2 500 bales; Low Middling 29c. Receipts to-day 747 bales. Exports 4,096 bales. Sugar and Molasses very dull and unchanged. Flour quiet; inferior $12 Corn firm. Oats dull at 70@72c. Pork dull at $22 50.—Lard quiet but firm at 12½@13c. Gold 133½. Exchange on London unchanged. Exchange on New York ½ premium.

LIVERPOOL, March 27.—Evening—Cotton closed quiet; Middling Uplands 13¼; Middling Orleans 13¼. Sales to day 10,000 bales.

Gen. Schofield has issued an order disbanding the organization of colored troops in Richmond.

The Natchez Courier of the 17th announces the death of Jacob Banman, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years.—Mr. Banman served in the grand army of Napoleon.

LOCAL MARKET.

Store Prices of Articles at Meridian, Miss.

CORRECTED BY A MERCHANT.

MERIDIAN GAZETTE OFFICE, March 27, 1867.

AXES—Collins		$1 75	@—2 00
Reynolds		$ 2 00	@—
BAGGING—Ky.	₱ yd.	40	@ 36
India	₱ yd.	36	@ 40
BACON—Hams	₱ lb.	20	@ —
Sug. cured	₱ lb.	21½	@ —
Country sds.	₱ lb.	15½	@ —
West. cl. "	₱ lb.	15½	@ —
" rib "	₱ lb.	15	@ 14
Shoulders	₱ lb.	14½	@ —
BEEF—on foot,	₱ lb.	5	@ 6
Corn fed	₱ lb.	7	@ 8
BUTTER—Gosh.	₱ lb.	50	@ —
Western	₱ lb.	40	@ —
BROOMS	Peach	50	@ 75
Buckeye	Peach	50	@ 75
COTTON—Mid.	₱ lb.	27	@ 30
CASTINGS	₱ lb.	10	@ —
CORN	₱ bu.	$1	55 @ 1 60
COFFEE	₱ lb.	28½	@ 30½
CHICKENS	₱ doz.	$4	80 @ $5 00
EGGS	₱ doz.	20	@ 25
FLOUR—Ch. f.	₱ bbl.	$17	00 @— 18
Double ex.	₱ bbl.	$16	00 @—
Superfine f.	₱ bbl.	$13	00 @14 00
LARD	₱ lb.	16	@ 18
MOLASSES—La	₱ gal.	90	@ 1 25
Syrup	₱ gal.	1 75	@ —
MACKEREL	₱ bbl.	33	@—
Kits	₱ bbl.	$3	64 @ 4 00
NAILS	₱ lb.	10	@ 12½
OIL—Linseed	₱ gal.	2 25	@ —
PORK—on foot,	₱ lb.	10	@ 12½
POWDER	₱ lb.	75	@ —
PEPPER	₱ lb.	20	@ —
RICE	₱ lb.	15	@ —
POTATOES—Irish	₱ bbl.	6 00	@ 8 00
Sweet	₱ bu.	75	@ 1 00
SALT	₱ sack	$ 3	00 @ —
SUGAR—Crush.	₱ lb.	30	@ —
Louisiana	₱ lb.	18	@ 20
Clarified	₱ lb.	20	@ —
Loaf	₱ lb.	30	@ 28
SHOT—Drop	₱ lb.	20	@ —
Buck	₱ lb.	20	@ —
TOBACCO—Ch.	₱ lb.	$ 1	00 @ 1 50
Common	₱ lb.	$ -	45 @ 1 00
WHITE LIME	₱ keg	$15	00 @—

RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Mail train pass up at.....8.25 A. M.
" " down.....8.45 A. M.
Accommoda'n train leaves at.....5.00 A. M.
" " arrives.....6.00 P. M.
Freight trains pass up at.....6.40 A. M.
" " " .....10.47 A. M.
" " down.....5.10 P. M.
" " " .....12.17 P. M.

Selma and Meridian Railroad.

Passenger train leaves.....7.30 A. M.
" arrives.....4.00 P. M.
Freight train leaves.....5.00 A. M.
" arrives.....2.50 P. M.

Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad.

Passenger train leaves.....6.50 A. M.
" arrives.....6.45 P. M.
Freight trains arrive.....11.15 A. M.
" " .....2.3 P. M.
" depart.....9.25 A. M.
" " .....8.15 P. M.

TO PREVENT AND CURE FEVER & AGUE USE Red Jacket Bitters

DR. J. H. CIBBS,

SURGEON & PHYSICIAN,

HAVING returned to Meridian, respectfully offers his professional services to his old patrons and community.

OFFICE—In Brick Building of White, Lloyd & Co., on Front street.

He can be consulted at office from 8 to 11 o'clock A. M. every day, and at all other hours of the day when not professionally engaged.

Will be found at his residence at night. 3m

S. A. D. SMITH. JAMES WATTS.

STEELE & WATTS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

SPECIAL attention given to Bankrupt cases in U. S. Court at the State seat. ma6ly

TO GIVE TONE TO THE SYSTEM USE Red Jacket Bitters

YAEGER & CO.,

Receivers of Flour,

Nos. 149, 15 , 152, 154 and 156,

North Second Sheet between Washington Avenue and Green Street,

ST. LOUIS.

ma6tlsw6m

WHEN CHANGING WATER USE Red Jacket Bitters

Free School at Meridian.

THE undersigned proposes to establish at Meridian, a Free School for the education of orphans and the children of the poor. A lot has been given for the building, and some donations promised. Contributions are respectfully solicited. Money, lumber, labor, and assistance in short, which will enable him to erect the school House and furnish it will be gratefully received. All is to be done for the love of Christ.

H. C. HARRIS,
Box 52 P. O.

LIVERPOOL, March 27.—Evening—Cotton closed quiet; Middling Uplands 13¼; Middling Orleans 13¼. Sales to day 10,000 bales.

New Spring & Summer Goods

BROACH, BROWN & CO.,

AT THE

YELLOW STORE,

On Front Street,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,

ARE now receiving from New York, and the Western Cities their Spring and Summer Stock, embracing every grade and style of Goods suited to the trade of the country, and making their stock one of the largest and best assortment in the market.

Having purchased their Goods in the cheapest markets, and at times when goods were lowest, they congratulate themselves on being able to give satisfaction to customers, not only in the style and qualities, but in prices also. Their department of Ladies' Dress Goods will comprise a full assortment of the richest and most fashionable styles of

Muslins,
Berrages,
Poplins,
Lawns,
Mozentigers,
Silks,
Cloaks,
Laces,
Edgings,
Insertings.

They would also direct attention of the waiting Marion to their stock of Boots and Shoes, which will be found a right stock.

Terms low for cash, and cash only.

mar27 wly

CURE DYSPEPSIA USE Red Jacket Bitters

Hurlbutt, Sturges & Co.,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

on the Corner, and their

NEW STORE

ADJOINING,

HAVE on hand and are constantly receiving the largest and best supply of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Groceries,
Hardware,
Cutlery,
Crockery,
Bagging,
Rope,
Boots,
Shoes,
Hats,

Ever Seen in this Country,

Which they will sell as low as they can afford At any rate they will not be undersold.

They invite their old customers, friends and the public generally to call, and if they consult their own interest they will be sure to buy—mar9wly

TO ASSIST DIGESTION USE Red Jacket Bitters

Star Stable,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

I HAVE completed my large and commodious Livery Stable, and am now prepared to accommodate all who may favor me with a call.

I can send you further, faster and cheaper than any Livery Stable I know of in the State (perhaps because I know but few).

I am determined not to be excelled by any St ble in the State.

Hacks always in attendance on arrival of the trains.

Horses fed by the day, week, or month. Horses and Mules always on hand for sale. Horses and Mules sold on commission.

Thankful for past favors, I ask you to call again. Yours, truly,

R. T. RUSH.

mar9wly

TO GUARD AGAINST CHOLERA USE Red Jacket Bitters

WELLS & MANNING,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

China, Glass and

QUEENSWARE,

Silver Plated and Brittannia Ware,

Tea Trays, Feather Dusters, Vases Lamps,

DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS,

Table Cutlery,

Hotel and Steamboat Ware Constantly on Hand,

N. W. Corner Fourth and St. Charles Sts.,

St. Louis, Mo.

mar3lswly

FOR AN APPETIZER USE Red Jacket Bitters

W. H. ROCKWELL. H. S. OIL. E. ROCKWELL.

W. H. ROCKWELL & CO.,

Successors to Bieteck & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,

and N. wsdealers,

BINDERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

Dealers in

Musical Instruments

and Sheet Music &c.

68 OHIO LEVEE, CAIRO, ILL.

Special attention given to filling orders sent by mail. mar27lswly6m

☞Send for Descriptive Pamphlet.☜

N. W. WARNER'S PATENT

Atmospheric Portable Soda Fountain.

Manufactured and sold by the Proprietor,

56½ North Fourth Street, St. Louis.

mh30 ap6m.

D. HURD & SON,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

Commission Merchants,

Dealers in all kinds of

Staple and Fancy Groceries

and

WESTERN PRODUCE,

77 OHIO LEVEE, CAIRO, ILL.

mar27swly6m

TABER & JORDAN, Watchmakers & Jewelers, No. 33 Ohio Levee, CAIRO, ILL. Any watch may be sent by mail, and will be returned by Mail.

FRANK S. NOEL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

Purchasing Agents,

Office No 48 North Second Street, (Up Stairs.)

St. Louis, Mo.

mar27swly

DOWDALL, HARRIS & CO.,

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY,

Engine and Machine Shop,

Corner Second and Morgan Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw and Grist Mill Machinery, Pinion and Double Cylinder Saw Mills, Tobacco Screws and Presses, Lard Kettles, Lard Screws and Oil Tanners, Wool Carding Machines, Hoisting Engines, Young's Improved Patent Sugar Mills, Sugar Mills, Quartz Mills, Lead Pressed Casings, Blast Fans, etc., Cotton Gins, Presses, Fire Brick and Belting of all Kinds.

☞ Agents for JAS. SMITH & CO.'S Superior Machine Cards.

Oil Well Machinery.

mh23—ly6m.

A WARNING

TO ALL MANKIND.

How careful we should always be in every action in life, we should at all times think twice before we say one.

And above all things look before we leap for by one rash act we may entail misery upon a whole nation.

How careful a man should be in all he does.

He should never buy one pound of sugar without carefully examining the market. He should be sure any calico or cotton and above all in shoes, that in any great buy Furniture will be on in the form of

WAGNER & RUSH.

We have now on hand a large and well selected lot of

Parlor and Bedroom

FURNITURE!

which we are determined to sell at the very lowest prices.

Also Paints, Oils, Turpentine, varnish and painters materials, &c.

It is our intention to follow this business and we are willing to work for small profits.

Old furniture repaired.

We only ask the public for a call, and feel well assured we can please you in prices and quality.

CRAVEN'S METALIC BURIAL CASES

kept constantly on hand, and orders from the country promptly attended to. mh23swly6m

WAGNER & RUSH.

Furniture and House

FURNISHING GOODS.

Fallon, Fulton & Co.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Announce to their numerous friends and patrons that they have recently enlarged their Establishment, and increased their stock of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

to such an extent that they are now prepared to fill orders for Goods in their line, on the shortest notice and the most reasonable terms.

Our assortment of

FURNITURE

is complete in itself, and is unsurpassed for variety of style and quality, being imported direct from the manufactories, we are enabled to sell articles in this line lower than can be bought at any Southern market. The increasing number of orders received as I filled daily from all parts of the country is the best evidence of the great bargains obtained by those who trade with us.

Having had many years' experience in the business, we know precisely what the public want, and how to fix a price to suit them.

We call especial attention to our handsome sets of

PARLOR, BEDROOM
AND FANCY COTTAGE FURNITURE
Plain MARBLE TOP BUREAUS,
WARDROBES,
SAFES,
TABLES,
STANDS,
CHAIRS, &c., in endless variety.

HOUSE FURNISHING

GOODS.

Under this heading we have a well selected variety of Double, Single, Plain Shuck, Cotton and

SPRING MATTRESSES,
PILLOWS,
BOLSTERS,
SHEETING,
MUSQUITO BARS,
TOWELING,
TABLE LINEN and CUTLERY,
QUEENSWARE,
TUBS, BUCKETS,
BROOMS,
Plain, Pressed and Fancy JAPANNED
TINWARE, MIRRORS
WINDOW SHADES, Fixtures, &c.

HARDWARE

All of our goods, of this character, bear the brands of the best manufacturers, and embraces everything, that is generally used by farmers and builders

PAINTS AND OILS,

We have a large and complete supply of Painters Materials, and Oils, consisting of White Lead, Zinc, all kinds of colors, dry, ground in oil and water, Paints and White Wash Brushes, Dutch Metal, Aqua, Damar, Black and Maule Varnishes, Linseed, Lard, Kerosene and Tanner's Oil, Turpentine, Spirits, Alcohol, Window Glass Putty, Glazers Points, Wall Paper, &c., &c., together with Sash, Blinds and Doors, Carriage Harness, and Trimmers material, &c.

We invite every one to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling confident that we can give satisfaction both in regard to price and quality.

P. S.—We keep in our employ the best Painters and Paper hangers, and will execute work of this character as low as the lowest. We change neither light nor dark, dons for one of our boss apprentices.

MERIDIAN

Savings Institution.

The capital stock of this Institution having been paid in according to the provisions of the charter, it is the pleasure of the trustees in response to the public their readiness to commence business.

Exchange and specie bought and sold and collections made and promptly forwarded.

Twenty thousand dollars South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama bank notes wanted immediately.

Paper discounted every Thursday.

Deposits duly appreciated, and interest paid as per agreement.

Business hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

H. Williams, President; I. S. O. H. Green, A. Swazey, Jr., Mc Roberts, P. T. Sanford, I. E. Payne, Trustees.

W. W. SHEARER,
Meridian Jan 16-dly Cashier.

J. T. Holland, }
vs. } In Chancery.
O. S. Holland, et al. }

IT appearing to the Court that Peter B. Loper, one of the defendants in this cause, is a non resident of the State of Mississippi, it is ordered that the said P. B. Loper appear and plead, answer or demur to the said plaintiff's bill of complaint, on or before the Second Monday in April, 1867, and that this order be published in the Mississippi Messenger, a public newspaper published in the city of Meridian, in the county of Lauderdale, in said State, for four weeks, at least once a week, and that if the said defendant shall fail to appear and plead, answer or demur within the said time, the complainant's bill will be taken as confessed as against him, and a decree will be entered accordingly.

Witness my hand and seal, February 16th, 1867. J. A. WARE, Clerk.

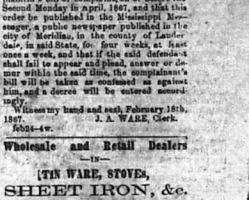
fe23-4w.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

—IN—

TIN WARE, STOVES,

SHEET IRON, &c.



E. V. EARLY & CO.
Front Row, Meridian.

DAVIDSON, BROWN & CO

Dealers in

HARDWARE,

IRON, STOVES, CASTINGS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

And Manufacturers of all kinds of

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware.

GENERAL AGENTS

John's Patent Gutta Percha

ROOFING,

AND STEAMBOAT DECKING.

No. 130 Ohio Levee,

sep29 CAIRO, ILL.

THE

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE,

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI,

Situated near the

New Orleans and Jackson R. R. Depot,

Is open for the accommodation of

Travelers, Boarders & Lodgers.

THIS is the most pleasant House of Entertainment in the City.

Superior accommodations to the Traveling Public. Omnibus at each Passenger Train.

The Rooms and Fare cannot be excelled in the City. (4t) H. B. SMYTH.

THE RUBY,

Front St., between Lee & Johnson Avenues,

MERIDIAN, MISS.

A FIRST-CLASS BAR ROOM, where the public can at all times procure the very best Foreign and Domestic Liquors in any style desired.

Free Lunch every day at 11 o'clock.

mar13swly W. B. SWITZER.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Johnson & Holden is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the late members are authorized to use the name and to use the name of the firm in liquidating.

G. W. HOLDEN,
W. JOHNSON.

Enterprise, Miss., March 18th, 1867.

J. W. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,

mar18swly

Patton House,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,

W. S. PATTON, PROP'R.

mar26swly

Jones House.

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

JOSIAH JONES, : PROP'R.

This well known Hotel is still open for the reception and accommodation of guests. The tables will be supplied with the best the market affords. Meals prepared on the arrival and departure of all trains.

mh30-ly6m

MERIDIAN SALOON

—

BASEMENT OF THE JONES HOUSE.

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

Containing the finest brands of LIQUORS to be had, also Lemon and Soda Syrups, Sodawater and Beer. The BRANDIES and WHISKIES are of superior quality—no common article on hand.

mh30-ly.

A. H. ROWELL & Co.,

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH

MATTING.

HOUSE AND STEAMBOAT

FURNISHING GOODS

506 FOURTH STREET, NO. 1 ·

THE MERIDIAN GAZETTE,
SEMI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Semi-Weekly, one year.....$5.00
do six months.....2.50
Payable always in advance.
Weekly, one year.....2.00
If not in advance.....2.50

ANNOUNCEMENTS:
For State, District and County Offices.....$10.00
For Beat offices.....5.00

THE MERIDIAN GAZETTE.

Semi-Weekly, $5.00 per Annum. Weekly, $2.00 per Annum.

VOLUME I. MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1867. NUMBER 8.

DR. N. B. KENNEDY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,
RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Meridian. He has made Syphilis (Pock) in all its forms, Ulcers and all other skin diseases, a specialty for the past six years, during which time he has treated over five hundred cases with the most complete success. He guarantees a COMPLETE and PERMANENT cure in all cases without the use of Mercury. No Cure—No Pay. He stands ready to receive in a few days a large and complete assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines and Soda Liquors for medicinal purposes.
He may be found at all hours of the day at his office, upon Front street, between Barrett and Martin, Benton & Co.'s wholesale grocery store, and at night at his residence, unless professionally absent.
mar4 1y

DR. J. H. GIBBS,
SURGEON & PHYSICIAN,
HAVING returned to Meridian, respectfully offers his professional services to his old patrons and community.
OFFICE—In Brick Building of White, Lloyd & Co., on Front street.
Can be consulted at office from 8 to 11 o'clock A. M., every day, and at all other hours of the day when not professionally engaged.
Will be found at his residence at night.
3m

R. A. D. STEELE. JAMES WATTS.
STEELE & WATTS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.
SPECIAL attention given to Bankrupt cases in this part of the State. mar2 1y

B. T. RAMSEY, W. BROOKE, J. P. WALKER,
Meridian. Marion. Meridian.
RAMSEY, BROOKE & WALKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
And Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL practice in the Courts of the Eighth Judicial District and in the High Court of Errors and Appeals at Jackson.

W. F. STONE. E. E. WHITAKER. W. G. GRACE.
STONE, WHITAKER & GRACE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.
WILL attend to business in any of the Courts of the 8th Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals, at Jackson.
Office in the Court House, Marion, Miss.

DR. S. K. SMITH,
Surgeon Dentist,
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.
CONTINUES to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner.
Office over Harrus's store, corner front street and Johnson's Avenue. mar18w4f

J. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.
mar2 1w3m

R. EVANS, W. C. FOOR,
Quitman. Meridian.
EVANS & FORD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Meridian, Miss.
Office over J. W. Harvey's store, on Front Street. mar27 3w1y

Patton House,
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
W. S. PATTON, PROP'R.
marl6w4f

Jones House.
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.
JOSIAH JONES, : PROP'R.
This well known Hotel is still open for the reception and entertainment of guests. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords. Cabs prepared on the arrival and departure of all trains.
mch5-ly1y

Ragsdale House,
ON THE HILL,
On the East Side of the Railroad
IS always open for transient and permanent boarders, day and night. Its rooms are large and comfortable, and the Proprietor is making additions and improvements continually.
Remember "Ragsdale House," south side near railroad track. mar4 1y

Dissolution.
THE firm of Chandler, Lockard & Co is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. A. McKee having retired from the firm, the same will be continued under the style as heretofore, being composed of Mr. W. Chandler, E. Rickard and J. L. Chandler.
CHANDLER, LOCKARD & CO.
March 12, '67.

A WARNING
TO ALL MANKIND.
HOW careful we should always be in every action in life, we should at all times think twice before we speak once,
and above all things look before we leap for by one rash act we may entail misery upon a whole nation.
How careful a man should be in all he does. He should scrupulously keep on the square without trying the strength of the mantle. Nor should he buy any article or notion and above all he should not in any sense buy Furniture and go on to the firm of
WAGNER & RUSH.
We have now on hand a large and well-assorted lot of
Parlor and Bedroom
FURNITURE!
which we are determined to sell at the very lowest prices.
Also Paints, Oils, Turpentine varnish and all painters materials, &c.
It is our intention to follow this business and we are waiting to work for small profits.
Old furniture repaired.
We only ask the public for a call, and feel well assured we can please you in prices and quality.
CRANE'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES
kept constantly on hand, and orders from the country promptly executed and promptly shipped.
WAGNER & RUSH.

J. GAVANAGH. L. SCRANTON. WM. H. BARNEY.
WM. H. BARNEY & CO.,
Successors to
BARNEY BROTHERS & CO.
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Hardware,
BAR IRON, NAILS, HOLLOW-WARE, GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS.
EVERY VARIETY OF CARRIAGE MATERIALS.
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MUSIC BOXES,
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Liberal Advances made on Consignments to our friends in New York and Liverpool.
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Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in
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NO BOOKS—no more paper or ink—no iron to be charging—no more treeds FOLLOWING—no more CREDIT—no fears of meeting the Sheriff—credit system entirely ignored—buy for cash and you are sure of BARGAINS.
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We wish to call the attention of the public at large, that we are in receipt of a large assortment of all descriptions of
GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS,
which we will sell at the following prices:
BACON—Clear Sides, 16½
Shoulders, 14
Canvassed Sugar-cured Hams, 21½
Canvassed Sugar-cured Hams, 21½
LARD—in kegs, 16½
in tierces, 16½
Sugar, fair to choice, 14 to 16½
Sugar-cured Molasses, 75
Rice—Carolina—16½
Soda, 12; Coffee, 25 to 30; Imperial Tea, $2 $3
Flour, $11 50, $12 50, $14 50 to $17 00 per bbl.
—We also have—
STARCH, Irish Potatoes, Navy Beans, Cheese,
APPLES—Dried, Hominy, Dried Peaches,
NUTS, Macaroni, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Tea,
FISH, Snuff (Garrett's at 50 cents per bottle)
OYSTERS, Shot, Powder, Caps, Corn Meal,
RYE Stuffs, Wash Boards, Tubs, Buckets,
and splendid Butter, fresh and nice, Butter
& Soda Crackers, Smoking & Chewing Tobacco
BROOMS, Salt for stock and table use, Catsup,
RICE, Mess Pork, Sardines, Preserves, Pepper,
ONIONS. Can Fruits of all descriptions, Pepper Sauce, and other articles too numerous to mention. In connection with the above, in our adjoining house, we keep constantly on hand every description of
DRY GOODS!
Boots and Shoes, of endless variety,
Hats and Caps,
Ready Made Clothing,
Ladies' Hats,
Children's Hats,
Children's Caps.
Hardware,
all of which we are determined to sell at the very lowest prices.
We have entirely abolished the CREDIT SYSTEM, and hope our friends will not call for credit any longer, as they will positively be refused. Terms are as unusual, we find, serve our people led to adopt the cash system. We flatter ourselves that we can sell as profitable to the consumer of goods to pay cash.
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RECEIVING AND FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
COLINTH, MISS.
Consignments of Produce respectfully solicited.

Refers, by permission, to Wm. Kenan Hill, Stringer & Co.; Gen. R. D. Forrest; Tate, Gill, Adair & Co.; F. Tate & Co., Lewis, Mathews & Co.; Hutchins & Bro., Hess, M. C. Galloway, Douglas Tate, Sprot, Adams & Wade, Sabin & Jones, Atlanta, Ga.; Norris, Taylor & Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

Notice.
THE Board of Mayor and Aldermen have established the time for the collection of the city taxes fifteen days from this date, at the expiration of which time the law for the collection of taxes will be enforced rigorously.
JUNIUS SEARS,
Assessor & Col.

Meridian
FEMALE COLLEGE
FACULTY:
Elder J. B. HAMBERLIN, A. M.
Principal, and Teacher in Ancient Languages, Mental and Moral Philosophy.
MRS. S. E. HAMBERLIN,
Teacher in the Higher English Branches and French.
MISS MATTIE A. WALKER,
Teacher in Primary Branches.
MISS ROBINSON,
Teacher in Music.
MRS. J. M. HARWELL,
Teacher in Drawing, Painting and Embroidery.
TERMS OF TUITION:
Primary course, per month.....$1 00
Preparatory.....4 00
College.....5 00
Ancient and Modern Languages in addition, each.....1 50
Music on Piano.....6 00
Use of Instrument.....1 00
Painting in Water Colors, per month.....4 00
" Oriental.....5 00
" Grecian.....5 00
" In Oil.....6 00
Drawing.....2 00
Embroidery—Silk.....3 00
" French.....3 00
To be paid in common currency, monthly, in advance, for day pupils, and five months in advance for boarding pupils, unless otherwise arranged at the time of entering. Four weeks considered a month. Arrangements are made for boarding a large number of pupils in private families, where they will be cared for and controlled according to rules enjoined by the Principal, where their comfort, habits and social intercourse will be carefully guarded, and where, thus distributed, they will be saved from many of the vices and misfortunes so inevitable among a large number of girls crowded into a single boarding house. Charges for boarding will range from eighteen to twenty-five dollars currency per month, in advance.

R. Y. R. CHADWICK,
DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES
Chemicals,
FANCY SOAP, PERFUMERY,
OIL, GLASS, INK, &c.,
Hair Restoratives, Dyestuffs, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Cigars, Fishing Tackle, Lines, &c.
Also a large Stock of AYRES', SCOVILL & CO.'S Patent Medicines which I am agent for.
No. 6 Front Street,
MERIDIAN:.....MISSISSIPPI
Pre-scrip tion compounded day or night. mar16w1y

Just Received and for Sale Very Cheap.
FRESH Garden Seed.
MESS Pork, (A No 1).
HAMS, Sugar cured. (20c)
SUGAR, white crushed. 22c.
BUTTER, superior (wrapt in Rolls).
FLOUR, family extra &c.
CALICO, Domestic &c.
A new supply just from the North, by
JNO. T. HAL'.
At 2 story white store on top of hill.

TOOMSUBA
High School,
This school under the direction of W. C. Day as principal, will open at Toomsuba Station, Lauderdale county, Miss., on the 3d Monday in January, 1867, at the following rates of tuition, to wit:
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.
Orthography, Geography, Arithmetic $2 00.
INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.
English Grammer, Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric and Algebra.....$4 00.
Higher Branches.....$6 00.
For the information of those not acquainted we would state that this school is situated in a very healthy place, where good water abounds. Board can be obtained in private families at reason able rates. Any information that may be desired in regard to the school, can be obtained by reference to H. D. Cameron, at Toomsuba, Selma and Meridian Railroad.

Hurlbutt, Sturges & Co.,
AT THEIR OLD STAND,
on the Corner, and their
NEW STORE
ADJOINING,
HAVE on hand and are constantly receiving the large at and best supply of
Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Groceries,
Hardware,
Cutlery,
Crockery,
Bagging,
Rope,
Boots,
Shoes,
Hats,
Ever Seen in this Country.
Which they will sell as low as they can afford At our rate they will not be undersold.
They have their old customers, friends and the public generally to call, and if they search their cars interest they will be sure to buy.
mar4 1y

Private Boarding.
A FEW Gentlemen can procure Private Board by applying to
B. C. SMITH.
marl7w4f

MERIDIAN GAZETTE
MERIDIAN, MISS.
Wednesday, April 3, 1867.

The Conservative party of Kentucky have nominated Jno. C. Helms for Governor, and Jno. W. Stevenson for Lieut. Governor. The Radicals, or facetiously, so-called Unionists, have nominated Col. S. M. Barnes and R. T. Baker for the same offices, and unless our gift of prophecy is very much at fault, these gentlemen will not be seriously disturbed in the pursuit of their private business.

The Fenians.—The Fenians in Ireland have been dispersed, but further outbreaks are anticipated. Nothing is yet settled—the deep spirit of hostility which seven hundred years of tyranny has implanted in the Celtic heart will not down at the command of Victoria. Arrests are being made all through Ireland, and the trials, cable dispatches tell us, will commence in April. Little as we can commend an attempt which must end disastrously, no one can fail to admire the deep devotion of the Irishman to his downtrodden country. The Irish deserve success, speaking from a mere human point of view, and a certain success they will attain. It will not come by or through rebellion, an eastern exchange thinks, but by peaceful agitation and in conjunction with the reform in England. The National Intelligencer thus pertinently and ably discusses this point: "The redemption of Ireland cannot be wrought by the sword, at least while England is at peace with all the world. The resources of Britain are too vast, the proximity is too close, the soldiery is too well disciplined, the swift-winged cruisers are too numerous to make the blood so freely offered spilled save in vain. But there is a power mightier than the sword. There is an agency more potent for the redress of wrongs than ever was the spear of the warrior or the thunder of the cannonier. The grand revolutions of the future are to be made, not by blood, but by the march of public opinion. The redemption of Ireland can come—must surely come—by the elevation in power of the people of England. John Bright leads the advance guard of that mighty host which will yet command freedom for the people of the Emerald Isle. Every dollar expended for the enlightenment of the English masses will be a dollar contributed to secure justice for Ireland. Every speech that rouses the enthusiasm of the toilers of England for a free ballot, is a speech made for self-government across the channel. Nor can England find fault. She sent us money and lecturers to promote the agitation of anti-slavery, and Irish funds and Irish orators may cancel the obligation by widening the franchise and securing the people their rights in Great Britain, in order to give authoritative voice to the people of Ireland. Nor can this nation in any other way make nobler return to those who, flying from their native soil, have contributed so much as have our Irish fellow-citizens to the progress and renown of the great Republic."

Wade, Bingham, Ashley, Shellabarger, Garfield and Spalding, all very pronounced friends of the negro (so far as professions go), are representatives of the State of Ohio in Congress and are actively troubled at the distinctions made between white men and negroes in the South; but the Ohio House of Representatives has, by a vote of 50 against 26, refused to strike the word "white" from the State Constitution. Our space is too valuable to be given up to comment on this fact It speaks for itself.

Pending the motion to strike from the deficiency bill (considered in the House of Representatives last Friday) the paragraph appropriating $50,000 to send negroes to Liberia, Mr. Grinnell, who was once painfully cursed by Gen. Rousseau, for making a blackguard of himself, said that, "as an abolitionist of thirty years' standing, he was ready to say that a white man was as good as a negro if he behaved himself." Mr Grinnell does not yet have himself.

Da Bwe's Review.—We copy the following from that Yankee Journal of
NEW YORK, March 20.
To the Editor of the World:
Sir—In your issue of this morning, I see it is said, "if Prof. De Bow is dead!" I answer that he died at Elizabeth, New Jersey, just three weeks ago. His Review will be hereafter published under the editorship of myself and others.
ROBERT G. BARNWELL.

Six "loyal States," so called are unrepresented in the Congress that met on the 4th inst. California, Connecticut, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Tennessee have not yet held their elections for members of the Fortieth Congress, and, consequently, have no representation at the beginning of the session. But this is not strange. Hereafter the rule will probably be that the representatives of one-third of the States shall legislate for all.

ADELE.

"She is beautiful!"

"Pshaw! Clarence, you did not see her—she is quite ordinary looking; but she wears her hair in such a bold manner that it cannot but attract attention."

"I saw her full in the face, and such eyes, such lovely skin I never saw before in my life. Her hair is worn as nature intended it to be worn—unconfined and curling. But you have not yet told me who she is."

"Well, then, Mr. Clarence Hope, the most fastidious and aristocratic of bachelors, know that the paragon you just met with—such eyes, such skin, such curling hair—was none other than Adele Graham, my dress-maker.

"Adele Graham!" repeated Clarence Hope, thoughtfully. "I have heard that name before, surely," he added.

"She is not the daughter of John Graham, who, when I visited Clinton, years ago, was a wealthy banker?"

"The same; then Adele was a mere child, and attended the Academy; but when she was about fifteen, her father became a bankrupt and soon after died. Mrs. Graham struggled along for some time, but being a delicate woman she could do but little, and so Adele went to the city and learned the dress-maker's trade, and returned here about a year ago and opened an establishment of her own. Of course all her old friends patronize her and treat her kindly; but you know it would be impossible to receive her in society—and thus ends your romance."

"Not at all. I see no reason why it should end here. Adele Graham is from a good family—probably far better connected than many who patronize but fail to associate with her. I knew her father well—a noble man—and I shall endeavor to cultivate his daughter's acquaintance."

"Now, Clarence, for mercy's sake, don't get such ridiculous notions in your head, or you will bring down upon you the ridicule of our entire set."

"Bah!" was all the reply Clarence condescended to make to his cousin's piece of advice as he lighted a cigar, and commenced pacing up and down the porch.

Clarence Hope was a bachelor—a tall, handsome man of about thirty. He had just returned from a European tour, and being decidedly wealthy, was considered a "great catch." He had come to Clinton to visit his dead mother's only sister, Mrs. May, a widow, the mother of Nellie May, one of the prettiest and vainest girls in Clinton.

Nellie was more annoyed than she was willing to admit to think that her handsome cousin, of whom she had so often spoken in terms of the highest commendation to the members of "her set," should be attracted by poor Adele Graham, the dress-maker.

Clarence paced up and down the porch for half an hour or more, puffing away on his cigar and watching the smoke wreathes curl fantastically above his head, then lose themselves in the honeysuckle vines that clambered up the white trellis pillars.

"Clarence, come here," called Nellie from the library.

Clarence threw aside his cigar and entered the library. Nellie sat before her writing table, holding in her hand a bit of paper on which was written a long list of names.

"There, now, I have completed the list, and I want you to write me the invitations for my party."

"Read me the list."

Nellie read over the names of fifty of her dear friends."

"But I do not hear the name of Adele Graham. Do you not intend to invite her?"

"By no means. What would Hattie Arnold and Julia Gill say to see Adele Graham, our dress-maker, at a party of mine? Indeed, this idea is too ridiculous for anything."

"Very well, just as you please; but if the daughter of my old friend, John Graham, is not invited, I must also decline the honor of being present," said Clarence, in a tone of the utmost indifference.

Nellie bit her lip with vexation. It would never do to fail of having Clarence present, for she was giving the party solely to introduce him to the society of Clinton, and yet how in the world could she ever brook the mortification of having Adele Graham, the dress-maker there! She knew there would be no use in arguing the matter with her cousin; he was determined, and would not give up; so she bit her pencil, and the invitation was written and sent with the others.

The evening of the party at length arrived. Adele was at first reluctant to come; she could not understand why she was invited to this party after being neglected so many years; but her mother urged her so strongly to accept, that she brought out from its hiding place in the closet her old white muslin, and spent several hours in fitting and doing it up to wear.—And when she had put the last touches to her toilet and stood before her mother, Mrs Graham said:

"You never looked better in your life, Adele. Here, let me fasten this rose and a few geranium leaves in your hair." And she plucked the single ten-rose that was blooming on the little bush in the china flower-pot that stood by the sitting-room window.

The parlors were tastefully hung with green, and the long French windows, opening on porches and lawns, were thrown wide open, and a perfect flood of light streamed out and lighted up the tastefully laid out grounds.

Nellie May was radiant in a perfect cloud of rose-colored tarleton, and by her side stood Clarence Hope, to whom she introduced her guests as she received them.

An hour passed by, and all the invited guests had arrived. Many a glance of surprise and haughty pride was cast upon Adele Graham, as she moved gracefully through the rooms, apparently unconscious of the remarks her presence occasioned.

Julia Gill, a haughty, imperious beauty, the daughter of a retired pork merchant, rushed up to Nellie, exclaiming:

"Why, Nell, what in the world possessed you to invite that Adele Graham to your party? You know she is not in society."

"I know it," replied Nellie, blushing, "but my cousin insisted upon it, because her father happened to be known to him years ago, and he could be not convinced that there was any difference between Adele, the dress-maker, and Adele, the banker's daughter."

"I'll put a flea in his ear," said the haughty beauty, tossing back her curls with well affected grace.

Adele Graham, as she hung upon the arm of Clarence Hope, and promenaded through the rooms and halls and parlors, was a pretty picture of innocence and enjoyment, and Clarence brought into requisition all his fund of entertaining conversation. Many an envious glance was bestowed upon Adele, and many an unkind epithet more than whispered as the evening passed by, and Clarence still lingered by her side, apparently oblivious to the beauty and grace around him, striving to attract his attention and favor. That evening when he bade Adele good night at her mother's door he said:

"Miss Graham, I am about to claim the privilege of calling to see you often during my stay in Clinton. Your father was an esteemed friend of mine, and his daughter and widow must be the same."

"I am sure my mother will be happy to welcome you at any time," replied Adele. And they parted for the night.

When Clarence returned to his aunt's, he found his cousin Nellie in a fit of the pouts.

"Heyday—what's the matter here?" he said, as he flung himself into an easy chair.

"Matter enough, I should think! The party has been an utter failure. You have spoiled everything by your exclusive attention to that vulgar dress-maker. Then, all the girls came out in new dresses, and did their best to attract your attention, and draw from you one approving smile, but you were blind to every one and everything but that dress-maker."

"And why not? What do I care for a set of chattering fools like Julia Gill and her followers? I tell you Nellie, Adele Graham has more sense than the whole of them put together, and you would do well to cultivate her acquaintance, for her friendship is something of which any sensible woman might well be proud."

So saying, he arose and left the room, and Nellie burst into a passionate flood of tears. To think that he, the cousin of whom she was so proud, and of whom she had boasted so much, should call her dear friends "a set of chattering fools!" It was too much, and poor Nellie went to a sleepless pillow that night.

Six weeks flew by, and during that time Clarence Hope was a constant visitor at Mrs. Graham's cottage, and almost daily Adele and he might be seen riding and walking together.

At length Madame Rumor said they were engaged, and the gossiping girls who had tried in vain to attract his attention, coolly wondered what the man saw in Adele Graham, their dress-maker, to admire, but they treated Adele with increased attention and courtesy. If she was really to be the wife of wealthy Mr. Hope, it would not do to slight her.

At length Adele gave up work. She was too busy, she said, to accommodate her old customers, and then they were satisfied that their conjectures were true. Nor were they wrong. Three months after Nellie May's party, Clarence Hope and Adele Graham were married, quietly and without display, and after rather an extended wedding tour, they returned to Clinton and took up their abode in the stately mansion that had been the home of Adele before her father's failure and death, which with some difficulty had been purchased.

Adele Graham was now, however a penniless bride, as many of her supposed her, for a few days after the party, she became the possessor of quite a handsome fortune by the death of a distant and almost unknown relative. This she kept to herself until the day of her marriage, for she wanted fully to test the depth of Clarence Hope's love. And when it become known in Clinton that Adele had a fortune of her own in right, besides the handsome fortune of her husband, all wondered at her eccentricity, and by redoubled efforts of attention, endeavored to wipe out the memory of past neglect. But Adele was happy, and cared little for the attention and flattery showered upon her. She loved her husband, and the days glided by freighted with joy and sunshine.

THE MERIDIAN GAZETTE
ADVERTISING RATES:
The following space is what is termed a square:
One square, or ten lines.
When more than 5 squares, it will be ¼ column.
Indefinite advertisements will be charged by the square until ordered discontinued, payable monthly. Yearly contracts payable quarterly.

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE

Published Wednesday & Saturday by

J. GIBSON.

J. J. SHANNON.....Editor

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Wednesday. April 3, 1867.

Our Duty in Selecting Congressmen.

Believing that the South will accept the Congressional proposition of reconstruction, some of our exchanges are asking who can we elect to Congress? The Mobile Times goes into a lengthy discussion of the subject, and says we must choose men whose record will stand the test of Congressional inquisition. We cannot elect the brave men who shared our trials and joined in the offence of alleged rebellion, for they would not be permitted to take their seats. We have therefore but three classes to select from, the "Southern Loyalists," the men who lately settled amongst us, and whose past is either a blank or directly connected with the Union, and those who, after having done their duty to the Union, are now trying to do their duty to the whole country by prompting good feelings, harmony and peace, by helping with their industry or their means, the development of our national resources and inaugurating in good faith the era of reconciliation. The Times of course rants the rancorous spirit of the prejudiced original Southern unionists kept out of our councils, and calls on our people to select from the other two classes we have mentioned, if there is to be ruin and desolation, if the vengeances of which Tennessee and Missouri are now the theatre. The last number of the Columbus Sentinel has an article on the same subject, and nominates for Congress Lem. S. Powell, the local editor of that paper. Mr. Powell is an Ohioan, and was a Major in the Federal service during the war. The Sentinel tells us his kind treatment to Confederates who fell into his hands, is on record. He is a practical printer, as well as a "writist" of large ability. A year ago he quit his native State, bringing with him his family—wife and children, and what of worldly pelf he is possessed of—to come and reside among us down-trodden people of the South—and proposes to abide with us in all our tribulations. Such a man would certainly be preferable to any member of the turpentine brigade or its followers, who, during the war, gave aid and comfort to our cause, and upon its close, when safely protected by Federal bayonets, proclaimed their "loyalty," and ventilated thrilling stories of the outrage and wrong inflicted upon them by the "devotees of the rebellion." We must look well to the polls, and see that this class is completely eschewed. There are sufficient, acceptable men in the State, who can be trusted, to meet our wants, and the people should commence "hunting them up." We are acting in this whole matter from necessity and not from choice, and must move in a body and as a unit, in order to save ourselves and posterity from rulers like Brownlow and Fletcher, and the country from the horrors of St Domingo. The movement is irresistible, and we cannot "afford to wait and see." Everything is propitious for better times, if we are but direct and judicious amidst the crash of events so pregnant with our fate for weal or for woe. The work of reconstruction is going on and we must act, and promptly too, or there will be no escape from distracting agitation and anarchy. We cannot afford to consult our feelings in selecting candidates for Congress. Trusty and acceptable names should go forward to enable us gain a hahision, flank the pretended loyalists, and retain supremacy in the Government of the State.

Removals from Office in New Orleans by Gen. Sheridan.

The Picayune, in referring to the removal of civil officers by Gen. Sheridan, says:

The three civil officers removed from office by military order, were the Attorney General of State, the Judge of the First District Court, and the Mayor of the city.

They are the chief functionaries to whom is committed, by law, the charge of the criminal jurisdiction of the State and the police of the city: the Public Prosecutor, the Judge of the Criminal Court, and the Head of the Police.

The action of Gen. Sheridan in this respect is, therefore, so far, an assumption of the control of the agencies by which crime is prevented and punished. It is not inconsistent with his general order, which gave assurances that no unnecessary changes would be made. It is entirely within his discretion to decide what changes are required to fulfill the objects of the military bill, of which the administration has been loner "ed to him. The main motive for the passage of the bill was therein pronounced to be the preservation of order and the prevention of crime. We may be clearly of opinion that the police has been always sufficient, and that the riots of July were exceptional cases, which cannot fairly be pleaded against us. But we failed to produce any impression in favor of that view, on the people of the North; and the military bill had its chief justification, in the belief that the blame of the riots here was due to the neglect or misconduct of the civil authorities. From this standpoint Gen. Sheridan, who shared originally in this opinion, and acts under a specific direction given him by law in conformity with that view, has decided that the administration of criminal matters should be changed. The persons removed are those who were accused with most violence, and condemned, by the false public opinion which the perverted facts of the riot created, but we may see that this order means to execute a judgment which was pronounced beforehand, and must be conceded to be a natural sequence of the military bill, its causes and its injunctions.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

PAULDING, March 30th, 1867.

The Circuit Court for this county has been in session the present week, and adjourned this evening. Hon Jno Watts presided, and Col. A. Y. Harper as District Attorney, represented the State. Several of the "men of Jasper" were indicted at previous terms of the Court for cotton stealing, and other violations of law, and it was supposed that some very interesting trials would take place at this court, but to save lawyer's fees and the trouble of a disagreeable investigation, the indictments were stolen from the Clerk's office a few weeks since. With the indictments were a number of Chancery papers that have also disappeared. This disposed of about one-half of the business of the term, and enabled Judge Watts to adjourn during the first week of court. Besides the local bar of Paulding, Messrs. Street & Chapman, Capt. W. H. Hardy, Major W. F. Power, and Capt. C. W. Gallagher, we met Judge Adams and S. W. Chapman of Clarke, T. J. Hardy of Smith, J. F. N. Huddleston of Newton, and Wm. S. A. D. Steele of Meridian, who were looking after the interests of their clients in Jasper. We found our old friend Dick Simmons, Sheriff of Jasper, energetically and faithfully discharging the duties of his office. He has been fortunate to secure a first rate office deputy in Capt. Powell. Very little money, however, was collected by executions. There were some sales of land on Monday, but in most cases it sold for only a few cents per acre, and scarcely paid the costs. Whenever the defendants were worth any thing, they took advantage of the recent acts of the Legislature, and either carried their cases to the High Court by giving bonds for costs, or obtained injunctions as allowed without affidavits or bond. In nine-tenths of the cases in Jasper, and we suppose it is the same thing throughout the State, the officers will have to look to the plaintiffs for their costs.

We met at Paulding Messrs. Thiegard and Wilson, of the Eastern Star. The Star has a good circulation in Jasper, and we are glad to know it is a flourishing concern. It also pleased to learn that the Gazette has many friends in this county, and we were gratified to add a considerable number of names to its subscription list.

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The Confederate Ram Virginia, sometimes called the Merrimac, is to be hoisted with a torpedo. Messrs Maltby & Co. are making arrangements to blow her up, where she lies near Norfolk. Messrs. Pettit and Godwin are now engaged in preparing four or five iron tanks, each one of which will hold rather more than a flour barrel, these are to be charged with powder, placed under the iron monster, and when all is ready, the powder is to be ignited and the Virginia is expected to leave her present location. The tanks to be used as torpedoes on this occasion are water tanks, such as are used on government ships, are made of strong boiler iron, and will hold two or three hundred pounds of powder. This game cock of the late Confederate navy was sufficiently strong to stand any amount of solid shot and shell, but we are much mistaken in the power of those torpedoes if they do not "hoist her as high as a kite."

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—On the 14th, Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, introduced a bill authorizing the Southern Pacific Railroad to extend their road westward through New Mexico and Arizona, and, with the consent of that State, through the same to the Pacific Ocean, the said Company to be entitled to all the privileges, grants of land, loan of bonds, etc., as are granted to the Union Pacific Railroad.

The Supplemental Reconstruction Bill.

We publish to-day a correct copy of this act as it finally passed Congress. Some slight amendments were adopted which do not appear in the bill as published in our last issue.

It will be seen from the law, that no election of members to the Convention can take place until after the first of September. It can not, in fact, be ordered until after that time, for the registration must be completed and the number of registered voters ascertained in each county before the District commander can make the apportionment and decide the number of delegates to the Convention from each county.

It is probable that each county will send one delegate at least, but even this is a matter of discretion with the commanding general. The whole number of the Convention will be one hundred, but under an entirely new and different apportionment. Returns from all the counties must be received before the apportionment can be made, and it is not at all likely that an election for members to the Convention can be held before some time in October. Supposing no unnecessary delay in appointing the time of election and settling the ratio of representation, sixty days are then allowed to ascertain the result of the vote and assemble the delegates elected.

Under these circumstances, January is as early as the Convention may be expected to meet. Thirty days after its adjournment another vote must be taken on the ratification of the new Constitution, and at least one-half of the registered voters of the State must vote on this question, and for the Constitution, or it will fail. If ratified in accordance with the bill, it may then be presented to Congress for approval. With the most prompt action that can be taken under the Supplemental bill, it will be February or March before the new Constitution can be laid before Congress.

☞ Congress adjourned on Saturday last to the first Monday in July. The President approved, with a proviso, the bill making appropriations for carrying out the reconstruction law.

EXPENSES.—The compensation of delegates to State Conventions, under the Sherman bill, is to be prescribed by each Convention itself, and paid by a tax levied on the property of the State. The same rule applies to officers, agents, and others necessary to carry into effect the purposes of the act of Congress. All expenses incurred by orders issued, and appointments made by the General Government, under the act, will be paid out of the Federal treasury.

Here is a short sermon on preachers which we find in the local column of the Clarion. We ask for it a careful reading, being "brimful" of truth:

There is no class of public or professional men so little appreciated and so poorly paid as ministers of the gospel. The same amount of talent and labor employed in almost any other pursuit, commands an infinitely greater reward, pecuniarily speaking. Ministers being mortal, have to eat, drink and wear like other people, and though they, as a class, do not "preach for money," they are as morally and justly entitled to compensation for their services as anybody else. Very few people, however, act as though they thought so. If they contribute towards the pastor's or the preacher's salary, it is too often a grudging, shrug, as though they were throwing the money away, or giving it without a *quid pro quo*. Now, this is not right. It is the wrong views to take of the matter. Preachers should not be treated as beggars or dependants, but it should be the pride and privilege of the congregation and of the community to see that their temporal wants are supplied and anticipated, and that while they are devoting themselves to their holy calling their minds should not be concerned as to where withal they and their families shall be fed and clothed. Many churches, and especially outside our larger cities, pay their pastors promptly? How often is the quarter of the year permitted to pass, and the salary agreed to be paid is still unpaid? The answer is not satisfactory. The consequence is, that the minister gets in debt with his merchant, and after awhile is pronounced "bad pay," and thus reproach is often brought, indirectly, but most effectually, upon the cause of the gospel. Aside from religious considerations, every good citizen should contribute to the support of ministers. The more many churches or churches in a place determine its social and moral status, and if they are well filled in the pulpit and elsewhere, it indicates intelligence, refinement and morality, and will do more to give a city growth or prosper under such influence. And now, as this is the Sabbath day, and a good day for good resolves, determine in your own mind that your preacher shall be remembered—that it is quite possible his necessities are pressing, and that you will help him discharge some of his pecuniary obligations. We rather like the example a good lady of this city set a few days ago, in sending her pastor a one hundred dollar bill as a present. It is more blessed to give than to receive, and the Lord loveth the cheerful giver. This is no sermon, and if no one else will endorse it, we are sure the preachers will.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Congressional Plan of Government.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of the House concurring) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely,

ARTICLE.—Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty one years of age in that State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slaves, but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT BILL.

WHEREAS, No legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exist in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas; and whereas it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and republican State governments can be legally established; therefore,

Be it enacted &c. That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed; and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district, North Carolina and South Carolina the second district, Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third district, Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district, and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army not below the rank of brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissioners or tribunals for that purpose; and all interference under color of State authority under this act shall be null and void.

Sec. 4. That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district; and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they may conflict with its provisions.

Sec. 5. That when the people of any one of the said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been residents in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law; and when such constitutions shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for election of delegates; and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same, and when such State, by a vote of its Legislature elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article 14, and when such article shall become a part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative:

Provided, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of said convention.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote under the provisions of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under any such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment.

The Supplementary Reconstruction Bill as Passed.

AN ACT supplemental to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration:

Be it enacted, etc., That before the first day of September, 1867, the Commanding General in each District defined by an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age and upward, resident in each county or parish in the State or States included in his District, which registration will include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed to the following oath or affirmation:

"I——do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of——, that I have resided in said State for——months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of——, or the parish of——, in said State, (as the case may be) that I am 21 years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participationg any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State, or of the United States; that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do. So help me God." Which oath or affirmation, may be administered by any registering officer.

Sec. 2. That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in the several States and parts of States therein as the Commanding General shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty days' notice shall be given, an election shall be held of delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for such State loyal to the Union; said convention in each State, except Virginia, to consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the State Legislature of such State in the year 1860, to be proportioned among the several districts and parishes of such State by the Commanding General, giving to each representation in the ratio of voters registered as aforesaid, as nearly as may be. The convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number of members as is provided for the Legislature of Virginia in the next succeeding session of the Legislature of said State in the year 1869, to be apportioned as nearly as may be according to the Constitution therefor under this act.—Those voting in favor of such a convention shall have written or printed on the ballots by them used for delegates, as aforesaid, the words "for a convention;" and those voting against such a convention shall have written or printed on the words "against a convention." The persons appointed to superintend said election, and to make returns and certify the votes given thereat, as herein provided, shall count and make return of the votes given for and against a convention; and the commanding General, to whom the same shall have been returned, shall ascertain and declare the total vote in each State for and against a convention. If a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, they shall thereupon proceed to register the names of voters cast at said election; and upon receiving said returns he shall open the books for registry, and direct the time and place at which the delegates elected to said convention shall assemble. The convention at the time and place to be mentioned in the notifications, and said convention, when organized, shall proceed to frame a constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is supplementary, and when the same shall have been so framed, said constitution shall be submitted by the convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act, at an election to be conducted by the officers, or persons appointed by the Commanding General as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof to be given of such proposed election, and the returns thereof shall be made to the Commanding General of the district.

Sec. 3. That if, according to said returns, the constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the registered electors qualified as herein specified, cast at said election, at least one half of all the registered voters voting upon the question, and not less than a majority of the delegates elected to the convention shall transmit a copy of the same duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, if then in session, and if not in session then immediately upon its next assembling; and if he shall moreover appear to Congress that the election was one at which all the registered and qualified electors in the State had an opportunity to vote freely and without restraint, fear or the influence of fraud, and if the Congress shall be satisfied that such constitution is the supposed of a majority of all the qualified electors in the State, and if the said constitution shall be approved by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, and other provisions of said act shall have been complied with, and said Constitution shall be approved by Congress the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom as therein provided.

Sec. 6. That all the elections in the States mentioned in the said "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," shall, during the operation of reconstruction laws, be conducted by persons appointed or designated by the commanding officer thereof, or a synopsis of the laws of the State, shall be enrolled as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That no army officer, or person in the employment of the War Department, shall be concerned in any way in the purchase or sale of any cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, or any other product of any State, whether raised before or after the passage of this act, or in the purchase or sale of any property for the use of the army, or in the purchase or sale of any property whatever captured or abandoned during the late rebellion, or in the purchase or sale of any property whatever, except for the use of the army, during the continuance of military rule in any State; and any officer or person in the employment of the War Department who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be dismissed from the service, and shall forfeit all property so purchased, which shall be sold for the benefit of the United States.

Sec. 8. That the Convention for each State shall prescribe its fees, salary and compensation to be paid to all delegates and subordinate officers and agents herein authorized or necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act not herein otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on property in such States as may be necessary to pay the same.

Sec. 9. That the word "article," in the sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary, shall be construed to mean section.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The President submitted to the Senate a treaty with Russia, granting the sovereignty of the Russian-American possessions and adjacent islands to the United States.—Price, seven millions of dollars. The authorization almost excludes England from the Pacific, and includes valuable fisheries.

Senate.—A resolution suspending the rule requiring the return of nominations to the President at the close of the session, was passed. This resolution retains in the hands of the Senate the present nominations, which will be considered in extra session.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned until July.

House.—A memorial from the Mayor and members of the Council of Baltimore, praying for a republican government, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Boston introduced a resolution thanking Gen. Sheridan for the Louisiana removals.

Mr Wood objected. The resolution was not considered.

The Speaker announced that all committees were authorized to sit during the recess, without formal authority from the House.

The House filibustered on small appropriation bills until 12 o'clock, when it adjourned until July.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Senate convenes in extra session at noon Monday.

Gen. Argumer has every assurance that Louisiana bonds for repairing levees will have a Congressional guarantee early next session.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The Japanese Commissioners, after visiting the fortifications, sailed for New York 4 p.m.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Ex-Sheriff Tom and Joseph B. Stewart have been arrested for defrauding the Government, and on default of two hundred thousand dollars bail each, are confined in jail.

LIVERPOOL, March 30.—The ship J. P. Curtis was abandoned at sea; no particulars.

LONDON, March 30.—Evening.—Ex-Gov. Eyrie, of Jamaica, who was recently arrested after a short examination, was acquitted.

The early sale of the Grand Duchy, of Luxembourg to France by Holland, is probable.

PARIS, March 30.—Court Walewski has resigned the Presidency of the French Corps Legislatif.

The American steam sloop-of-war Canandiagua has arrived at Civita Vecchia.—Capt Hopkins, to whom was entrusted the President Johnson's letter for delivery to the Pope, subsequently proceeded to Rome and executed his commission.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis is in Baltimore.

It is supposed that the executive session will continue all week.

Many Representatives remain to watch the appointments.

The Presidential action in signing the acts giving Gov. Brownlow 10,000 arms and accoutrements, and suspending payment for enlisted slaves, causes comment.

The Chronicle concludes a paragraph thus: "We almost begin to believe he is the President of Spain instead of the United States, and, like a good citizen, to obey his superiors, and teach others to do likewise."

The Lincoln Monument Association has been organized. Hon. Burt Van Horne and Fred Douglass are managers for New York, and Nathaniel G Taylor for Tennessee.

Reverdy Johnson places himself squarely before the Maryland Constitutional Convention ordered by the Maryland Legislature.

The cession of Russian America creates much excitement and adulation among Californians and others from the far West. It is regarded as a heavy blow to the Atlantic coast and seaports.

These acquisitions had their origin in a petition from the Legislative Assembly of Kamschatka, which was sent to the Government to secure from Russia such as still enable our fishing vessels to visit the ports and harbors of its possessions for food, provisions and repairs, and to secure refuge for sick and disabled fishermen. The memorial is dated January 10, 1866.

Jasper Blackburn, editor of the Homer (Louisiana) Iliad, leaves to morrow with orders in pocket to publish laws and treaties.

It is said that Thomas A. Bradford will succeed Delaware Senator Riddle.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—It is decidedly stated that the Senate will not ratify the Russian treaty. It is regarded by the Radicals as a trick on the part of Mr. Seward, for popularity. Where and Sumner say it will hardly receive a respectable consideration.

There is little doubt of Rosean's confirmation.

ST LOUIS, March 31.—The Linden Hotel, the largest building of the kind on the continent, if not in the world, was totally burned last night. There is a good deal of mystery about the origin of the fire, but the most reliable accounts say it broke out in the fifth story.

AN ACT for the encouragement of Agriculture.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That all debts hereafter contracted for contracts or the purchase of money, purchase of supplies, farming utensils, working stock, or other things necessary for the cultivation of the farm, or plantation, shall constitute a prior lien upon the crop of cotton, corn, and other produce of such farm or plantation, which, if not by law exempt from levy and sale, by virtue of execution, and also on the animals and implements, which shall be purchased in the next year, or may be advanced, or which shall have been furnished by such person, in favor of the party making the operation or advancing or furnishing, as aforesaid, from the time the contracts or contracts therefor, or a synopsis of the same, shall be enrolled as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That no land owner, or lessee of any plantation or farm, shall have the right to contract with laborers to cultivate such farm or plantation for a share or shares of the crop, in lieu of wages, and such owner or lessee shall make advances of money, provisions or clothing in accordance with such contract, and such owner or lessee shall have a lien on the share of such laborers for the payment of the same.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That all contracts within the provisions of this act, or a copy thereof shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which the crop to be made is situated, and such clerk shall enroll the same in the order in which they are so filed in a well bound book, in the following form:

Name of the Debtor	Date of filing	Amount of indebtedness	When Due	Name of Creditor.

For which service the clerk shall be entitled and receive a fee of fifty cents, and such contracts shall be valid as notice to notices to all persons of the existence of such lien; Provided, however, that a party agreeing to advance a specific sum during the year, may enroll his contract, which shall be equivalent to notice of his lien for that amount as agreed to be advanced; but the lien shall be limited to the amount actually advanced, with the interest thereon.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That proceedings to enforce such liens shall be by bill in chancery, sworn to by complainant, or by his agent, residing in the county where such farm or plantation is situated, to be prosecuted as other cases of mortgage or lien; Provided, the same shall be commenced within six months after the debt or debts become due, and not after.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That when such bill shall be filed, the Clerk of the Court shall without fail for that purpose, issue a writ to the sheriff or commanding the proper Sheriff to seize and take into his possession, the property thereby sought to be subject to such lien, and to hold the same until the further order of the Court or Judge, or until the defendant from whose possession the same is taken, shall enter into bond with good security, payable to the complainant in double the value of the property to be assessed by the clerk, conditioned to have the property forthcoming to abide the decree to be made by the Court in the cause, and the bond shall be returned with the writ, and in case the property is not to be delivered or forthcoming to abide the decree, shall have the force and effect of a judgment, and the clerk shall then issue thereon against all the obligors for the amount of the decree, or the value of the property, as may be specified in the decree in the case, and if such bond be not given in twenty days after the levy, the Court or Judge may by order for sale of the property for cash, or place the same in the hands of a receiver, and make such other disposition of the proceeds of such sale, or of the property, as shall seem to him just and equitable.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any Sheriff or other officer to levy on or sell by virtue of an execution or other process, issued from any County Court, or State, any crop of cotton, corn, or other agricultural products, while the same is under cultivation, and before it is matured and gathered, provided that the lien of the laborer, confirmed, shall prevent an attachment for rent, or against a non-resident, or absconding debtor, for the balance due on such crop or product and the same sold according to law.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful to convey by way of mortgage or deed of trust, any crop of cotton, or agricultural product being produced, or to be produced in this State, and withdraw from the date of said mortgage. Provided, that nothing in this act shall interfere with any lien heretofore given by the provisions of this act, for supplies and means furnished to grow the crop.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained, shall affect any of the rights or remedies now allowed by law of the landlord for rents due, or to grow due, on any plantation.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 18, 1867.

A SANGUINARY SENATOR.—In the United States Senate on Monday, and in the debate on the bill to extend the institution to furnish Governor Brownlow with arms and equipments for 2,500 militia.

Mr. Buckalew said the State of Tennessee was not involved under the general law, the same as the other States; and he would like to know the reason for this special bill.

Mr. Fowler said Governor Brownlow wanted them to arm the loyal militia.—Union men were being constantly assassinated in Tennessee, and these arms were necessary for their protection.

Mr. Patterson would ask his colleague to state what Union men had been assassinated.

Mr. Fowler said a whole family, every male member; but he did not think it necessary to go into the matter.

Mr. Patterson asked if rebels had not been murdered?

Mr. Fowler, of Tennessee, would like to know if his colleague was setting himself up as the defender of the rebels?

Mr. Patterson said he was not, but he would like to know if rebels also had not been murdered?

Mr. Fowler said *he hoped so*—*hoped some of these scoundrels would be killed.*

Mr. Saulsbury wished to record his vote on this bill, and therefore asked for the yeas and nays.

The bill was then passed by yeas, 35; nays 5.

These remarks of Fowler's show to what an extent malignity and vindictiveness can go.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The substance of this most important bill, will be found as follows:

Section 1 establishes the several District Courts of the United States as courts of bankruptcy, in addition to the other original jurisdiction they now have.

Section 2 gives the Circuit Courts equity power to supervise the proceedings of the District Courts in bankruptcy litigation and affairs, and in addition to this power gives them concurrent jurisdiction in the same matters.

Section 3 provides for the appointment in each Congressional District upon the nomination of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, of one or more registers to be counselors in the District Courts, whose duty it shall be to assist the District Judges in the performance of duty in bankruptcy cases. Bonds in $1,000, no interest in any of the suits, and ability to take the iron clad oath, are the prerquisites of such register.

Section 4 makes it the register's duty to adjudicate upon, receive surrenders in, and prove, all bankruptcy proceedings. He is to compute property, dividends, assign pro rata shares to creditors, but has no jurisdiction in committing for contempt or in acting in cases that go to jury trial.

Sections 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, provide for the formula of legal proceedings in the Courts of Bankruptcy, a simple adaptation of the practice now in vogue in other litigation.

Section 11 makes $300 the limit of debts on which to declare voluntary bankruptcy, requires the bankrupt to be or to become a citizen of the United States, files a transfer of property during pendency of proceedings, and demands full exhibit of debts and assets on the part of the voluntary bankrupt.

Sections 12, 13 and 14, provide that the action in bankruptcy shall go on should the bankrupt die, the same as if he were in case; that the creditors shall appoint an assignee or assignees of the debtor's estate, subject to the approval of the District Judge, and that everything be turned over to the assignee, whether in possession or account for distribution except: That there shall be excepted from the operation of the provisions of this section the necessary household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles and necessaries of such bankrupt as the said assignee shall designate and set apart, having reference in the amount to the family, condition and circumstances of the bankrupt, but shall not be required to exceed in value, in any case, the sum of $300; and also the wearing apparel of such bankrupt, and that of his wife and children, and the uniform, arms, and equipments of any person who is or has been a soldier in the militia or in the service of the United States or of such other property as now is, or hereafter shall be, exempted from attachment or seizure, or levy on execution by the laws of the United States, and such other property, not included in the foregoing exceptions, as is exempted from levy and sale upon execution or other process or order of court, by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt has his domicile at the time of the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy, and not exceeding that allowed by such State exemption laws in force in the year 1864: Provided, that the foregoing exceptions shall operate as a limitation upon the conveyance of the property of the bankrupt to his assignee, and in no case shall the property hereby excepted pass to the assignees, or the title of the bankrupt thereto be impaired or affected by any of the provisions of this act, except the determination of the assignee in the matter shall, on exception taken, be subject to the final decision of the said court.

Sections 15, 16, 17 and 18, provide the assignee full power to recover the property of the debtor, to be distributed by whomsoever legally required to be paid; and separate the goods or other effects, empower the assignee to choose arbitrators in matters of disputed possession; and provides for the superseding of such and power to remove the assignees by the district judge for cause shown.

Sections 19, 20 and 21, ordain that claims be proved in the same manner as now against the estate of deceased persons; provide for set offs in mutual debts, between debtor and claimants; for suits against the bankrupt by those creditors proving their claims, and provide that if such bankrupt shall, at the adjudication, be liable upon any bill of exchange, promissory note, or other obligation in respect of distinct contracts as a member of or member of a partnership, the separate and distinct trades, and having distinct estates to be wound up in bankruptcy, or as a sole trader and also as a member of a firm, the circumstance that such firms are in whole or in part composed of the same individuals, or that the assignee or assignees in one of the joint contractors, shall not prevent proof and receipt of dividend in respect of such distinct contractors against the estates respectively liable upon such contracts.

Sections 22, 23, and 24, require verification by oath of all claims by creditors, and if a corporation, by the proper officers for that purpose to be filed before the Register, or if in a foreign country, before the Consul or other diplomatic officer appointed, and that all investigation can be and must be made by the Judge in case of all doubtful claims.

Section 25 orders the sale and the holding for distribution by the assignees of all perishable property, the title to which is not in dispute.

Section 26 provides for the examination of the bankrupt by creditors, either at its own option or at the request of the assignee, into all circumstances and statement of his property, punishable for contempt for non compliance with the order for examination, and for good cause shown the wife of the bankrupt may be similarly examined.

Section 27 subdivides priority of claims as follows: First, servants' wages under one year's due. All the creditors pro rata without any preference either from amount or date or claims except that in cases wherein the bankrupt becomes bankrupt, or insolvent, or dies before the compliance of the latter with the conditions must be shown before the claim is allowed.

At the expiration of three months from the date of the adjudication of bankruptcy in any case, or as much earlier as the assignee shall direct, by order upon request of the assignee, shall call a general meeting of the creditors, of which due notice shall be given, and the Register shall thereupon report the proofs to the court and to the creditors just and true accounts of all his receipts and payments, verified by his oath; and he shall also produce and file vouchers for all payments for which vouchers shall be required by any rule of the court; and shall also submit to the court the bankrupt's creditors and property as appear by the books of the bankrupt, and a statement of the whole estate of the bankrupt, as then ascertained of the property remaining and of the debts unpaid, and of the debts which have been paid, and the names of the persons to whom and on what account the same have been paid, and the circumstances of the bankruptcy, and such other matters as the court may require, and the creditors then present may examine the bankrupt touching the same, and the register shall make a like report and statement at the last general meeting of the creditors before the bankrupt is finally discharged.

Section 28 provides that the assignee shall have power to sue in his own name, and shall be entitled to recover all debts due to the bankrupt, and may sue for the same in the name of the assignee, and may submit any matter relating to the estate to arbitration, and compound any debt, and may, with the approval of the court, sell all the property of the bankrupt at public auction or private sale, and may execute all deeds, acts and things which the bankrupt might or could have done or executed in his own name, except as may be otherwise directed or limited by the order of the court.

Section 29 provides that the assignee shall keep regular books of account of all his doings as assignee, and all moneys received by him, and shall render a monthly account to the court, and to the creditors, of his doings as assignee, and of moneys received and paid out by him therein, for sums not exceeding one thousand dollars, five per centum thereon; for any larger sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, two and one half per centum on the excess over five thousand dollars; and if, at any time there shall be in his hands a larger amount of money to defray the necessary expenses required for further execution of this trust, he shall not be obliged to proceed further until the necessary funds shall be advanced or satisfactorily secured to him—If, by accident, mistake, or other cause, without fault or neglect of the assignee, both of the said second and third meetings should not be held within the time limited, the court may, upon motion of the assignee or any creditor, call such meetings, with like effect as to the validity of the proceedings as if the meeting had been duly held. In the discretion of the court under this section the following claims shall be entitled to priority or preference, and to be first paid in full in the following order, viz:

First. The fees, costs, and expenses of suits and the several proceedings in bankruptcy under this act, and for the custody of property, as herein provided.

Second. All debts due to the United States, and all taxes and assessments under the laws thereof.

Third. All debts due to the State in which the proceedings in bankruptcy are pending, and all taxes and assessments made under the laws of such State.

Fourth. Wages due to any operators, clerk, or house servant, to an amount not exceeding $50, labor performed within six months next preceding the first publication of the notice of proceedings in bankruptcy.

Fifth. All debts due to any persons who, by the laws of the United States, are, or may be entitled to a priority or preference, in like manner as if this act had not been passed. Always provided, That nothing contained in this act shall interfere with the assessments and collection of taxes by the authority of the United States or any State.

Section 29 provides for the full discharge of the bankrupt and his estate, on compliance with the above conditions, in entire honesty and good faith.

Section 30 declares that no one shall be entitled a second time to the benefits of bankruptcy whose estate is insufficient to pay 70 per centum of his debts, unless upon the written assent of three fourths of his creditors in value.

Section 31 provides that any creditor opposing the discharge of any bankrupt, may file specifications in writing of the grounds of his opposition, and the court may, in its discretion, order any question of fact so presented to be tried at a stated session of the District Court.

Sections 32, 33 and 35, forbid the benefits of bankruptcy to one whose debts duly proved, from his failure to account for, or fiduciary capacity, and provide for the full and final discharge of the honest bankrupt as follows:

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—
DISTRICT OF ——. Whereas——has been duly adjudged a bankrupt, under the act of Congress establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, and appears to have conformed to all the requirements of law in that behalf. It is therefore ordered by the court that he be entitled to a full discharge from all debts and claims which by said act are made provable against his estate, and that a certificate to that effect be granted to him. And it appearing to the court that the assignee in this case has given the notice required by the 29th section of said act, and has in all things duly conformed to the requirements of said act, it is ordered that he be entitled to a full discharge of the trust reposed in him by the said act, and that he be free from all suits and claims on account thereof.

Section 36 provides for the punishment of bankrupts who shall fraudulently conceal from his assignee, or conceal from the schedule of property or effects whatsoever; or if, in case of any person or fictitious debt against his estate, he shall fail to disclose the same to his assignee within one month after coming to the knowledge or belief thereof; or shall attempt to account for any of his property by fictitious losses or expenses; or shall within three months before the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, under the bankrupt law, or at any time thereafter, in bona fide transactions in the ordinary way of his trade, any of his goods or chattels which have been obtained on credit and remain unpaid for, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in any court of the United States, shall be punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding three years.

Section 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, and 50 provide for the punishment of false swearing in the cases who act wrongly with intention to be bankruptcy proceedings, with a fine not more than $3000 or more than $500, and for imprisonment for less than five years. Also provides the same punishment for misdemeanors on the part of any person who shall forge, or cause to be forged, or knowingly allow the forgery or any seal or commission either to the judge, register, or who shall be guilty of any criminal action or knowledge in the procuration of any false commission or documents of bankruptcy in the case of any debtor. Also, the same penalty of fine and imprisonment for the forgery of any legal services, &c., is provided as to obtain proceedings in the courts of the United States.

Section 42 provides that the register shall, with intent to defraud creditors, or who take any method to forestall the legal service of just and proved claims against them, are to have their property proceeded against at the demands of creditors, who are to follow the same measure they would were the bankruptcy proceedings voluntary application.

In which case service or notice upon such debtor to appear is to be made in the same way, either by personal writing service, or publication, as is now pursued in civil State actions; his non-appearance within the time specified, causing the claims to be considered as confessed, which can afterward be remedied for cause shown.

Section 43: And be it further enacted, That if at any meeting of creditors to be specially called for that purpose, and of which previous notice shall have been given for such time as the court or the Court shall resolve that it is for the interest of the general body of the creditors that the estate of the bankrupt should be wound up and distributed in money, and the terms of such resolution, the bankrupt or his assignee in bankruptcy, if appointed, do thereupon proceed to wind up and distribute the same, and upon the execution and filing by or on behalf of three-fourths in value of all the creditors such claims have been proved or a consent that the estate of the bankrupt be wound up and settled by said trustees according to the terms of such resolution, the bankrupt or his assignee in bankruptcy, if appointed, shall be so binding in all respects on any creditor whose debt has not been proved, and on any creditor, whose debt, if proved it; and the court, by order, shall direct all acts and things needful to be done to cause in to effect such resolution of the creditors, and the said trustees shall proceed to wind up and settle the estate under the direction and inspection of such committee, if any be appointed, and the winding up and settlement of any estate under the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be proceedings in bankruptcy. And the said trustees shall have all the rights and powers of assignees in bankruptcy. The court, in the proceedings aforesaid, shall have power to summon and examine, on oath or otherwise, the bankrupt, and any creditor, and any person indebted to the estate, or any officer of or having any of the estate in his possession, or any other person whose examination may be necessary or necessary to aid the trustees in the execution of their trust, and to compel the attendances of such persons and the production of books and papers by the same means as in other proceedings in bankruptcy under this act; and the bankrupt shall have the like discharge as if he had been adjudged bankrupt at the passage of such resolution and the appointment of such trustees as if such resolution had not been passed, and as if all the proceedings had continued in the same manner provided in the preceding sections of this act. If such resolution shall not be confirmed, or the consent of the creditors shall not be duly filed, or if, upon its filing, the court shall not think fit to approve thereof, the bankruptcy shall proceed as if no resolution had passed, and the court may make all necessary orders for resuming the proceedings, and any period of time which shall have elapsed between the date of this resolution and the date of the order for resuming proceedings shall not be reckoned in computing periods of time prescribed by this act.

Section 44 provides that from and after the passage of this act, if any debtor or bankrupt shall, with intent to defraud, commit any of the following offenses, he shall, on conviction thereof in any court of the United States, be punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding three years, viz:

First. Who shall fraudulently conceal, destroy, alter, mutilate, or falsify, or cause to be concealed, destroyed, altered, mutilated, or falsified, any book, deed, document, or writing relating thereto, or remove or cause to be removed, the same or any part thereof, out of the district, or otherwise dispose of the same, with intent to prevent it from coming into the possession of the assignee in bankruptcy, or to hinder, impede, or delay neither of them in recovering or receiving the same, or make any payment, gift, sale, assignment, transfer, or conveyance of any property belonging to his estate with the like intent, or spends any part thereof in gaming or shall, with intent to defraud, wilfully or fraudulently conceal from his assignee, or omit from the schedule of property or effects whatsoever; or if, in case of any person or fictitious debt against his estate, he shall fail to disclose the same to his assignee within one month after coming to the knowledge or belief thereof; or shall attempt to account for any of his property by fictitious losses or expenses; or shall within three months before the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, under the bankrupt law, or at any time thereafter, in bona fide transactions in the ordinary way of his trade, any of his goods or chattels which have been obtained on credit and remain unpaid for, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in any court of the United States, shall be punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding three years.

Section 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, and 50 provide for the punishment of false swearing in the cases who act wrongly with intention to be bankruptcy proceedings, with a fine not more than $3000 or more than $500, and for imprisonment for less than five years. Also provides the same punishment for misdemeanors on the part of any person who shall forge, or cause to be forged, or knowingly allow the forgery or any seal or commission either to the judge, register, or who shall be guilty of any criminal action or knowledge in the procuration of any false commission or documents of bankruptcy in the case of any debtor. Also, the same penalty of fine and imprisonment for the forgery of any legal services, &c., is provided as to obtain proceedings in the courts of the United States.

Section 42, 40, 41 and 42 provide that every assignment with intent to defraud creditors, or who take any method to forestall the legal service of just and proved claims against them, are to have their property proceeded against at the demands of creditors, who are to follow the same measure they would were the bankruptcy proceedings voluntary application.

In which case service or notice upon such debtor to appear is to be made in the same way, either by personal writing service, or publication, as is now pursued in civil State actions; his non-appearance within the time specified, causing the claims to be considered as confessed, which can afterward be remedied for cause shown.

Section 43: And be it further enacted, That if at any meeting of creditors to be specially called for that purpose, and of which previous notice shall have been given for such time as the court or the Court shall resolve that it is for the interest of the general body of the creditors that the estate of the bankrupt should be wound up and settled by said trustees according to the terms of such resolution, the bankrupt or his assignee in bankruptcy, if appointed, do thereupon proceed to wind up and settle the estate under the direction and inspection of such committee, if any be appointed, and the winding up and settlement of any estate under the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be proceedings in bankruptcy. And the said trustees shall have all the rights and powers of assignees in bankruptcy. The court, in the proceedings aforesaid, shall have power to summon and examine, on oath or otherwise, the bankrupt, and any creditor, and any person indebted to the estate, or any officer of or having any of the estate in his possession, or any other person whose examination may be necessary or necessary to aid the trustees in the execution of their trust, and to compel the attendances of such persons and the production of books and papers by the same means as in other proceedings in bankruptcy under this act; and the bankrupt shall have the like discharge as if he had been adjudged bankrupt at the passage of such resolution and the appointment of such trustees as if such resolution had not been passed, and as if all the proceedings had continued in the same manner provided in the preceding sections of this act. If such resolution shall not be confirmed, or the consent of the creditors shall not be duly filed, or if, upon its filing, the court shall not think fit to approve thereof, the bankruptcy shall proceed as if no resolution had passed, and the court may make all necessary orders for resuming the proceedings, and any period of time which shall have elapsed between the date of this resolution and the date of the order for resuming proceedings shall not be reckoned in computing periods of time prescribed by this act.

Section 44 provides that from and after the passage of this act, if any debtor or bankrupt shall, with intent to defraud, commit any of the following offenses, he shall, on conviction thereof in any court of the United States, be punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding three years, viz:

First. Who shall fraudulently conceal, destroy, alter, mutilate, or falsify, or cause to be concealed, destroyed, altered, mutilated, or falsified, any book, deed, document, or writing relating thereto, or remove or cause to be removed, the same or any part thereof, out of the district, or otherwise dispose of the same, with intent to prevent it from coming into the possession of the assignee in bankruptcy, or to hinder, impede, or delay neither of them in recovering or receiving the same, or make any payment, gift, sale, assignment, transfer, or conveyance of any property belonging to his estate with the like intent, or spends any part thereof in gaming; or shall, with intent to defraud, wilfully or fraudulently conceal from his assignee, or omit from the schedule of property or effects whatsoever; or if, in case of any person or fictitious debt against his estate, he shall fail to disclose the same to his assignee within one month after coming to the knowledge or belief thereof; or shall attempt to account for any of his property by fictitious losses or expenses; or shall within three months before the commencement of proceedings in bankruptcy, under the bankrupt law, or at any time thereafter, in bona fide transactions in the ordinary way of his trade, any of his goods or chattels which have been obtained on credit and remain unpaid for, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in any court of the United States, shall be punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding three years.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.

To J. S. and S. B. Carpenter, Pernecia Carb and Harriet K. Jones.

YOU are cited to be and personally appear in and before the Honorable Probate Court of the county and State aforesaid, at the Court House thereof, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to show cause, if any you can, why the final account of B. B. Cooper, Administrator of the estate of Benjamin Carpenter, deceased, should not be allowed and admitted to record.

It is further ordered that a copy of this be published in the "Meridian Gazette," a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.

Witness the Hon. M. H. Whitaker, Judge of said Court.

Given under my hand and seal of office, [L. S.] at Marion, Miss., this 27th day of March, A. D. 1867.

april2-4t W. W. McELROY, Clerk.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
In Chancery Court, February Term, 1867.
C. C. McCLELLAND,
vs.
MARY ENGELL,
WM. ENGELL, and
ISAAC SADDLER.

Upon reading the complainants bill, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not citizens of the State of Mississippi, but reside beyond the limits thereof, and that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed against them:

Therefore, that they enter their appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next Term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House of said county, in the town of Meridian, on the second Monday in August next ensuing, plead, answer or demur to, complainant's bill, and the several allegations thereof, will be taken for confessed as to them.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the "Meridian Gazette," a newspaper published in the city of Meridian, once a week for one month.

Witness my hand and seal of office, [L. S.] March 15th, 1867.

C. W. HENDERSON,
march19-5t Clerk Chancery Court.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.
In Circuit Court, February Term, 1867.
L. J. McINNIS,
vs. 562.
WALTER S. TRUNYARD.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the plaintiff's affidavit and writ, on file in this office, that the defendant is not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed against him:

Therefore, it is ordered that he enter his appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lauderdale County, on the second Monday of August A. D. 1867, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's complaint, or judgment will be rendered against him for the amount named in plaintiff's said complaint, and the property attached and condemned to satisfy the same and costs.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the "Meridian Gazette" a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at [L. S.] Marion, Miss., and issued March 16, 1867.

C. W. HENDERSON,
March 16w4t Clerk Circuit Court, L. C.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.
In Circuit Court, February Term, 1867.
JOHN DEARMAN,
vs. 560
—— TAYLOR, Adm'r.
J. GILLESPIE, and
J. DAVIDSON.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the plaintiff's affidavit and writ, on file in this office, that the defendant is not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this court cannot be executed against him:

Therefore, it is ordered that he enter his appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House of Lauderdale county, on the second Monday of August A. D. 1867, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's complaint, or judgment will be rendered against him for the amount named in plaintiff's said complaint, and the property attached and condemned to satisfy the same and costs.

It is further ordered that a copy of this be published in the "Meridian Gazette" a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at [L. S.] Marion, Miss., and issued March 16, 1867.

C. W. HENDERSON,
March 16w4t Clerk Circuit Court, L. C.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.
In Circuit Court, February Term, 1867.
CLEMENS, BROWN & Co.,
vs. 568.
JAMES J. SWILLEY.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the plaintiff's affidavit and writ, on file in this office, that the defendant is not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed against him:

Therefore, it is ordered that he enter his appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lauderdale county, on the second Monday of August A. D. 1867, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's complaint, or judgment will be rendered against him for the amount named in plaintiff's said complaint, and the property attached and condemned to satisfy the same and costs.

It is further ordered that a copy of this be published in the "Meridian Gazette" a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at [L. S.] Marion, Miss., and issued March 16, 1867.

C. W. HENDERSON,
March 16w4t Clerk Circuit Court, L. C.
Printer's fee $15,00.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Wayne County.
In the matters of the estate of John Beaty, deceased.

To John Beaty, William Beaty, Mary McClain, Sarah Elkins and Ann Bond.

YOU and each of you are hereby notified to be and personally appear before the Hon. valley of said county, at the Court on the FIRST MONDAY in May next, to be held at the Court House thereof, in the town of Quitman, then and there to show cause, if any you can, why the petition of Jesse Beaty, administrator of said estate, should not be granted, as provided in an act entitled "An act to amend the several acts in relation to the settlement of estates of deceased persons," approved February 24th, 1857.

Given under my hand and official seal of office, this 12th day of March, A. D. 1867.

W. S. DAVIS, Clerk.
March 26, 1867—4w

Guardian Sale.

By virtue of an order obtained from the Honorable Probate Court of Lauderdale county, the undersigned, Guardians to Margaret, Frances, and Dorothy Brown, will proceed to sell on the 27th day of April, 1867, on the premises of Martha Brown, the east 1 2 of the south-west 1-4 of section 16; east 1 2 of north-east 1-4 of section 16; east 1 2 of north-west 1-4 of section 22; all of township 5, range 14, east.

Credit of 12 months, with notes and approved security. JOHN H. BROWN
MARTHA BROWN,
apr2-w4t Guardians.

Guardian Sale.

By virtue of an order obtained from the Honorable Probate Court of Lauderdale county, at the November term, 1866, the undersigned, Guardian to William M. Shaw, will proceed to sell, in the city of Meridian, on Saturday, the 20th day of April, 1867, the undivided half interest of block No. 5, of McLemore's plat, it being part of north east quarter of south-east quarter of Section 13, Township 5, Range 16 East, containing two acres more or less. Terms of sale cash.

The other undivided half interest can be purchased at private sale at any time prior to said date. W. McSHAN
W. P. Evans, Att'y. mr18w4t

Administrator's Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the Probate Court of Clark County, State of Mississippi, made at the January Term of said Court, A. D. 1867, I will on Monday the 22nd day of April next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. of said day, at the court house, to sell at public outcry for CASH, the following described real estate, belonging to the estate of Robert McLain, decd, to-wit: Lots number five, eight, nine, eighty-three, and eighty four, in the town of Meridian, Miss., as per the original Rail road survey. R. H. MELA
Adm'r. of estate of Robt. Mela
March 19, 1867—4t.

Sheriff's Sale.

The north-east quarter, of the south west quarter, section 24, township 6, range 15 east, lying in the County of Lauderdale, State of Mississippi, will be sold as the property of J. W. Swilley, in front the Court House door in the city of Meridian, on the 1st Monday in May, A. D. 1867, to satisfy sundry executions in my hands.

Sheriff.

E. THOS. LYON, Chemist, N. Y.
saratoga sp ing Water sold by all Druggists

TO GIVE TONE TO THE SYSTEM USE
Red Jacket Bitters
Free School at Meridian.

THE undersigned proposes to establish at Meridian, a Free School for the education of orphans and the children of the poor. A lot has been given for the building, and some donations promised. Contributions are respectfully solicited. Money, lumber, labor, materials—anything, in short, which will enable him to erect the School House and furnish it will be gratefully received. All is to be done for the love of Christ.

H. C. HARRIS,
Box 32 P. O.

FOR A SAFE & MILD STIMULANT USE
Red Jacket Bitters
Send for Descriptive Pamphlet.
W. H. WARE'S PATENT
Atmospheric Portable Soda Fountain.
Manufactured and sold by the Patentee,
508 North Fourth Street, St. Louis, mh25-w3m.

WHEN CHANGING WATER & DIET USE
Red Jacket Bitters
W. H. ROCKWELL. N. S. COY. R. ROCKWELL
W. H. ROCKWELL & CO.,
Successors to Bliss & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,
and N. wsdealers,
BINDERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
Dealers in
Musical Instruments
and Sheet Mus c,
68 OHIO LEVEE, CAIRO, ILL.
Special attention given to filling order sent by mail. mar15w6m

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Johnson & Holden is by day dissolved by mutual consent. W. H. Holden having purchased the interest of W. H. Johnson in the same. All persons indebted to said late firm are requested to call and settle with W. H. HOLDEN.
W. JOHNSON.
Enterprise, Miss., March 18th, 1867.

AGUADE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at $1.00 in large bottles, and by DEMAS, Barnes & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents.
Saratoga sp ring Water sold by all Druggists

SCHENCK'S
PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEA-WEED TONIC,
AND
MANDRAKE PILLS.
THE HISTORY OF
Dr. Schenck's Own Case,
AND HOW HE WAS
Cured of Consumption.

Many years ago, whilst residing in Delphia, I had progressed gradually in last stage of Pulmonary Consumption. hopes of my recovery being dissipated was advised by my physician, Dr. Pa to remove into the country. Moorestown N. J., being my native place, I was pu thither. My father and all his family had lived and died there—and died of Pulmonary Consumption. Arrived there I was put to bed, where I lay for many weeks in what was deemed a hopeless condition. Dr. Thorn, who had been my father's family physician, and had attended him in his last illness was called to see me. He thought me entirely beyond the power of medical aid, decided that I must die, and gave me no week to arrange my temporal affairs. His apparently hopeless condition, I was told of the remedies which I now make sell. It seemed to me that I could not breathe more than half the amount of every nerve, fibre, and tissue of my system. My lungs and liver put on a new action, the morbid matter which for years had accumulated and irritated the different organs of the body, was eliminated, the tubercles in my lungs ripened, and I expectorated from my lungs as much as a pint of yellow offensive matter every morning. As the ulceration of matter subsided, my cough

Yes, M. Lowe, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says: Her work and medicines are the most happy and gratifying remedy ever a sufferer from dyspepsia but no advertisement is so effectual themselves—a single trial with them our reputation is at stake. The Bath chairs of three grades are in every and all circumstances. Established a sale in every town, village and county. Circulars free to agents. Send for one, and see what they sell for. Be on a private basis of the law.
P. H. DRAKE & Co., New York City.
Saratoga Spring Water sold by all Druggists

OVER A MILLION DOLLARS SAVED.

Gentlemen:—I had a mare with $1,200 who took cold in one of the canals and got the heaves. I gave her what I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I used the Mexican Mustang Liniment. It soon effected a permanent cure.
J. L. BROWNING,
Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1869.

I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and reliable remedy for Sprains, Sores, Scratches of nails on horses, and cuts and wounds of all kinds. Independence and lameness, and all say it acts like a charm.
J. H. PRATT.
Foreman for American, Wells, Fargo's and Harnden's Express.

"The sprain of a valuable horse, formerly considered quite obstinate last winter, was entirely cured in one week after commencing using the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

FD SHELY."
Gloucester, ass, Aug. 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liniment performs more cures in shorter time, and with less pain, than any article ever discovered. Families, livery men and planters should always have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. Each bottle is wrapped in steel plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of DEMAS, BARNES & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. *Look closely!*
Sara oga Spr ng Water sold by all Druggists

Kenwaco Saw Mill.
PLANING MILL,
SASH, DOOR, BLIND AND SHINGLE
FACTORY,
16 Miles East of Meridian.

WE are now prepared to deliver all kinds of *Building Lumber*, best Heart Pine, at any station on the Alabama and Mississippi Railroad, at

$25 per 1000 Feet.

Also, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Dressed Flooring and Shingles. All orders promptly filled. Terms Cash. Address, JAMES BENNETT, at Bennett's Station, or George Wilson, Enterprise, or to W. W. Murphy & Co., Meridian.
july12 C. BITTLE & CO.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,
Piano Forte Manufacturers,
499 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

These Pianos received the Highest Award at the World's Fair, over the best makers from London, Paris, Germany, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston; also the Gold Medal at the American Institute, for Five Successive Years! Our Piano-fortes have Greatly Grand Action, Heavy Pedal, Overstrung B. Full Iron Frame, and all Modern Improvements. Every instrument warranted for Five Years. Illustrated circulars sent free. Mr. J. H. GROVESTEEN, who has a practical experience of over 35 years, and is the inventor of many valuable improvements. Our facilities for manufacturing enable us to sell first-class instruments from 10 to 20 per cent lower than any first-class Piano-forte in the market.

Hoinsstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of lunar caustic, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a beautiful Hair dressing. It will in a few days cure dry and one dollar—by all dealers.
R. HEINSTREET, Chemist,
Saratoga Spring Water sold by all Druggists

Lyon's Extract. Pure Jamaica Ginger—for indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick headache, Flatulency, Morbus and Flatulency. Where a warming stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity renders it a valuable and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere at fifty cents per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's Extract." Take no other kind.
Saratoga Spring Water sold by all Druggists
april 26.

THE MANDRAKE PILLS

May be taken with entire safety by all ages conditions, producing all the good results that can be obtained from medicines, without any of their pernicious medicines, and without any of their hurtful properties. They act directly on the liver, and in a efficient and worm out masters concerned, and disorder by no other medicine known to man. It is seen that all three of my medicines are needed most cases to cure consumptives.

—AGENT—

Demas, Ward & Co.
21 Park Row, New York.

Barnes, Ward & Co.
Marshall, Hellman & Co.
Sole Southern Agents.

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Weekly, (in advance) per annum.....$1 00
six months.....1 00
per annum.....2 00
If not in advance.....2 00
Post Masters throughout the State are authorized to act as agents for the Gazette, and will be allowed twenty five per cent. on all cash remitted.

Rates of Advertising in Semi-Weekly Gazette:

	1 mo.	2 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	12 mo.
1 square..	$ 5	$ 8	$10	$ 18	$ 25
2 squares..	6	10	15	25	35
3 squares..	10	15	20	30	45
4 squares..	12	18	25	35	45
¼ column..	15	20	30	45	65
½ column..	20	31	40	75	100
1 column..	30	45	75	125	200

☞ Business cards of five lines or less will be published one year for $16.

The rates will be charged for advertising in the Weekly Gazette. A deduction will be made where advertisements are published in both papers.

Legal Advertisements, not longer than one square, when the cash accompanies the advertisement, will be published for $5. If not paid in advance, $10.

Each additional square will be charged at the same rates.

Notices to Creditors by Executors or Administrators will in all cases be considered $4 one square and charged for at the above rates.

☞ No proof of publication will be furnished in any case until the advertisement is paid for.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Wednesday, - - April 2, 1867.

The plan cians of this place have adopted a fee bill which will be found in our advertising columns. The figures, we presume, are as low as the times will warrant.

A young lady who wants a situation as teacher in a school or private family, has a card in this issue.

Mr. Wm. Mayes, of Boomsuba, Miss., has left a pocket book containing a sum of money, on the other evening, containing valuable papers. He hopes the finder will at least let him have the papers, which are of no value to any one but himself.

Not Discontinued.—We stated a couple of weeks since, upon the authority of a friend, usually posted in railroad matters, that the Accommodation train between his point and Mobile, would be discontinued the first of April. It appears however, the report was premature, as the train is still running, and the agent is without any official notice of the C mpany's intention to discontinue it.

A Justice of the Peace, from a neighboring county, was yesterday taken before United States Commissioner Wooral, on a charge of violation of the Civil Rights Bill, and held to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars for his appearance at the next term of the Court.

If the facts, as reported, are borne out by the evidence, or the admission of the party accused, we hope that severe justice may be meted out to him.—*Mobile Times.*

The popularity of the great moral idea lectures is on the wane. One year ago, Phillips, Beecher, or Garrison could draw large audiences in any Northern city. Now half the lecturers before them are empty. Professor Agassiz and Bon. Richard Cobden are the only lecturers who have succeeded to full houses this season. The people seem to have grown tired of lectures. Parties can eternally dinned to, but not.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HILL, HENDERSON & CO

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FAMILY & FANCY GROCERIES.

Lee Street,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

CONSTANTLY receiving and on hand, Bacon, Coffee, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Fish, Irish Potatoes, Hominy, Rice, Tobacco, and many other articles too numerous to mention, usually kept in a Grocery House, which they will sell at the lowest market prices.

Also, agents for the sale of Petro Oil and Lamps apr2-tf-m

DR. WM. M. MAYES,

Boomsuba, Miss.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Toomsuba and vicinity. He will keep constantly on hand, Drugs, Medicines and choice Liquors for medicinal purposes. apr2-3t-ly

Wanted.

BY a Young Lady a situation as teacher in a School or private family. For particulars call on or address "A. L." apr2-3t-w Meridian, Lauderdale Co., Miss.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

Magazine Street, between Gravier and Natchez,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

W. T. HICKLE & CO., Proprietors.

THIS establishment is now open for the reception of guests, having been newly furnished from the kitchen to the roof. Spring Beds, Hair Mattresses, Linen Sheeting etc. The Furniture and Table Ware all new and the table is furnished with every luxury the market affords. The Bars and Liquors equal to any used in private families, and the comforts and pleasures of a home as far as possible guaranteed to its guests.

The House itself may be said to be entirely new and fresh. The proprietors will spare neither labor or expense to merit a continuance of the liberal support with which they have thus far been honored. apr8-1y

EXCELSIOR! EXCELSIOR!!

CHASTELLAR'S

HAIR EXTERMINATOR!!

For Removing Superfluous Hair.

TO the ladies especially, this invaluable delicate preparation commends itself as being an indispensable article to female beauty, is easily applied, does not burn or injure the skin, but acts directly on the roots. It is warranted to remove superfluous hair from low foreheads, or from any part of the body, completely, totally and radically extirpating the same leaving the skin soft, smooth and natural. Toss is the only article used by the French, and is the only real effectual depilatory in existence. Price 75 cents per bottle, sent free by mail to any address, on receipt of an order, by

BERGER, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists,
apr26-1y 285 River St., Troy, N. Y.

NOTICE.

I AM directed by the District Collector of Internal Revenue to collect all taxes that are not due from persons delinquent. Persons who will meet me at Meridian, either on the

1st, 2d or 3d of April,

and pay, will not be annoyed with damages, those who fail will be assessed with damages on the full extent of the law, as it is my imperative duty to collect and report.

JESSE NEXTON,
Nation, March 20th, '67. Dep'y Collector.
mar26-tds

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FREE TO EVERYBODY.

A Large 6 pp. Circular, giving information of the greatest importance to the young of both sexes.

It teaches how the homely may become beautiful, the despised respected, and the forsaken beloved.

No young lady or gentleman should fail to send their Address, and receive a copy post paid, by return mail.

Address P. O. Drawer, 21,
Rochester, N. Y.
aprils-w6m.

KNOW THY DESTINY.

MADAME E. F. THORNTON, the great English Astrologist, Clairvoyant and Psychometrician, who has astonished the scientific classes of the Old World has now located herself at Hudson, N. Y. Madame Thornton possesses such wonderful powers of second sight, as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance, she delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychometrope, guarantees to produce a likeness picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, with date of marriage, position in life, leading traits of character, &c. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can assert. She will send when desired a certified certificate, or written guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be. By enclosing a small lock of hair, and stating place of birth, age, disposition, and complexion, and enclosing fifty cents and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture and desired information by return mail. All communications sacredly confidential. Address in confidence MADAME E. F. THORNTON, P. O. Box 223, Hudson, N. Y. aprils-w1y

WONDERFULL BUT TRUE.

MADAME REMINGTON, the world-renowned Astrologist and Somnambulistic Clairvoyant, while in a clairvoyant state, delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychometrope, guarantees to produce a perfect and life like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, with date of marriage, occupation, leading traits of character, &c. This is no imposition, as testimonials without number can assert. By stating place of birth, age, disposition, color of eyes and hair, and enclosing fifty cents, and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail, together with desired information.

☞ Address in confidence, Madame GENEVIEVE REMINGTON, P. O. Box 297, West Troy, N. Y. aprils1w1y

☞ A Young Lady returning to her country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the City, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a sallow, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead of twenty three she really appeared but eight teen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she had used her CIRCASSIAN BALM, and considered it a invaluable acquisition to any Lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentleman can improve their personal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in its composition, as Nature herself is simple, yet unsurpassed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from the skin healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be, clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price $1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order by

W. L. CLARK, & CO., Chemists,
No. 3 West Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y.
The only American Agents for the sale of the same. aprils1w1y.

LOCAL MARKET.

Store Prices of Articles at Meridian, Miss.

CORRECTED BY A MERCHANT.

MERIDIAN GAZETTE OFFICE, April 3, 1867.	
AXES—Collins.....	$1.75 @—2 00
Reynolds.....	$ 2 00 @—
BACON—Ky. ₱ yd.	40 @ 36
India..... ₱ yd.	36 @ 40
BACON—Hams ₱ lb..	20 @ —
Sing. Sewed .. ₱ lb..	21½ @ —
Country sds.. ₱ lb..	15½ @ —
West. cl. " ₱ lb..	15½ @ —
" rib " ₱ lb..	15 @ 14
Shoulders.. ₱ lb..	14½ @ —
BAGGING—Tools ₱ lb	5 @ 6
Corn fed.... ₱ lb...	7 @ 8
BUTTER—Gosh.. ₱ lb..	50 @ —
Western .... ₱ lb..	40 @ —
BROOMS..... ₱ each	50 @ 75
BUCKETS ..... ₱ each	50 @ 75
CORTON—Mid.. ₱ lb..	28 @ 31
CASTINGS..... ₱ lb..	10 @ —
CORN..... ₱ bu.	$1 55 @ 1 60
COFFEE..... ₱ lb..	28@ 30½
CHICKENS..... ₱ doz.	$4 00 @ 6 00
EGGS..... ₱ doz.	20 @ 25
FLOUR—Ch. f. ₱ bbl.	$17 00 @— 18
Double ex.. ₱ bbl.	$16 00 @— —
Superfine f. ₱ bbl.	$13 00 @14 00
LARD..... ₱ lb..	16 @ —
MOLASSES—La. ₱ gal.	90 @ 1 25
Syrup ..... ₱ gal.	1 75 @ —
MACKEREL..... ₱ bbl.	$— 23 @— —
Kits..... ₱ bbl.	$3 64 @ 4 00
NAILS..... ₱ lb..	10 @ 12½
OIL—Linseed.. ₱ gal.	$ 2 25 @ —
PORK—Sm. foot. ₱ lb	10 @ 12½
POWDER ..... ₱ lb..	75 @ —
PUTTY ..... ₱ lb..	20 @ —
RICE..... ₱ lb..	15 @ —
POTATOES—Irish ₱ bbl.	6 00 @ 8 00
Sweet..... ₱ bu.	75 @ 1 25
SALT..... ₱ sack	$ 3 00 @ —
SUGAR—Crush. ₱ lb..	25 @ —
Louisiana .. ₱ lb..	14 @ 18
Clarified.... ₱ lb..	20 @ —
Loaf ..... ₱ lb..	20 @ 28
SHOT—Drop... ₱ lb..	20 @ —
Buck..... ₱ lb..	20 @ —
TOBACCO—Ch. ₱ lb..	$ 1 00 @ 1 50
Common.. ₱ lb..	$ 45 @ 1 00
WHITE LEAD ... ₱ keg	15 00 @— —

—Peruvian Bark Whiskey.—

CELEBRATED TONIC;

A Certain Cure for Fever and Ague.

G. L. ENGLISH & BRO., 25 Shannon St., N. O., Wholesale Agents, and Proprietors of the Peruvian Bark Whiskey. For sale by Druggists generally throughout the South. apr2-1y

Notice.

AT a meeting held by the undersigned, Physicians of Meridian, March 27th inst., the following Fee Bill was adopted:

General Practice.

Visit in day.....	$ 5
" at night, after 9 o'clock.....	10
(Extra charge for detention)	
Office prescription and advice.....	1 to $ 5
When more than one patient of a family is prescribed for at a visit, each subsequent prescription.....	1
Mileage beyond corporate limits.....	1
Visit as Consulting Physician.....	10
Two visits per day to same patient.....	5
Written opinion, involving a question of law.....	5 to 50
Visit to case of Small Pox.....	10

Obstetrics.

Delivery, ordinary case.....	$?
" tedious or difficult..	20 to 40
" by instruments or turning..	40 to 100

Surgery.

Reduction of Fractures and Luxations,	10 to 50
Amputation.....	5 to 150
" minor.....	10 to 30
Resections.....	4 to 20
Extraction of Tumors.....	10 to 100
Reduction of Hernia by taxis.....	10 to 20
operation for Strangulated Hernia..	10 to 50
Fistula in Ano.....	20 to 40
Hemorrhoids.....	10 to 50
Cataract.....	50 to 200
Strabismus.....	25 to 100
Minor operations—Eye.....	10 to 50
Excision of Ulnis or Tonsils..	2 to 10
Introduction of Catheter..	5 to 20
Paracentices Abdomins.....	20
" Thoracis.....	20
Dressing wounds at office.....	5 to 10
Operation for Hydrocele.....	20 to 40
Treatment of Venereal Diseases.....	20 to 100
Examination with Speculum.....	5
Post mortem examination, resulting in legal investigation.....	50
Treatment of Stricture.....	2 to 40
Lithotomy.....	100 to 300
Trephining.....	100

Terms cash.

J. H. GIBBS, M. D.
W. J. HENRY, M. D.
LEE HACKLEFORD, M. D.
R. N. HACKLEFORD, M. D.
W. H. BURTON, M. D.
J. R. KILLAND, M. D.
J. R. PARKER, M. D.
MAT. CALVERT, M. D.
WM. H. MAYES, M. D.
mar26-1m

New Spring & Summer Goods

BROACH, BROWN & CO.,

AT THE

YELLOW STORE,

On Front Street,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,

ARE now receiving from New York, and the Western Cities, their spring and Summer Stock, embrac ng every grade and style of Goods, adapted to the trade of the country, and making their stock one of the largest and best assorted in the market.

Having purchased their Goods in the cheapest markets, and at times when goods were lowest, they congratulate themselves on being able to give satisfaction to customers, not only in the style and quality, but in prices also. Their department of Ladies' Dress Goods will comprise a full assortment of the richest and most varied styles of

Muslins,
Berrages,
Poplins,
Lawns,
Mozentigers,
Silks,
Mic.
Cloaks,
Laces,
Edgings,
Insertings.

They would also direct attention of those wishing Sheeting to their stock of Brown & Co.,) where they will find a very similar stock.

Terms low for cash, and cash only.

mar27 w1y

TO ASSIST DIGESTION USE Red Jacket Bitters

MERIDIAN SALOON

BASEMENT OF THE JONES HOUSE.

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,

Containing the finest brands of LIQUORS to be found in the market. Wholesale and Retail. The BRANDIES and WHISKIES are of superb quality—no common article on hand.

mar26-1m

H. P. DOUTHIT & CO.,

On Front Street, Second Door above Masonic Hall.

ARE constantly receiving and sell as low as can be afforded

Garden Seeds,
Family Groceries,
Confectioneries,
Fruits,
Nuts,
Mackerel,
Kits,

and a variety of her articles too expensive to enumerate in this card.

The market value given for Poultry Eggs, Butter, Beeswax, Tallow, &c. mar12-3w1m.

TO GUARD AGAINST CHOLERA USE Red Jacket Bitters

Star Stable,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

I HAVE comp cted my large and commodious Stable, and announce myself ready to accommodate all who may favor me with a call.

I intend you further, faster and cheaper than any Livery man I know of in the State (perhaps because I know but few).

I am determined not to be excelled by any Stable in the State.

Hacks always in attendance on arrival of the trains.

Horses fed by the day, week, or month. Horses and Mules always on hand for sale. Horses and Mules taken on commission.

Thankful for past favors, I ask you to call again. Yours, truly,

R. T. RUSH

marSw4t

YOUNG LADIES'

High School.

L. GOULD, A. M., Principal
Mrs. A. L. GOULD, Teacher of Music and Ornamental Department.

Rates of Tuition per Month:

Primary Department (in the currency).....	$1 00
Intermediate Department.....	4 00
Higher English Dep't.....	5 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, including English.....	6 00

Tuition payable in advance. Absence for two weeks owing considered a month.

Boys, under the age of fourteen years, will be admitted the first session, and probably for the year.

In making this announcement, the Trustees beg leave to state that they desire making this a permanent institution, and one of the first class and to this end, have secured the services of teachers of high standing and of many years' experience. Mrs. GOULD, in Music, in their opinion, furnishes sufficient guarantee to all who may regard the education of music, of the elegance and finish so necessary in which Lady education will be lacking. To test the merits of this department, Mrs. GOULD will give lessons to pupils free of charge. A. T. RUSH, Secretary.

mar26-1m

CRISPER COMA.

Oh! she was beautiful and fair,
With starry eyes, and radiant hair,
With ears carrying tendrils rich, entwined,
Enchained the very heart and mind.

CRISPER COMA,

For curling the Hair of either Sex into Wavy and Glossy Ringlets or Heavy Massive Curls.

By using this article Ladies and Gentlemen can beautify themselves to perfect fold. It is the best article in the world that will curl straight hair, and at the same time give it a beautiful, glossy appearance. The Crisper Coma not only curls the hair, but invigorates, beautifies and cleanses it in a highly and delightfully perfumed, and is the most complete article of the kind ever offered to the American public. The Crisper Coma will be sent to any address, sealed and post paid for $1.

Address all orders to

W. L. CLARK, & CO., Chemists,
No 3 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

REPARATOR CAPILLI.

Throw away your false frizzes, your switches, your wig—
Destructive of comfort, and not worth a fig;
Come aged, come youthful, come ugly and fair,
And rejoice in your own luxuriant hair.

REPARATOR CAPILLI

For restoring hair upon bald heads (from whatever cause it may have fallen out) and forcing a growth of hair upon the face in from six to eight weeks.

It will force the hair to grow upon the smooth bare face in from five to eight weeks, or hair upon bald heads in from two to three months. A few thousand gratuitous have asserted that there is nothing that will force or hasten the growth of the hair or beard. Their assertions are false, as thousands of living witnesses (from their own experience) can bear witness. But many will say, how are we to distinguish the genuine from the spurious? By stating in a few words some of the effects of the different preparations offered for the hair and beard, and carefully watching, as you may have already thrown away large amounts in their purchases. To such we would say, try the Reparator Capilli; it will cost you such big odds as it really comes up to our representations. If your Druggist does not keep it, send us one dollar and we will forward it, post paid, together with a receipt for the money, which will be returned you on application, provided entire satisfaction is not given. Address all orders to

W. L. CLARK & Co., Chemists,
No 3 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Astrology.

The World Astonished

At the wonderful revelations made by the great Astrologer,

Madame E. A. PERRIGO.

She reveals secrets as mortal ever knew. She causes the unhappy to be happy. She tells of future events, catastrophies crosses in love, loss of relations and friends, loss of money, &c., how to overcome dependency. She brings together those long separated, gives information concerning absent friends or lovers, restores lost articles of property, tells you the business you are best qualified to pursue and in what you will be successful, gives speedy marriages and tells you the very day you will marry, gives you the name, residence and characteristics of the person. She reads your very thoughts, and by her almost supernatural powers unravels the dark and hidden mysteries of the future. From the stars we read in the firmament—the mystic stars that are revealed to mortals in the configuration—from the aspects and positions of the planets and the fixed stars as in the heavens at the time of birth, she deduces the future destiny of man. Full unto the greatest Astrologian on earth. It costs you but a trifle, and you may never again have so favorable an opportunity. Consultation by mail, with nativity and desired information, $1. Parties living at a distance can consult the Madame by mail with equanimity and satisfaction as though present in person. A full and explicit chart, written out, with all inquiries answered and returned to you, sent by mail on receipt of price above mentioned. The strictest secrecy will be maintained, and all correspondence returned or destroyed. References of the highest order furnished those desiring them. Write plainly the day of the month and year in which you were born, enclosing a small lock of hair.

Address, MADAME E. A. PERRIGO,
P. O. Drawer 2/3, Buffalo, N. Y.

There is much good in things of low birth.
To young and old, to great and to small;
The humble which does not go precious and rare
Is worthy of all, and it may be had.

By the use of

CHASTELLAR'S

White Liquid Enamel,

For improving and beautifying the Complexion.

The most valuable and perfect preparation in use, for giving the skin a beautiful pearl-like tint, that is only found in youth. Eradicating at once, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, Rash Patch s, Sallowness. Eruptions and all impurities of the skin kindly healing the same leaving the skin white and clear as alabaster. Its use cannot be detected by the closest scrutiny, and being a vegetable preparation is perfectly harmless. It is no coarse or acrid or the kind used by the French, and it is considered by the Parisian as indispensable to a perfect toilet. Upwards of 1,000 bottles were sold during the past year, a sufficient guarantee of its efficacy. Price only 75 cents. Sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of an order, by

BERGER, SHUTTS & Co. Chemists,
285 River St., Troy, N. Y.

AFFLICTED.

Suffer no More!

When by the use of DR. JOINVILLE'S ELIXIR you can be cured permanently, and at a trifling cost.

The astonishing success which has attended this invaluable medicine for Physical and Nervous Weakness, General Debility and Prostration, in case of Muscular Energy, Impotency, any of the consequences of youthful indiscretion, renders it the most valuable preparation ever offered.

It will remove all nervous affections, depression, excitement, incapacity to study or business, loss of memory, confusion, thoughts of self destruction, fear of insanity, &c. It will restore the appetite, renew the health of those who have been prematurely decayed by the Elixir, and be at once restored to health and happiness. A perfect cure is guaranteed in every instance. Price, $1, or four bottles to one address, $3.

Either of the above named articles will be sent to any address; strictly sealed, and post paid, by mail or express, on receipt of price.

Address all orders to

BERGER, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists,
aprils 1y No. 285 River Street, Troy, N. Y.

WHISKERS

and

MUSTACHES!

FORCED to grow upon the smoothest face in from three to five weeks by using the great VIGNER'S TAURATEUR CAPILLAIRE, the most wonderful discovery in modern science. Acting upon the Roots and Hair in an almost miraculous manner. It has been used by the elite of Europe and Lower Canada with the most perfect success. Names of all purchasers will be registered, and if entire satisfaction is not given in every instance, the money will be cheerfully refunded. Price by mail, sealed and post paid, $1. Descriptive Circulars mailed free. Address BERGER, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists, No. 285 River St., Troy, N. Y., Sole Agents for the United States. apr25-w1y.

BEAUTY!

Auburn, Golden, Flaxen and Silken Curls,

PRODUCED by the use of Prof. DERBEUX' FRISER LE CHEVEUX. One application warranted to curl the most straight and refractory hair in from six to seven minutes, or by any shorter period. It is free and by the Lubricating Qualities it contains, it will not injure the hair in any manner. Sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of $1. Darkening Cream, same price. Address BERGER, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists, No. 285 River Street, Troy, N. Y. Sole Agents for the United States. apr25-w1y

Will be a General Commissions and forwarding business at Meridian, Miss., under the name and style of Powell, Harris & Co. Produce of all kinds will be received and sold on commission, and liberal cash advances made on consignments. Orders for Groceries, Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Steel, Plows, Castings, Leather, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Dry Goods, Clothing, Saddlery, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Wines, Liquors, Powder, Shot, Lead, Percussion Caps, Fishing Tackle, Agricultural Implements, Furniture, Stoves, Tinware, Woodenware, Willowware, Brushes, Brooms, Matches, Candles, Soap, Starch, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Putty, Glaziers' Points, Carpenters' Tools, Wagon Material, Wagons, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips, Trimmings, Hardware, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Clothing, Dry Goods, Notions

MERIDIAN GAZETTE,
SEMI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY.

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THE MERIDIAN GAZETTE.

Semi-Weekly, $5.00 per Annum. Weekly, $2.00 per Annum.

VOLUME I. MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1867. NUMBER 9.

THE MERIDIAN GAZETTE

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following space is what is termed a square:

One square, or ten lines.
When more than 5 squares, it will be ¼ column.

Indefinite advertisements will be charged by the square until ordered discontinued, payable monthly. Yearly contracts payable quarterly.

DR. N. S. KENNEDY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,
MERIDIAN, MISS.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Meridian. He devotes special attention to the treatment of Syphilis (Pox) in all its forms. Tetter and all other skin diseases, a specialty for the past years, during which time he has treated for the greatest cases with the most complete success. He guarantees a COMPLETE AND PERMANENT cure in all cases without the use of Mercury. No Cure—No Pay. He expects to receive a few kegs and a larger and more complete assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Oils and refined cinnamon and fine Liquors for medicinal purposes.

He may be found at all hours of the day at his office, corner Hale and Second streets, near Harrison & Cook's wholesale grocery store, and at night at his residence, unless professionally engaged.

marl3ewtm

DR. J. H. CIBBS,
SURGEON & PHYSICIAN,
HAVING returned to Meridian, respectfully offers his professional services to his old patrons and community.

Office in Brick Building of White, Lloyd & Co., on Front street.

Can be consulted at office from 8 to 11 o'clock A. M., every day, and at all other hours of the day when not professionally engaged.

Will be found at his residence at night. Residence over Robinson's. JAMES SMITH.

Mr. Smith's card in to-day's Gazette.

MR. J. W. TAYLOR has put his pocket-book in my possession, containing some money. Madame Hudson.

MERIDIAN, MISSIPPI, ——

SPECIAL Attention given to Bankrupt cases in the part of the State. Jan2 ——ly6w

D. Y. RAMSEY, J. W. BROOKS, J. P. WALKER, Meridian. Marion. Meridian.

RAMSEY, BROOKE & WALKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
And Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL practice in the Courts of the Eighteenth Judicial District, and in the Courts of Errors and Appeals at Jackson.

W. D. EVANS. R. H. WHITAKER. W. G. GRACE.

EVANS, WHITAKER & GRACE.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

WILL attend to business in the courts of the County of the 10th Judicial District, and in the counties of Newton and Kemper. Also, in the High Courts of Errors and Appeals, at Jackson. Office in the Court House, Marion, Miss.

DR. S. K. SMITH,
Surgeon Dentist,
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

CONTINUES to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most exact and scientific manner. Office over Harris & Sloss, corner Front and Jackson-st's Avenue. mar13a-tf

J. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.
mar2ewtm

W. C. ROBT. EVANS, Quitman. Meridian.

EVANS & FORD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Meridian, Miss.

Office over J. W. Harvey's store, on Front Street. mar2ewtm-ly

Patton House,
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
W. S. PATTON, PROP'R.

Jones House.
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.
JOSIAH JONES, PROP'R.

This well known Hotel is still open for the reception and accommodation of guests. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords. Strict attention to the arrival and departure of all trains. mar23-ewly.

Ragsdale House,
ON THE HILL,
On the East Side of the Railroad

Always open for transient and permanent boarders, day and night. Its rooms are large and well accommodated, and the Proprietor is making additions and improvements continually. "Ragsdale House," east side near railroad track. mar16ly

A WARNING
TO ALL MANKIND.

How careful we should always be in every action in life, we should at all times think twice before we do once, and weigh well all things and look before we leap for by one rash act we may commit misery upon a whole nation.

How careful a man should be in all he does. He should never let any act of his destroy or stop the strength of the market. He should be buy any baleover cotton and above all he should not be ever at the Furniture mill to go in on the first of

WAGNER & RUSH.

We have now on hand a large and well selected stock of

Parlor and Bedroom
FURNITURE!

which we are done mined to sell at the very lowest prices.

Also, Paints, Oils, Turpentine varnish and other materials, &c.

It is our intention to follow their business and we are willing to work for small profits.

Call and see us. We'll be pleased to sell, and feel assured we can please you in prices and quality.

CHARNLEY METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

Kept constantly on hand, and orders from the country promptly executed. mar2ewly-fdec-

WAGNER & RUSH.

Love for all at home! Peace and plenty for all!

Also Fresh Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, &c.

Call and see JAMES JONES,
mar23-ewtm Meridian.

J. CAVANAGH. L. SCRANTON. WM. H. BARNEY.

WM. H. BARNEY & CO.,
Successors to
BARNEY BROTHERS & CO.
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Hardware,
BAR IRON, NAILS, HOLLOW-WARE, GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS.
AND
EVERY VARIETY OF CARRIAGE MATERIALS.
☞ Sole Agents for Herring's Safes.
14 AND 16 NORTH COMMERCE AND FRONT STREETS,
MOBILE, ALA.

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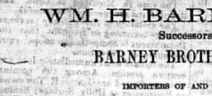
H. SNOW & CO.,
Are now giving



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IN
PIANO FORTES!
ORGANS,
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GUITARS,
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ACCORDEONS,
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MUSIC BOXES,
BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STEREOSCOPES,
FANCY WORK BOXES,
MUSICAL BOOKS,
BANJOS,
ITALIAN STRINGS,
FRENCH & GERMAN STRINGS,
and everything in the music line.

One New Rosewood Piano, seven octave, From.....$250
To.....750

Every instrument warranted for seven years.

AND NO MISTAKE.

☞ Music Neatly Bound.

J. H. SNOW & CO.

W. TARLETON. HENRY GOLDTHWAITE,
Late Tarleton, Whitley & Co)
J. LEVARD. ERWIN LEVARD.

TARLETON, LEUVARD & CO.,
(Successors to Leuvard & Co.)
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission
Merchants,
15 SOUTH COMMERCE STREET,
MOBILE, ALA.

☞ Liberal Advances made on Consignments to our friends in New York and Liverpool.

Refer to: Mr. A. E. LEUVARD, will represent the firm in the Eastern Counties of Mississippi. Address: Shubuta, Miss. nov-ly

H. & A. STROUSE & CO.,
Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
Hosiery, Clothing,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes,
Hats and Caps, Fine Cutlery, &c.
SOUTH WATER ST., MOBILE, ALABAMA.

ELSWORTH, RUSSELL & CO.,
Dealers in
STOVES AND GRATES,
House Furnishing Goods,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Also, manufacturers of
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware,
South-east Cor. Dauphin and Water Sts.,
MOBILE, ALA.

LEROY BREWER. } HUGH L. HOPPER.
THOS. DUGGAN. } C. A. BARRIE.

L. BREWER & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF COTTON AND COUNTRY Produce; and Importers and Dealers in Northern and Western Goods.
No. 55 Cor. Commerce and St. Louis Sts.
MOBILE, ALA.

☞ Orders will be promptly attended to. 23

EASTERN C. ROBINSON, Livingston, Ala. THOMAS W. SIMS, Sumter Co., Ala.

Robinson, Sims & Wimmer,
HOUSTON'S SIMS & WIMMER,
COTON FACTORS,
AND
General Commission Merchants,
No. 46 North Commerce Street,
☞ (Up Stairs.)
MOBILE, ALA.

☞ Particular attention given to BUYING and SHIPPING GOODS. oct29

WM. H. LEINKAUF A. J. WEISS. JAS H. LEINKAUF
WM. H. LEINKAUF & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
NOTIONS,
Hosiery, Cutlery, Perfumery,
STATIONERY,
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.
20 Dauphin Street, MOBILE, ALA.

☞ Particular attention paid to orders from the country. Answer & Co.

BUY YOUR HATS AT
HURLEY'S
HAT STORE,
54 DAUPHIN STREET, MOBILE, ALA.
oct19

THOMAS HENRY,
Direct Foreign Importer and Dealer in
GLASS, CHINA EARTHENWARE,
Silver Plated and Britannia Ware,
No. 29 St. Francis Street,
MOBILE, ALA.

A full supply of Kerosene Oil Lamps, constantly on hand.

W. FROHLICHSTEIN. S. L. HAHN. A. BAERMAN
FROHLICHSTEIN, HAHN & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Hats, Notions, &c.,
27 Cor. of Dauphin and Water Streets,
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C. P. DEXTER. D. R. DUNLAP. A. A. WILSON.
DEXTER, DUNLAP & WILSON,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c.
No. 12 St. Francis Street,
MOBILE, ALA.

Notice.

NO BOOKS—no more paper or ink—no true debt charging—no more trouble COLLECTING—no more CREDIT—no fears of meeting the Sheriff—credit system entirely played out—buy for cash and you are sure of BARGAINS.

SANFORD & BRO.

We wish to call the attention of the public at large, that we are in receipt of a large assortment of all descriptions of

GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS,

which we will sell at the following prices:

BACON—Clear Sides, 18½
Shoulders, 14
Canvas Sugar-cured Hams, 21½
LARD—In Kegs, 17½
In tierces, 16½
Sugar, fair to choice, 14 to 16½
Sugar-house Molasses, 77
Rio—Cargoes—16½
Teas, 1st Coffee, 2d to 3d; Imperial Tea, $2 25;
Flour, $11 50, $12 50, $14 50 to $17 00 per bbl.

—We also have—

STARCH, Irish Potatoes, Navy Beans, Cheese,
SUPPLIES—Dried, Hominy, Dried Peaches,
NUTS, Macarony, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Tea,
FISH, Snuff (Garrett's at 50 cents per bottle)
OYSTERS, Shot, Powder, Caps, Corn Meal,
RAISINS, Flour, Soaps, Mackerel, Candles.
RYE Shuffs, Wash Boards, Tubs, Buckets,
and splendid Butter, fresh and nice, Butter
& Soda Crackers, Smoking & Chewing Tobacco
BROOMS, Salt for stock and table use, Catsup,
RICE, Mess Pork, Bardines, Preserves, Pepper,
ONIONS, Can Fruits of all descriptions, Pepper Sauce, and other articles too numerous to mention. In connection with the above, in our adjoining house, we keep constantly on hand every description of

DRY GOODS!

Boots and Shoes, of endless variety,
Hats and Caps,
Ready Made Clothing,
Ladies' Hats,
Children's Hats,
Children's Caps.
Hardware,
all of which we are determined to sell at the very lowest prices.

We have entirely abolished the CREDIT SYSTEM, and hope our friends will not ask for credit in any longer, as they will positively be refused. This course is necessary, as Messrs. Sanford & Bro. are led to adopt the cash system. We flatter ourselves that we can make it profitable to the conductor of goods to give us a call.

SANFORD & BRO.

R. T. DUNN.
RECEIVING AND FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
COLLTH, MISS.

Consignments of Produce respectfully solicited.

Refers, by permission, to Wm. Kenan Hill, Strange & Co.; Gen. R. R. Jones, Tate, Hill, Abiea Coe; F. Tates & Co.; Lewis, Mathews & Co.; Stephens & Bro.; Hon. M. C. Gaines; Stephen Duncan, Natchez, Miss.; Bailey & Patten, Aberdeen, Miss. Norris, Taylor & Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

Notice.

THE Board of Mayor and Aldermen have extended the time for the collection of the city taxes from 20th inst. to 30th inst. after which time all taxes not paid for the collection of taxes will be collected regardless of persons.

JESSE M. READ,
Collector.

Meridian
FEMALE COLLEGE
FACULTY:
Elder J. B. HAMBERLIN, A. M.
Principal, and Teacher in Ancient Languages, Mental and Moral Philosophy.
MRS. S. E. HAMBERLIN,
Teacher in the Higher English Branches and French.
MISS MATTIE A. WALKER,
Teacher in Primary Branches.
MISS ROBINSON.
Teacher in Music.
MRS. J. M. HARWELL,
Teacher in Drawing, Painting and Embroidery.

TERMS OF TUITION:

Primary course, per month	$5 00
Preparatory	6 00
College	8 00
Ancient and Modern Languages in ad-	
dition, each	1 50
Music on Piano	6 00
Use of Instrument	2 50
Painting in Water Colors, per month	4 00
" Oriental	5 00
" Crayon	5 00
" In Oil	6 00
Drawing	4 00
Embroidery—Silk	3 00
" French	5 00

To be paid in common currency, monthly, in advance, for day pupils, and five months in advance for boarding pupils, unless otherwise arranged at the time of entering. Four weeks considered a month. Arrangements are made for boarding a large number of pupils in private families, where they will be cared for and constantly attended to (rules established by the Principal), where their comfort, habits and social intercourse will be carefully guarded, and where, thus situated, they will be kept free from many of the vices and misfortunes so inevitable among a large number of girls crowded into a single boarding house. Charges for boarding will range from eighteen to twenty-five dollars currency per month, in advance.

R. Y. R. CHADWICK,
DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES
Chemicals,
FANCY SOAP, PERFUMERY,
OIL, GLASS, INK, &c.,

Hair Restoratives, Dyestuffs, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Cigars, Fishing Rods, Hooks, Lines, &c.

Also a large Stock of AYRES', SCOVILL & CO.'S Patent Medicines which I am agent for.

No. 6 Front Street,

MERIDIAN:.....MISSISSIPPI.

☞ Prescrip tions compounded day or night carefully

Just Received and for Sale Very Cheap.

FRESH Garden Seed.
MESS Pork, (A No 1).
HAMS, Sugar cured, (20c)
SUGAR, white crushed, 22c.
BUTTER, superior (wrapt in Roll's).
LOAF, family extra &c.
CALICO, Domestic &c.

A saw supply just from the North, by
JNO. T. HALL.
At 2 story white store on top of hill.

TOOMSUBA
High School,

This school under the direction of W. C. Day as principal, will open at Toomsuba Station, Lauderdale county, Miss., on the 3d Monday in January, 1867, at the following rates of intion, to wit:

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.
Orthography, Geography, Arithmetic $2 00.
INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.
English Grammer, Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric and Algebra. $4 00.
Higher Branches. $6 00.

For the information of those not acquainted we would state that this school is situated in a very healthy place, where good water abounds. Board can be obtained in private families at reason able rates. Any information that may be desired in regard to the school, can be obtained by reference to H. D. Cameron, at Toomsuba, Selma and Meridian Railroad.

Hurlbutt, Sturges & Co.,
AT THEIR OLD STAND,
on the Corner, and their
NEW STORE
ADJOINING,
HAVE on hand and are constantly receiving the largest and best supply of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Groceries,
Hardware,
Cutlery,
Crockery,
Bagging,
Rope,
Boots,
Shoes,
Hats,

Ever Seen in this Country,

Which they will sell as low as they can afford At any rate they will not be undersold.

Their entire Store and contents, friends and the public generally to call, and if they consult their own interest they will be sure to buy.

mar2ewtf

Private Boarding.

A FEW Gentlemen can procure Private Boarding by applying to
mar2ewtf R. C. SMITH.

MERIDIAN GAZETTE
MERIDIAN, MISS.
Saturday, April 6, 1867.

The editor of the Cairo Democrat thinks there is a settled determination on the part of the ruling majority to reject our representatives, or so delay their admission that the vote of the Southern States may not be counted in at the next Presidential election. We don't think the Democrat's anticipations will ever be realized. If we organize under the law, there will be no further excuse for delay.

Congress seems determined all the States shall conform to the imperious will of that body. In the House a resolution was recently adopted providing that the testimony taken by the Judiciary Committee of the last House, concerning public affairs in Maryland, now in the custody of the Clerk of the House, be committed to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to complete the inquiry. Also to inquire whether the people of Maryland have a State government, republican in form, and such as Congress can, consistently with the Constitution, recognize and guarantee. The work of disintegration goes on.

In the County Court of Oktibbeha last week, the counsel for the defendants in the case of the State vs. Williams and others, for larceny, made a motion to continue the case on the ground that under the Sherman Military Bill, no legal State government exists in Mississippi, and the Court had no legal right to try the case. Judge Hopkins said that he could not agree with the counsel for the defendants as to the right to try the case under the Military Bill, but owing to the peculiar condition of the country at present, and believing that to continue the case to the next term, could work no injury to the State, he would grant the continuance, believing by that time his duty in such a case would be more definitely marked out.

NEW ORLEANS NOTES.—The Times frowns indignantly upon the efforts of a few parties, who for a little present gain, are endeavoring to depreciate the notes of the city. It says the notes issued by the city are evidences of debt due by it, for which all the property of the city is liable, and for the redemption of which the best guarantees ever given for the redemption of paper money are imposed by law. As to the new issue authorized by the State, that is secured by the bonds of the State, bearing interest. The State of Louisiana has ample resources to meet all her engagements; her debt is small, and her taxation very large. Says the Times:

There is no institution in the country which can give stronger guarantees for the faithful fulfillment of its engagements than this corporation, which besides these pledges, possesses property of the value of nine or ten million of dollars, all liable to be levied on by any persons holding judgments and executions against it. Any one having a note of the city can bring suit, and recover not only the amount, but ten per cent. damages, and satisfy the same out of any property belonging to the corporation. This cannot be done with the State or Municipal notes, which will not only know Mrs. Muller, but that he was thoroughly cognizant of the lady in coat and breeches—in fact, that he knew his own male attire upon his better half, and that the show of gallantry he made was the simple desire of giving his wife a right good thrash ing.

A WIFE AND A HUSBAND IN A NEW ROLE.

In the days of the "merrie" monarch, my Second Charlie, as Nell Gwynne used to call him, when married couples met in certain houses of assignation in the mask, and, thinking they were about to enjoy the company of strangers, found horns sprouting simultaneously from their respective foreheads. But the re was poetry, if not morality, in those jolly days; if the lightness of a kind of life which must be condemned by every moralist then prevailed, there was not, at least so far as the chronicles of the time reveal to us, anything like the thick-headed brutality which was exhibited on Kinney street, in Newark, last Saturday.

THE LADIES IN THE CASE.

As we have already intimated, the lady who appeared in man's apparel is a blacksmith's wife, she whipped is a genteel, quiet, lady-like person. That she received a severe punishment was apparent from the fact that she was unable to appear in court, and that her husband, William Muller, had to act as her representative.

THE COMPLAINT BEFORE THE COURT.

On Thursday last week the case came before the Police Judges, Stapf and Mills, when William Muller made two affidavits, one complaining of the assault upon his wife in Kinney s reet, the other that Mrs. Weiss appeared on the day in question, in the public streets of Newark, in the dress of a man, "to the annoyance and displeasure of citizens and travelers, in violation of the eleventh section of the ordinance of the Common Council of the city of Newark." After hearing the case, the Court held Mrs. Weiss in bonds in the sum of $300.

SHERIFF'S HUSBAND.

It is said that Weiss himself is not inoffensive man, and has a contract with the city for removing dead animals from the streets. We give an illustration on our first page of this latest startling sensation among the German population in the State of New Jersey. It certainly points a moral, if it does not adorn a tale.—*Police Gazette.*

A Wife's Questionable Strategy.

They are constantly doing all sorts of queer things "out west," that shock our old fashioned notions concerning "the eternal fitness of things." The following we clip from a recent St. Louis paper. It speaks for itself:

A young girl living in the southern part of the city took service in a family on Sixth street. She "loved not wisely, but too well," and a short time ago discovered that she was about to become a mother before the wedding ring was upon her finger. She desired, above all things, to conceal her shame from her parents, but had no idea of hiding her disgrace by committing the horrible crime of infanticide. In her distress she applied to a lady of her acquaintance, and ready wit of woman devised a scheme by which the life of the child and the honor of the mother could both be preserved. The lady acquainted two or three of her friends with her plan, and they entered heartily into the project.

The lady had been married couple whose union had not been blessed with offspring, and who desired, above all early to be blessed with a child. The wife wished to adopt an orphan, but the husband had a strong repugnance to taking to his heart the child of another. The philanthropic lady saw the childless wife and told her the story of the unfortunate girl, and suggested that if the child about to be born was placed at her husband's door, he might be induced to take it in and adopt it as his own. The wife was delighted with the plan, and, when the child was born, two of the ladies dressed it neatly, and at a late hour, carried it to the house of the childless couple, on Tenth street, and left it in front of the back door, on the steps.—They had it down on the floor and knocked at the door. The husband and wife heard the rap but paid no attention to it. The ladies then knocked at the window and waited to see what would follow. The husband through some chief was getting into his house, and, having been a soldier in the 4th Missouri cavalry, seized his sabre and cautiously opened the door. No one was there. In looking around to discover the supposed burglar, he stumbled upon the child, which was sweetly peeping unconscious of all that was transpiring around it.—The husband called his wife; the baby was taken into the house and was such a fine-looking, quite rosy-cheeked boy that the heart of the husband softened, and he agreed that his wife should keep it and adopt it as her own, and that he would feel himself in the b'ld f. that he was its father. The baby had thus found a good home, and it crowed lustily in the joy it so helped create.

The day after the baby's adventure, an infant was found strangled not far distant from the residence of the husband, and Herman, the coroner's deputy, was sent out to find out all he could concerning the miserable affair. He found that the young girl on Sixth street had given birth to a child, and he called to see her, and asked her what she had done with it. She told him where the child was, and he went to see it. When he told the soldier's wife that he had come to see the child, she begged that he would not take it from her, indignantly refused to let him see it, and told him if he didn't get out of the house immediately she would shoot him. On the subject of the coroner's inquest, for she would break every bone in his body. Herman was satisfied that he was on the wrong track, and left the lady in peaceable possession of the baby.

A SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION.—A St. Louis paper publishes the following correspondence:

ST. LOUIS, March 16.

John Jones:

SIR: I notice in the report of the Railroad Investigating Committee, that you are said to have said that I said so and so.—B- kind enough to inform me at your earliest convenience if you did say that I said so and so.

SAM SMITH.

ST LOUIS, March 16.

Sam Smith:

SIR: Your note of this date, asking me if I said that you said so and so, is received. I take the earliest opportunity to reply that I never said that you said so and so. What I *did say* was that you said *this* and so.

JOHN JONES.

Mr. B. L. Peel, of Texas, now in New Orleans suggests through the Times, that the next session of the Legislature be not up with the age, and that it ought to be inspired with more of the spirit of economy. He recommends, in addition, that it think that if the State Legislature should each pass an act authorizing the Governors to issue State bonds to the amount of two-thirds of the value of the real estate which chartered companies would be willing to offer, the bonds to run twenty years, and draw six per cent. interest per annum, to be paid annually, such securities could be easily disposed of in Europe, and obtain the capital necessary for putting in motion all desirable facilities for the renewal and indefinite enlargement of Southern prosperity.

The Carrollton Conservative, Panola Star, Ripley Advertiser, Leake Register, and Southern Democrat were out, in addition to those of the Mississippi journals already announced, for reconstruction.

The Stock-holders of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company will meet at Water Valley, on Monday, April 23d, to consider the propriety of issuing "change notes."

On the 8th instant a concert was given in Lexington, to aid in the removal of the dead from Richmond, which netted the sum of two hundred and forty dollars.

In Fayette county during the late cold spell, a negro man and a negro woman were frozen to death on the road be tw Fayette and Rodney.

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE

Published Wednesday & Saturday by

J. GIBSON,

J. J. SHANNON, ... Editor

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Saturday, " " " April 6, 1867.

We are indebted to Past Grand Master W. S. Patton for a copy of his oration, delivered before Patton Lodge No. 129, on the last anniversary of St. John the Baptist.

By a recent investigation in New York, it has transpired that strawberry, pineapple, and other jellies are formed of apple-jelly, and merely colored to suit the name and flavored with essences.

MR. DAVIS.—A Washington telegram of the 2d says: In answer to a direct question regarding the release of Jefferson Davis, a member of the President's staff replied that it was considered a question for the courts.

Tammany Hall, the old Democratic wigwam in New York, has been sold to the Radicals for a printing office. On the 15th of May, Chas. A. Dana will issue the first number of his new paper from the building which has so often resounded with patriotic eloquence. Tammany Hall was built in 1811. "To what base uses must we come at last."

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—The steamer Alabama took fire and burned to the water's edge, on Thursday morning, at Collin's Point, twenty-five miles above New Orleans. The Alabama had a number of passengers and twelve hundred bales of cotton on board. As soon as the fire was discovered, she was run ashore, and all the passengers, baggage and crew were saved.

SURRATT.—The counsel engaged to defend John H. Surratt, have demanded the production in evidence of the famous mutilated diary of Booth, found on him when he was killed.—This, it has been stated, exonerates Surratt as well as Booth himself.—Chas. O'connor is engaged to assist Surratt's attorney's as consulting counsel.

Col. J. M. Kennard, of Jackson, Adjutant General of the State, won a handsome prize in the Southern Relief Bazaar Lottery in New Orleans—viz: a set of silver plate valued at $3,500, and for which he was immediately offered $2000 by several parties.

The Richmond Times, referring to the advice of Gen. Lee that the Southern States should effect a speedy organization under the Congressional plan with a view to the restoration to the Union, pertinently asks: "Who will now say that Virginia will degrade and dishonor herself by acting under the Sherman law? General Lee can now be placed among the advocates of reconstruction."

Hon. James Phelan of Aberdeen has written a letter on the question of the day. He counsels the South to accept the terms tendered by Congress, and thus to save something from the wreck of our principles, otherwise all may be lost. He builds no hope upon the interposition of the Supreme Court which many well meaning persons really appear to think will afford the looked for salvation.

Gen. Magruder, late of the Confederate army, has returned from Mexico, and settled in business in St. Louis. The Times says "he has choosen for this purpose the business of importer of wines, liquors and cigars, in which commodities he intends to deal so extensively as to be able to supply any demand of the market, looking especially to the South for patronage.

A Union Convention held in North Carolina, fifty-three counties were represented. Half the Representatives were whites and half blacks. The Convention adjourned after a session of two days. "Republican" was adopted as the party name. The Resolutions were radical.

If we are united in Mississippi on the "irresistible movement" the State will not be disgraced with any radical gatherings—the wind will be taken completely out of the sails of the torch and turpentine crowd.

Hon. M. Brown, President of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, has returned from Europe. The Mobile Times states that his visit to Europe for the interest of the road has been as successful as that of Gen. Beauregard for the N. O., J. & G. N. R. R. The stock holders met in council and listened to the sound argument of Judge Brown, and the result has been, they have unanimously resolved to adjourn the payment of dreared interest for one year from May next, thus leaving the road, which had wisely provided the means to honor the coupons, at full liberty to invest that interest in the increase of their rolling stock.

The Columbia Meeting.

Our readers have heard of the late colored mass meeting held in Columbia, S. C., where Gen. Wade Hampton, Honorables W. F. DeSaussure, Edward Arthur, W. M. Tally, James G. Gibbs, Rev. David Pickett, (col.,) and David Nash, (col.), made speeches. The importance of the meeting cannot be over-estimated, when we recollect that the most prominent citizens of the State were present by invitation of the blacks, to advise and give counsel as to the proper course for the newly enfranchised class to pursue. The advice given by the disfranchised whites was received in the same spirit in which it was extended, and shows, conclusively, that there is no such antagonism of feeling between the freedmen and our people who have heretofore been most influential, as to render it at all difficult for them to co-operate in the action necessary to form State Governments under the military bill. The purport of Hampton's remarks was that the interests of both races in the South are identical, and that the negroes should give their white friends at home—amongst whom they have lived heretofore, and amongst whom they must always live—a fair trial before going abroad for sympathy. If we deceive them, they can then turn to the North and see if better friends can be found there. The speaker had no fears, however, of the result; for with us not only does humanity dictate kind treatment, honest dealing, just laws for the colored population, but self-interest demands from us the same course. The orator of the day was Rev. Beverly Nash, a colored man, who made a very sensible and significant speech, indicating the probable tone and temper of our newly made voters. One of the white speakers having alluded to the disfranchisement of many of our prominent citizens, Nash said the colored men would not rest until the disfranchisement should be removed. He had respect for the man who upheld his principles at the point of the bayonet; whereas, skulkers and so-called Union men at the South he could designate as nothing better than traitors. He didn't believe his people were prepared for the franchise, but by the recent law they are entitled to vote, and though they may not understand it now, in time he thought they would learn to do their duty. He wanted his colored friends to identify themselves with the soil where they have grown from childhood to manhood, and maintain friendly relations with their old masters, whose honor and worth he would always respect. In voting, Nash wanted his colored friends to cast their ballots for *men of the State* who are competent to discharge the high duties that will devolve upon them. The speaker said:

I would rather trust him who took up arms and went to the battle-field, and has come home with honorable scars, believing in the justice of his cause, than he who skulked from duty, and now claims to be a Union man. (Cheers.) Such a one is unworthy the contempt of even a negro. I would rather trust Gen. Hampton, riding at the head of his column, and shouting to his men to follow, than any man who has stayed at home, and, when his country was in danger, hunted for an ironclad or a rat hole. (Cheers.) And so would you. (That's so.) We don't believe in those people who, since the war, have dodged around the corners, declaring they were "Union men." No, no,) When I hear a Southern man say he was a Union man, I know he is a traitor. When I hear a Northern man say he was a Southern man during the war, I know that he is a traitor.

The movement commenced in Columbia will exert a great influence all over the country. It will show that there is nothing of bitterness between the freedmen and the leading spirits of the war, and that we are all aiming at mutual good and harmonious action.

SURRATT AND THE WHITE MURDER.—In remarking upon the probabilities of convicting Surratt as accessory to the murder of Lincoln, the Springfield Republican says: "The same question will arise in the trial of John H. Surratt, which arose in that of Frank Knapp, for the murder of White, in Salem, more than thirty years ago, and upon which Webster made his immortal argument. By the old Maryland law, existing now in the District of Columbia—as in Massachusetts when Knapp was tried, but since altered by statute here—an accessory cannot be convicted till after his principal has been. As Booth has never been convicted, Surratt cannot be convicted as accessory to the murder, and can only be convicted as accessory by proving him present, or so near as to render assistance if needed. It was the general opinion of the bar of Massachusetts at the time, that Webster's wonderful argument, not the law, hung Knapp. How near to the scene of the murder of Lincoln the evidence will bring Surratt, remains for the trial. If, as is generally understood, he was no nearer than New York, it is difficult to see how he can be convicted of the capital offence; and if not of that, then, under the peculiar statute in question, he can be convicted of nothing."

Hon. Fulton Anderson on the Crisis.

The Clarion of the 4th, contains a very able and elaborate letter from the pen of Hon. Fulton Anderson, of Jackson, on the crisis. From the Clarion's resume of the paper we extract: He holds it to be the duty of every lover of his country, who can conscientiously do so, to take the oath prescribed in the Reconstruction Bill, in order to qualify himself as a voter, and participate in the election of delegates to a Convention with a view to the adoption of a Constitution which will accord with the requirements of Congress. Mr. Anderson entertains the opinion that the subjects embraced in the Military Bill are questions over which the Judiciary Department of the Government has cognizance, and he argues cogently if not conclusively, that it will be within the province of the Supreme Court to decide them, if a case should properly be brought before it for trial; but he holds that the action of the people should be the same, whether the Supreme Court, can or will, furnish the desired relief, or not. He demonstrates that as a measure of precaution the people should reorganize under the law and avert the consequences which would inevitably result from a failure of the Court to provide the desired deliverance. The mischievous effect of devolving upon the most vicious, ignorant and inexperienced classes, the grave responsibility of forming a Constitution for our State, is forcibly presented. Mr. Anderson is one of the most distinguished lawyers in the country, and the promulgation of his views will be productive of much good.

MURDER OF A DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMAN.—Gen. Smith P. Bankhead, of Confederate fame, while passing along Main street in Memphis last Saturday night, was struck by an assassin a fearful blow over the head with a bludgeon, inducting a frightful wound. The blows were repeated four different times, and the unfortunate gentleman fell to the ground with his skull fractured in two places, and the brains portruding from the wounds. The General lay in an almost unconscious condition till a late hour on Sunday night, when death came to his relief, and the spirit returned to the God who gave it. No light has been thrown on the mysterious murder, nor can the police get any clue to the assassin.

An Eloquent Extract.

We copy the conclusion of an interesting and eloquent Address delivered in December last, by Col. C. R. Barteau to the students of the Masonic High School at Aberdeen, Miss. The address is published entire in the Examiner of a late date:

I think I hear each heart re-echo to itself, we will not forsake our mother clime, in the hour of suffering and distressful impoverishment. She is now doubly dear and cemented to us through much bloodshed and bereavement. And can there be a son of the South who can not feel himself, as essential guardian to her honor? One that can prove recreant over the graves of his brothers, and feel no zeal for their good name and fame? one so unworthy as can cease to look upon his country as essentially his own? Here are our homes, and here are the graves of our loved ones, which can have a better right to claim them than we? Here we live, and here is our destiny. Shall our disaster make us the less ambitious or patriotic? Is there one who claims to be of us, and yet can not feel an interest in our welfare, nor cherish a sacred sentiment of the country and honor? If there is, old or young, let him be branded as the worst of living misanthropes, for he bases his want of feeling entirely upon the defeat and misfortune of his own people.

By such a one the burning language of the "last minstrel" by which he stigmatized and rebuked the man who never fell for country, is more than deserved;

> Be living forfeits f.ir renown,
> And double dying shall go down,
> To the vile dust from whence he sprung,
> Unwept, unh nored and unsung.

Yes, you do love, you will love this native South, the land of chivalry and flowers, you love Mississippi, the fairest daughter—nay, your dearest mother; for she is your mother. The first kind glance that beamed upon your infancy, was from her loving eye; the first gentle smile that kindled maternal love in your infant soul, was from her beaming face and she has nourished you from infancy through childhood up to the verge of manhood, through many hours of suffering and trouble; you love her for the many charms and virtues, you love her for her balmy air, her sombre soil, her clear and winding streams, her broad and fertile prairies, her hospitable homes, her graves, her brave sons and her fair daughters. Aye; you love her most for her many sorrows and bereavements.

PRISON JAIL.—On the night of the 21st inst., there came very near being a general stampede of the prisoners confined in the jail of Marshall county. By some means a hole was made in the jail, through which Pressley and Pettis made their escape, and Mitchell was in the act of passing out when the alarm was given. These three men were confined under the charge of assassination and horse—Holly Springs Reporter.

The Louisiana Levees.

We take the following particulars from the Picayune of Wednesday afternoon.

Engineer Potter thus sums up the result of his examination of the levees near this city:

At the point one-quarter of a mile above Carrolton, levee in a critical condition.

The levee just above Camp Parapet (1½ miles above Carrolton) will require immediate attention.

The Sauve levee (12 miles above Carrolton) in very bad condition, 800 feet of which will require immediate attention.

Unless immediate measures are taken to-wards securing the above levees, a large portion, or perhaps all of the city of New Orleans, is exposed to be submerged.

Engineer Dubroca reports, on Tuesday:

Just visited the Hall Levee below Baton Rouge, the water only lacks a few inches of going over. If not raised and strengthened it will certainly give way in a few days. Transpiration of water going through rapidly. The levees from the Parish Levee in West Baton Rouge the plantation of John L. Lobdel, are two or three feet too low. The Chinn Levee is still in perfect order. The river rose here from 4 o'clock day before yesterday to 7 o'clock this morning, seven inches.

The engineer in charge of closing the Roman crevasse, still entertains hopes of being able to accomplish the work. Mr. Roman, upon whose plantation the crevasse occurred, telegraphs this morning to his cousin, a son of Gov Roman, now in our city, that he does not think that the crevasse can be closed. The same telegram announces that a break occurred at the plantation of Gov. Roman, one and a half miles above, night before last, but was closed before any damage was done.

Col. F. L. Claiborne telegraphs to Governor Wells, Wednesday, from pointe Coupee:

Big crevasse at grand Levee. No chance to close it.

Engineer Babbitt telegraphs Tuesday:

Send a pile driver and equipments by first boat to Vidalia. The Marengo Levee is sloughing badly—fifteen feet of water on the front, and eight on the back.

Laws of Mississippi.

AN ACT to modify the practice in the Probate Court, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi. That, when any collector, administrator or guardian, shall desire to settle any final account, or when any person shall desire to commence any proceeding whatever, in any Probate Court, it shall be lawful to file such account or the petition on which such proceedings is proposed to be founded, in the office of the Clerk of the Court in vacation, without any previous order of the Court, and thereupon the said Clerk shall issue the proper process for the other parties, returnable to the next, or some succeeding term of the Court and directed to the Sheriff, or other proper office of the county in which the defendants may reside or be found; and from time to time shall issue such other additional process as the case may require; and the clerk shall have power to make and enter into the minutes of the court, all orders of publication, against absent non-resident, or unknown parties, in the same manner as is done at rules in the clerk's office of the Circuit Courts, and such orders shall stand as the act of the Court unless set aside or altered, and all accounts and proceedings commenced in the manner herein provided for, shall be proceeded in as if the same had been filed and instituted by the previous order of the said Court.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the clerks of all courts in this State shall issue attachments of such courts to take the papers thereof out of the Clerk's offices upon giving a receipt therefor, and the same shall be returned to the office, under such rules as said courts may respectively prescribe.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved Feb. 19, 1867.

AN ACT to authorize Judges of the Probate Courts in this State to grant injunctions and other remedial process and writs of *habeas corpus* and for other purposes.

Sec 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the Judges of the several Probate Courts in this State may grant writs of injunction, *ne exeat*, attachment and sequestration and all other remedial process allowed by law, returnable to the proper court, always imposing the terms and conditions required by law on all parties applying for any such writs or process.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted; That every Probate Judge in this State shall, in every case, in which it is required by law of a Circuit Judge, forthwith grant the writ of *habeas corpus, ad subjiciendum*, directed and returnable as the law directs in such cases, before himself or some other Probate Judge or Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, or a Circuit Judge: Provided, That in case the person is charged under a charge of murder or other capital offence, the writ shall be returnable before some Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals or Circuit Judge.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the word "white," in the third line of section two, section one, chapter forty eight of the Revised Code, be, and the same is hereby stricken out and expunged.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That this act take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, Feb. 21, 1867.

MURDER.—By a private letter from Elizabethtown, Ill., dated 26th inst., we learn that Capt. Gibson shot and killed Hughes Bolt, on the day named above.

Our correspondent merely gives us the facts without any of the particulars, except that the "cause of the shooting was whiskey and politics, and that Capt. Gibson acted entirely in self-defence."

Bolt was shot just above the heart and died in ten minutes thereafter.—*Cairo Democrat.*

General Sterling Price has started a commission house in St. Louis, under the name of Sterling Price & Co. In early life the General was considerable experience in this line.

From the Southern Cultivator.

Work for April.

The heavy rains and consequent floods of the early part of March, have much retarded all the preparations for putting in crops—but few days can generally in that month being fit for ploughing, bedding or planting.

Should the cotton planting season is at hand, do not fail to put in plenty of corn. All lands intended for cotton, that are imperfectly and roughly prepared, had better be devoted to corn and other crops. The necessarily high rates we are now paying for corn, when the expense of several hundred miles of transportation has to be added to the original cost of production; its current high price where produced, and the fact that our railroad communications with the North west are liable to be broken up by such floods as we have had the past month, admonish us to plant a large crop of this great staple. Make our own corn cheap and abundant. Corn will render labor cheaper and easier to obtain. Cotton is a great crop, but we have yet to see the planter that from small beginnings have made himself a fortune, who has confined his agricultural operations to the production of cotton. The thriving planters of our acquaintance, while they regarded cotton the main product, looked sharply after other crops, and somehow did it too, without seeming to make little, if any less of the staple than their neighbors. Besides cotton to sell, they generally managed to have plenty of corn, wheat peas, potatoes and bacon for home consumption, and in their carefulness to make a sure thing of this, ordinarily had something over. We don't think at the present interest of the planting States to make wheat, corn or bacon for export, but we do believe they should produce enough for home consumption. The time spent in hauling corn some miles from the depot, would do a good deal towards producing it at home. Add to this the fact that on most plantations, about corn enough to run them can be made, without any material interference with the production of cotton, and then the other fact, that the man who makes both corn and cotton, has, in a bad year, two chances to escape utter failure; for if his corn is made at home, he has that sure, while, if a planter depends on cotton to buy his corn, and the cotton crop fails, he is "dead broke," having no resource—neither corn nor cotton. Make corn, then—produce everything in the way of food and forage needed to keep up your place, and let the cotton sold, above what is required for the wages of the hands, represent the net profit of the estate.

Then manure heavily—plow deep—use the best and heaviest seed you can obtain. And let your after culture be of the most thorough character—working close and deep at the early stage of the crop, but very shallow when the roots extend, so that they may be unbroken.—Indeed this latter thing constitute the whole system of corn growing; deep breaking up, especially under the row—planting the corn below the general level—plenty of manure applied—thorough early working and frequent shallow stirring of the surface, during the growth of the crop, with scarce any sweep.

COTTON.—If you are sure you have got enough of corn and other crops planted, and your hands—making a liberal allowance for the uncertainty of the seasons, then plant cotton. No other crop produces of late, if properly managed, will draw so little from mother earth.—There are instances of level lands, which with no other manuring than resting them, have yielded for third year, after the return of all the seed and plant to the soil, in which the last crops picked were much better than the first. We have Mr. Dickson's word and example, to prove that a cotton plantation can be so managed that its productiveness will increase instead of lessen, and annual increase of the crop will pay a heavy profit on the money expended in fertilizers. And, as it is, that way of managing a cotton plantation, after a little, is the only one that will pay with any certainty.

In planting cotton, it is a great thing to have the rows run in a level order at first—the beds straight, if the surface admits, or if not, without abrupt curves.—The time, then, to have the soil well prepared, ever if you plant fewer acres. The harrow will be found useful in pulverizing the surface of the beds, when rains and clouds delay it. It is very important to get to early stand, it is better secured by a thoroughly prepared soil, than by the use of untimely planting.

Sweet Potatoes, bedded last month, will soon begin to furnish "draws." Good, fair, sandy soils, and plenty of manure, are the principal requisites for success.—Break your ground very deep—open wide and deep furrows—scatter good, well-rotted manure, or rotted chip, ashes, &c., thickly along in the furrow, and throw on that a broad and rather flat bed—run over this bed lightly, with a harrow, to level and seal it, and your are ready for planting. The "draws" should be carefully taken—the roots clipped off, and thick clumsy ends with weeds earth, ashes and fresh cow-dung, equal parts, stirred into water, and the plants set with a "dibble" or other stick, about 18 inches apart in the row. Then if the weather is very dry, plant after 4 P. M., and pours a gill or so of water around the plant each "draw," leaving only dry earth on the surface, to prevent too rapid evaporation, from next day's sun. The after culture consists in lightly scraping the sides of the beds to keep the weeds down, and stirring the earth a little, if it shows a to tendency to bake or become hard. As soon as the vines begin to overrun the beds and extend across the rows, you may lay the crop by. Close attention to these hints, (with the blessing of Providence,) insures a large crop of fine, healthy cotton

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Semi-Weekly, (in advance) per annum.....$5 00
" " if not paid within six months.. 6 00
Weekly, " " 2 00
" " if not in advance..... 3 00

Post Masters throughout the State are authorized to act as agents for the Gazette, and will be allowed fifty per cent. on all cash subscriptions.

Rates of Advertising in Semi-Weekly Gazette.

	1 mo.	2 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	12 mo.
1 square...	$ 5	$ 8	$10	$ 16	$ 25
2 squares...	8	12	15	25	40
3 squares...	10	15	20	30	45
4 squares...	12	18	25	40	60
¼ column...	15	25	35	50	75
½ column...	30	40	60	90	125
1 column...	50	75	100	175	300

Legal business cards of five lines or less will be published one year for $10.

The same rates will be charged for advertising in the Weekly Gazette. A deduction will be made where advertisements are published in both papers.

Legal Advertisements, not longer than one square, when the cash accompanies the advertisement, will be published for $5. If not paid in advance, $10.

Each additional square will be charged at the same rates.

Notices to Creditors by Executors or Administrators will in all cases be considered as one square and charged for at the above rates.

No proof of publication will be furnished in any case until the advertisement is paid for.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Wednesday, - - - April 9, 1867.

The corner stone of the Presbyterian church, which was to have been laid on Saturday last, failed to arrive in time, and consequently Meridian Lodge fixed on Saturday the 13th inst., for doing the work. All Lodges in the county, and all Masons in good standing, are invited to attend. Those having regalias are requested to wear them.

ASSASSINATION.—On Wednesday evening about dark, Mr. Charles Anderson, living two and a half miles from Meridian, on the Decatur road, was sitting at his table taking supper with his family, with his back to the door of his house, when he was fired upon with his double ball entering his body to the left of his spine, and lodging on the other side against the skin, the shot passing through the back of the chair in which he was sitting, and falling upon the floor. His got up and stepped to one side of the room immediately. His wife put her head in the door, when the assassin, who had moved back from the door, about twenty yards, called to her, to take her head in, repeating the remark. She said to him, that he ought not to shoot again, as he had killed him—that he had shot Charly Alderson, when the assassin coolly remarked that he was very sorry for it, as he was the wrong man—that he knew he had enemies about there, and he thought one of them lived in that house. He then asked Anderson if he was much hurt, and again expressed his regret, saying he was not the man he intended to shoot. When asked who he intended shooting, he turned and left. The alarm was given, and in a short time a number of the neighbors arrived, and search was made for the assassin, but without effect. Anderson lingered until Thursday night, when he expired, leaving behind a large family of helpless children. Mrs. Anderson only got a partial view of the murderer—it being dark, and is unable give any description of his personal appearance.

Hon. R. Leachman, who has been in Washington for some time past, reached home Thursday morning. We are glad to find him in excellent health.

Some time since, Charley Wise conceived the idea of establishing a brewery at this place for the manufacture of Lager Beer. Now the establishment is in full blast, and turning out as good an article of Lager as to be found in the saloons of our Eastern cities. Charley is a ready filling order from Mobile, Montgomery and Atlanta.

A WARNING.—A young freedman jumped on the platform of one of the passenger cars on the Southern Railroad the other evening as the train was nearing the depot. By some means or other, he got one of his feet between the bumpers, and had it so badly bruised as to render amputation necessary that night.

GRAND TOURNAMENT.—The proceedings of the Meridian Tournament Club, printed elsewhere, show that the spring Tournament will be given here on the 1st of May. We understand it will exceed anything of the kind ever gotten up in this section.

A friend has handed us the March report of the teachers of the Freedmen's school at this place, from which it appears that institution is in a flourishing condition. The name is Meridian Queen Church, Principal of the teachers, Miss M. L. Davis and Miss H. A. McClelland. The school was opened in October last, and has now 120 enrolled pupils—72 males and 56 females. The average attendance is 123.—There are 7 in alphabet, 16 in geography, 10 in arithmetic, 58 in writing, 40 spelling, 20 in Reader, 10 in Testament, 10 in advanced readers. Of the whole number attending, but 16 pay tuition. From the same source we learn that there is one large Sabbath School here with 130 pupils. The total expense of supporting the Meridian School, is put down at $80 per month.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Hendersons & Co., dealers in Family and Fancy Groceries, Low street, Meridian.—They have on hand, and are constantly receiving, a large and fine assortment of what they sell at the lowest prices. They are also agents for the sale of Pecre oil and have for sale there a well.

It will be seen that William M. Mayes has retired to Thomasville, in this county, and offers his professional services to the people of that county. Dr. Mayes is a gentleman of worth, and a skilled gentleman. We trust he may get a good practice.

Dr. Jasp. Hertz, New Orleans.—We call attention to the card of the St. James Hotel, kept by Dr. Hertz, in the Crescent city. Our friends who visit New Orleans, will find the same snug at the St. James. It is the great resort of Mississippians in the Crescent city, the attentions are unexcelled, and the charges moderate. Dr. Hertz is a native of Meridian, and was raised at this place by T. Hardy. Col. Joseph Hardy, and Gilbert Lamb, are with the St. James, and know how to make their friends comfortable.

We call attention to the advertisement of one hundred dollars reward for the recovery of a team of bay mares, and a cab-stolen from Michael Cleary at Mobile, by a negro named Wiley Brown.

In our advertising columns will be found the card of Sterling Price & Co., who have recently opened an office in St. Louis, on the corner of Commercial Alley and Chestnut Streets. Gen. Price, the senior of the firm, is well known to the people of Mississippi and has in an eminent degree the confidence of all who know him as a man of honor and integrity. Previous to the war he had a successful career as a business man, and he no intends giving his personal attention and devoting his time to a general commission and forwarding business. He is associated in business with his son, a young man of energy and good business capacity. The many friends of General Price, will be glad to hear of his success.—We have no doubt his firm will receive an extensive patronage.

YEAGER & CO., FLOUR MERCHANTS.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Yeager & Co., Second street, St. Louis, dealers in flour. They have the largest stock of flour in the city, sell at moderate prices and never fail to give their customers satisfaction. We advise our friends who wish to purchase flour at St. Louis to send their orders to Yeager & Co. They will find them clever, accommodating gentlemen, who will give prompt respect, and with a stock not inferior to any in St. Louis or Cincinnati.

FRANK S. NOEL & CO., Commission Merchants and Purchasing agents, No. 413, north Second street, St. Louis. We ask special attention to the card of this firm, which will be found among our St. Louis advertisements. They confine themselves strictly to a commission business and have a large patronage from this State. Col. McFarland, one of the firm, was stationed during the war at Jackson, and has hosts of friends throughout the State. The firm is composed of reliable Southern gentlemen and they deserve, as they are receiving a liberal patronage.

CAIRO ADVERTISEMENTS.—We call attention to the card of Tober & Jordan, Cairo, will be found among our new advertisements. This is one of the largest and best houses of the kind in that growing city, and they are doing the largest business in the place. Those who order western produce from Cairo, will consult their interest by sending to this firm.—They are liberal, clever gentlemen, and deserve a good patronage from this part of the State.

Tournament Meeting.

Pursuant to a call, the Knights and Members of the MERIDIAN TOURNAMENT CLUB, assembled at the Mayor's Office on Tuesday evening, April 2d, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of organizing and electing the necessary officers, with a view to a proper ed Tournament, to be held in Meridian, in 1st May next.

The meeting was called to order, the Hon. R. L. Henderson in the chair. After stating the object of meeting, Messrs. Wagner, Rumsey, Walts and Parker, briefly addressed the meeting; when motions being in order, on motion of Dr. Parker, the Hon R. L. Henderson was by acclamation chosen President of the Club.

Nominations being in order, the following gentlemen were nominated and elected:

Gen. Wm Patton,	1st	Vice Pres't.
Gen. B. F. Kinney,	2d	"
Capt. James Watts,	3d	"
Capt. Jno. W. Langan,	1st	Judge.
Jno. Armstrong,	2d	"
Col. J. J. Shannon,	3d	"
J. B. Paine,	4th	"
Dr. Wm. Barton,	5th	"
Capt. Jno. W. Smith,	Field Marshal.	

Committee on Time—Capt. B. T. Rush, Kt., L. P. Switzer, Kt., Wm. H. Cain, Kt., Jno. Kelly.

Committee on Costume—Capt. J. W. Langan, Capt. James Watts and Dr. R. N. Parker.

Committee on Arrangements—The five Judges.

TREASURER—Capt. B. T. Rush.

SECRETARIES—Jas. A. Kelly.

On motion of Mr. Paine the following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That all Knights and members of this club, and residents of vicinity and other places, be invited to enter the list and compete for the honors of the day. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ramsey,

Resolved, That an abstract of the minutes of this meeting, be furnished by the Secretary to the Meridian Gazette for publication. Adopted.

There being no further business before the Club, on motion, the meeting adjourned until April 9th, 7½ o'clock.

The Meridian Brass Band will be in attendance. R. L. HENDERSON, President.

JAS. A. GELLY, Secretary.

WORDS.—One would imagine in Parkhurst that words and phrases are created so incessantly the Parisian mind busies itself with their description and analysis and dissection. Jealous writes chaperons and Mischiefs books about them; their influence crosses the channel and unhappily inspires Charles Reade; Dubonlays lectures about their history, and the reporters at the opening day of the Chamber of Deputies find no topic so important as the description of ladies' dresses. Following the general fashion, a Parisian journal propounded as an interesting exercise for its correspondents, the invention of a suitable definition for "the sex," and received an immense quantity of answers. I select some of them:

"A woman is necessary," said Prof. Henderson to Co., dresses in Family and Fancy Groceries, Low street, Meridian.—They have on hand, and are constantly receiving, a large and fine assortment of what they sell at the lowest prices. They are also agents for the sale of Pecre oil and have for sale there a well.

"A woman is a being cable of experiencing sensations, but sentiments never."

"At a distance, a rose without a thorn; approached, a thorn without a rose."

"Woman fill up the intervals in conversation, and in life like the down placed in glass boxes; we reckon the down as nothing but everything without it, glass becomes without it."

"The woman of the world is a woman who knows how to be distinguished with a limited income, and simulate with a tablet of a thousand crowns."

"The woman of the world is she who is the same woman at the opera and at the masquerade, at the ball and at the concert, nearly in public as during the hours of intimacy."

"It is she who feels at home wherever she finds the most light."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FREE TO EVERYBODY.

A Large 6 pp. Circular, giving information of the greatest importance to the young of both sexes.

It teaches how the homely may become beautiful, the despised respected, and the forsaken loved.

No young lady or gentleman should fail to send their Address, and receive a copy post-paid, by return mail.

Address P. O. Drawer, 21.
aprils-wtm. Troy, N. Y.

KNOW THY DESTINY.

MADAME R. F. THOMPSON, the great English Astrologist, Clairvoyant and Psychometrician, who has astonished the scientific classes of the Old World has now located herself at Hudson, N. Y. Madame Thompson possesses such wonderful powers of second sight, as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance, she delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychomotrope, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, together with date of marriage, position in life, leading traits of character, &c. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can assert. She will send when desired a certified certificate, or written guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be. By enclosing a small lock of hair, and stating place of birth, age, disposition and complexion, and enclosing fifty cents and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture and desired information by return mail. All communications sacredly confidential. Address in confidence, Madame R. F. THOMPSON, P. O. Box 223, Hudson, N. Y. aprils-wly

WONDERFUL BUT TRUE.

MADAME REMINGTON, the world-renowned, Astrologist and Somnambulistic Clairvoyant, while in a clairvoyant state, delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychomotrope, guarantees to produce a perfect and life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, with date of marriage, occupation, leading traits of character, &c. This is no imposition, as testimonials without number can assert. By enclosing a small lock of hair, age, disposition, color of eyes and hair, and enclosing fifty cents, and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail, together with desired information.

☞ Address in confidence, Madame GRACE REMINGTON, P. O. Box 197, West Troy, N. Y. aprils-wly

☞ YOUNG LADY returning to her country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the City, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead of twenty there she really appeared but eight. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she had used the CHINAESIAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any Lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentleman can improve their personal appearance to a marked degree. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herself is simple, yet unsurpassed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be, clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price $1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order by

W. L. CLARK, & CO., Chemists,
No. 8 West Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y.
The only American Agents for the sale of the same. aprils-wly

PATENT MICA ROOFING.

THE New York MICA Roofing Company, (Established 1864,) are manufacturing under Letters Patent THE BEST ARTICLE OF COMPOSITION ROOFING EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. It is adapted to every style of Roof, steep or flat, and can be readily applied by any one.

The U. S. Government, after a thorough test of its utility, have adopted its use in the Navy Yards and upon Public Buildings.

The Roofing is put up in rolls, and has only to be nailed to the Roof to make it

DURABLE FIRE AND WATER-PROOF COVERING.

We particularly recommend its use upon Boiler-sets, Stores, Churches, Factories, Machine-shops, Steamboat Decks, &c.

MICA ROOFING PAINT.

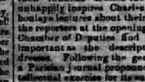
For coating TIN, IRON, or SHINGLE ROOFS. It forms a body equal to three coats of red may Paint. No oil and can rust under it, and Old Leaky Roofs may be made permanently watertight and durable by its use.

The Paint requires no mixing, but is ready to be applied with the ordinary paint brush. Price, $1 per gallon, which will cover two hundred square feet.

Also manufacturers of BLACK LUSTRE VARNISH, LARRIES PUTTY, and ROOFING PITCH.

Discount to the Trade. Circulars and Price List furnished. Rights for counties sold at low rates. Address

THE MICA ROOFING CO.,
194 Broadway, N. Y.
Frank Humphreys, 61 Royal St., N. O.; Stoddard, Williams & Co., Augusta, Ga. Baldwin & Wood, Montgomery, Ala.; Thomas B. Coates, Lehigh, P. O., Pa. Jas. Bardwell, Richmond, Va.; Henry Wilson, Petersburg Va., Agents.
aprils-wtm



$100 REWARD.

STOLEN in Mobile, on Saturday, 30th ult., by a Negro Man named WILEY BROWN, my team of BAY MARES and CAB. The mare was employed by me as driver of the hack. The above has been traced to Eight-Mile Creek Ferry, at which time there were two white men in the Cab with Wiley.

One of the mares was blind in one eye, the other was blind in the right hind leg. Wiley drives in a small, thin, dark Beaufin, about 25 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and weighs about 150 pounds.

I will pay the above reward for the recovery of the Horses and Negro. MICHAEL CLEARY.
aprils-3t. Mobile, Ala.

HILL, HENDERSON & CO

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FAMILY & FANCY GROCERIES.

Low Street,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

CONSTANTLY receiving on and for sale, Rosin, Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, Rosin, Rice, Tobacco, and Irish Potatoes, Bacon, Lard, Hams, Shoulders, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Syrup, Soap, Candles, Flour, Meal, &c., &c., which we offer to the trade and consumer at the lowest prices.

Agents for the sale of Pecre Oil and Lamps.
apr2-3m

DR. WHITTIER,

FOR MANY YEARS LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS than any other Private Disease Physician, is a regular graduate of medicine and confines his attention to all the forms, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Diabetes, Bladder and Urinary diseases Syphilitic affections of the throat, skin or bones.

Thousands suffering from self abuse, excesses, exposures and indiscretions in youth and mature years, produce some of the following effects: Blotches, bodily weakness, nervousness, aversion to society, indigestion, constipation, dread of future events, loss of memory, a deadly impotency, have been cured.

He can refer to many old residents for past successes and present position, also many physicians here and elsewhere.

Occupying a whole house of twelve rooms, with improved sanitary physicians; persons requiring daily personal attention may remain in the establishment.

Medicine sent everywhere by mail or express.

His Theory and Exposition of Diseases, clearly delineating all the diseased conditions, may be had in sealed letter—revised and recents Ladies' Circular, embracing all chronic diseases, 8 cents. Address St. Louis, Mo.

A friendly talk costs nothing; charges moderate; cures guaranteed. Office, 217 St. Charles street, one square south of the Lindell Hotel. aprils-wly

GREAT DISTRIBUTION

BY THE

Merchants' and Manufacturers' JEWELRY ASSOCIATION,

193 & 195 Broadway, New York City,

Of Rosewood Pianos and Melodeons, Fine Oil Paintings, Engravings, Silver Ware, Gold and Silver Watches and Elegant Jewelry, consisting of Diamond Pins, Diamond Rings, Gold Bracelets, Coral, Florentine, Mosaic, Jet, Lava, and Ladies' Sets, Gold Pens with gold and silver extension holders, Sleeve Buttons, sets of Studs, Vest and Neck Chains, plain and chased Gold Chains, &c., &c., valued at

$1,000,000,

FOR ONE DOLLAR.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' JEWELRY ASSOCIATION

Calls your attention to the fact of its being the largest and most popular Jewelry Association in the United States. That goodness is and always has been contained in the most candid and honorable manner, is rapidly increasing business, is a sure guarantee of the appreciation of our patrons for the method of obtaining rich, elegant and costly goods. The sudden stagnation of trade in Europe, owing to the late German war, and the numerous financial crash in Europe, has caused the failure of a large number of Jewelry houses in London and Paris, obliging them to sell their goods at a great sacrifice, in some instances less than one-third the cost of manufacturing. We have ately purchased very largely of these bankrupt Goods, at such extremely low prices that we are enabled to send away Fine Goods, and give better chances to draw the most valuable prizes than any other establishment doing a similar business. OUR AIM IS TO PLEASE, and we respectfully solicit your patronage, as we are confident of giving the utmost satisfaction. During the past year we have forwarded a number of the most valuable prizes to all parts of the country. Those who patronize us will receive the full value of their money, as no article on our list is worth less than One Dollar, retail, and the are no blanks. Parties sending with us may expect a speedy and safe return, and the article drawn will be immediately sent to any address by return mail or express.

The following parties have recently drawn valuable enterprises from the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Jewelry Association, and have kindly allowed use of their names as

Frederick V Browne, Esq., Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., Piano, Value, $400; Mrs. Sarah Gould, Penn., Watch, Value, $150; Lucy, Ladies' Gold Enameled and Diamond Set Watch, value $300; William B. Armstrong, New Orleans, La., Sewing Machine, value, $75; George Cole, Davenport, Mobile, Ala., Silver Set, value, $250; Mrs. Lucy Orcutt, Albany, Ill., Sewing Machine, value, $65; Mrs. Mary J. Dowling, Louisville, Ky., Gold Watch, value $200; James R. Fowler, Harrisburg, Pa., Silver Hunting Case Watch, Value, $75; Jno. Wilson Peyser, Milwaukie, Wis., Wheeler & Wilson, Sewing Machine, value, $105; J. J. Bickford, Star Fire Engine Co., Gold Lever Silver Set, value, $200; Edward L. Rose, St. Louis, Mo., Silver Hunting Case Watch, value, $150; Miss Detoni, Michigan, Diamond Cluster Ring, Value, $125; Henry G. Frost, Chicago, Ill., Large Oil Painting, value, $200; Mrs. Charlotte Hewins, Lionsbush, Kansas, Chickering Grand Piano, value, $1,000, and Music Box, value, $60.

Many names could be placed on the list, but we publish no names without permission, as our patrons are desired to send us U. S. currency when convenient.

Partial List of Articles to be Sold for ONE DOLLAR EACH

without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive:

10 Chickering Grand Pianos worth	$500 to $700	
15 Elegant Rosewood Pianos	300 to 450	
12 Elegant Melodeons, Rosewood case	175 to 230	
50 First Class Sewing Machines	40 to 300	
75 Fine Oil Paintings	30 to 100	
150 Fine Steel Engravings, framed	10 to 50	
50 Music Boxes	25 to 70	
400 Sets of Tea and Table Spoons	20 to 40	
100 Gold Hunting Case Watches warranted	50 to 150	
100 Diamond Rings, cluster and single stone	75 to 250	
175 Gold Watches	45 to 150	
200 Ladies' Watches	40 to 100	
500 Silver Watches	20 to 75	

Diamond Pins, Breastpins, Fair Drops, Ladies' Set of Gold and Coral, Jet and Gold, Florentine, Mosaic, Lava and Cameo; Sets of Studs, Vest and Neck Chains, plain and chased Gold Rings, Gold Thimbles, Lockets, new style Bolt Bracelets, Gold Pens, Pencils, Fancy Work Boxes, Gold Pens with Gold and Silver Extension Holders, and a full assortment of fine Silver Ware and Jewelry at every description, of the best makes and latest style.

☞ A chance to obtain any of the above articles for ONE DOLLAR, by purchasing a sealed envelope for $5 cents.

☞ Five Sealed Envelopes will be sent for $1; Eleven for $2; Thirty for $5; Sixty-five for $10; One Hundred for $15.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

Unequalled inducements offered to Ladies and others who will act as such. Our circulars explain all, sent on application.

Distributions are made in the following manner: Certificates, naming each article and its value are placed in sealed envelopes, which are well mixed. One of these envelopes containing the Certificates or Order for some article, will be delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any person, without regard to choice, on receipt of 25 cents.

On receiving the Certificate the purchaser will see what article it draws and its value, and can send One Dollar and receive the article named. Purchasers of our Sealed Envelopes have the right to a manner, obtain an article worth from one to fifty hundred dollars.

Long letters are unnecessary. Have the kindness to write plain directions. Orders for PEARL EXCHANGE must in every case be accompanied with the Cash, with the name of the person sending and Town, County and State plainly written. Letters should be addressed to the Managers, as follows:

JACKSON, CORNISH & CO.,
193 & 195 Broadway,
New York.

EXCELSIOR! EXCELSIOR!!

CHASTELLAR'S HAIR EXTERMINATOR!!

For Removing Superfluous Hair.

TO the ladies especially, this invaluable depilatory recommends itself as being an entirely unobjectionable article to female beauty, is easily applied, does not blister or injure the skin, but acts directly on the roots. It is warranted to remove superfluous hair from low forehead, or from any part of the body, completely, speedily and radically extirpating the same leaving the skin smooth, white and natural. This is the only article used by the French, and is the only real effectual depilatory in existence. Price 75 cents per package, which will be sent, post paid, on receipt of an order, by

REGNIER, SCHUTTS & Co., Chemists,
aprils-wly 193 Bower St., Troy, N. Y.

☞ Send for Descriptive Pamphlet. ☜

M. W. WARNER'S PATENT

Atmospheric Portable Soda Fountain.

Manufactured and sold by the Patentee,

508 North Fourth Street, St. Louis,
mch6-ly

New Spring & Summer Goods

BROACH, BROWN & CO.,

AT THE

YELLOW STORE,

On Front Street,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,

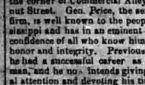
ARE now receiving from New York, and the Western Cities, their Spring and Summer Stock, embracing every grade and style of Goods found in the trade of this country, and making their stock one of the largest and best assorted in the market.

Having purchased their Goods in the cheapest markets, and at times when goods were lowest, they congratulate themselves on being able to give satisfaction to customers, not only in the matter of quality, but in prices also. Their department of Ladies' Dress Goods will comprise a full assortment of the richest and most varied styles of

Muslins,
Barrages,
Poplins,
Lawns,
Mozentigers,
Silks,
Cloaks,
Laces,
Edgings,
Insertings.

They would also direct attention of those visiting Marion to their stock (Broach & Co.,) where they will find a similar stock.

Terms low for cash, and cash only.
mar27 wly



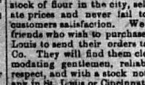
MERIDIAN SALOON

BASEMENT OF THE JONES HOUSE.

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,

Containing the finest brands of LIQUORS to be found in the market. Wholesale and Retail. The BRANDIES and WHISKIES are of superb quality—no common article on hand.

mh28-ewly.



H. P. DOUTHIT & CO.,

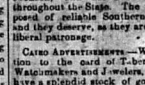
On Front Street, Second Door above Masonic Hall.

ARE consistently receiving and sell as low as can be afforded

Garden Seeds,
Family Groceries,
Confectioneries,
Fruits,
Nuts,
Mackerel,

and a variety of other articles too expensive to enumerate in this card.

The market value given for Poultry Eggs But ter, Beeswax, Tallow, &c. mar26-ewlm



Star Stable

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

I HAVE completed my large and commodious STABLE, and announce my if ready to accommodate all who may favor me with a call.

I am determined not to be excelled by any Livery man I know of in the State (perhaps because I know but few.)

I am determined not to be excelled by any Stable in the State.

I will always be in attendance on arrival of the trains

If I were fed by the day, week, or month. Horses and Mules always on hand for sale. Horses and Mules sold on commission.

Thankful for past favors, I ask you to call eg in. Yours, truly,
mar2wly R. T. RUSH

YOUNG LADIES'

High School.

L. GOULD, A. M., Principal
Miss A. K. GOULD, Teacher of Music and Ornamental Department.

Rates of Tuition per Month:

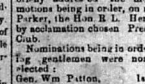
Primary Department (in currency)	$5 00
Intermediate "	6 00
Higher English Dep't	7 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, including English	8 00

Tuition payable monthly, in advance, four weeks being considered a month.

Boys, under the age of fourteen years, will be admitted the first session, and probably for the year.

In making this announcement, the Trustees beg leave to say that they desire nothing this a permanent school, and one of the first order—and to this end, have secured the services of teachers of long standing and of many years experience, whose success hitherto, in their opinion, furnishes sufficient guarantee to all who may repose confidence in them, of the thorough and faithful manner in which their children will be taught. To test the merits of this school, therefore, they ask only a liberal patronage and a fair trial. R. T. RUSH,
Secretary.

mar30 1867



ST. JAMES HOTEL,

Magazine Street, between Grenier and Natchez,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

W. T. HICKLE & CO., Proprietors.

THIS establishment is now open for the reception of guests, having been newly furnished from the kitchen to the attic. Spring Beds, Hair Mattresses, Linen Shooting etc. The Furniture and Bedding is new and the table is furnished with every luxury the market affords. The Bars and Liquors equal to any used in private families. The comforts and pleasures of a home as far as possible guaranteed to the guests.

The House itself may be said to be entirely new and fresh. The proprietors will spare neither labor or expense to merit a continuance of the liberal support with which they have thus far been honored. apr8-ly

"Peruvian Bark Bitters,"

CELEBRATED TONIC!

A Certain Cure for Fever and Ague.

C. L. KOCH'S & SON, Sole Agents, No. 8 N. Wholesale Agents. Manufactured by H. Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y. Wholesale Druggists, 104 Third Street, N. Y. apr8-ly

Furniture and House

FURNISHING GOODS.

Fallon, Fulton & Co.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Announce to their numerous friends and patrons that they have recently enlarged their Establishment, and increased their stock of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

to such an extent that they are now prepared to fill orders for Goods in their line, on the shortest notice and the most reasonable terms.

Our assortment of

FURNITURE

is complete in itself, and is unsurpassed for beauty of style and price, being imported direct from the manufactories. We are enabled to sell articles in this line lower than they can be purchased at the usual rates. The increasing number of orders we have received and filled daily from all parts of the country is the best evidence of the great bargains obtained by those who trade with us.

Having had many years experience in the business, we know precisely what the public want and how to fit a price to suit them.

We call especial attention to our handsome sets of

PARLOR, BEDROOM
AND FANCY COTTAGE FURNITURE
Plain MARBLE TOP BUREAUS,
WARDROBES,
SAFES,
TABLES,
STANDS,
CHAIRS, &c., in endless variety.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Under this heading we have a well selected variety of Double, Single, Plain Shuck, Cotton and

SPRING MATTRESSES,
PILLOWS,
BOLSTERS,
SHEETING,
MUSQUITO BARS,
TOWELING,
TABLE LINEN and CUTLERY,
QUEENSWARE,
TUBS, BUCKETS,
BROOMS,
Plain, Pressed and Fancy JAPANNED TINWARE,
MIRRORS
WINDOW SHADES, Fixtures, &c.

HARDWARE

All of our goods, of this character, bear the brands of the best manufacturers, and embraces everything, that is generally used by farmers and builders

PAINTS AND OILS,

We have a large and complete supply of Painter's material, and Oils, consisting of White Lead, Zinc, all kinds of colors, dry, ground in oil and water, Paint and White Wash brushes, Copal, Couch Japan, Damar, Black and Mastic Varnishes, Linseed, Lard, Brunsins and Thanter's Oil, Turpentine, Benzine, Alcohol, Window Glass Putty, Glazier's Points, Wall Paper, &c., &c., together with Sash, Blinds and Doors, Carriage Hardware, and Trimmer's material, &c.

We invite every one to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling confident that we can give satisfaction both in regard to price and quality.

P. S.—We keep in our employ the best practical painters and paper hangers, and will execute work of this description as low as the lowest. No charge made for time slips work, done for any of our town customers, above the cost of material. feb 19.

MERIDIAN

Savings Institution.

The capital stock of this Institution having been paid in according to the provisions of a charter, it is the pleasure of he trustees announce to the public their readiness to commence business.

Checks and specie bought and sold and collections made and promptly forwarded.

Twenty thousand dollars South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama bank notes wanted immediately.

Paper discounted every Thursday.

Deposits daily appreciated, and interest paid as per agreement.

Business hours from 9, a. m., to 3, p. m.

C. H. Williams, President; L. S. O. G. Greer, L. A. Duncan, J. M. Roberts, F. T. Sanford, I. B. Payne, Trustees.

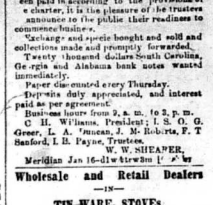
W. W. SHEAPER,
Meridian Jan 16-d1w threwin 1st p'd by

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

—IN—

TIN-WARE, STOVES,

SHEET IRON, &c.



E. V. EARLY & CO.
Front Row, Meridian.

DAVIDSON, BROWN & CO

Dealers in

HARDWARE,

IRON, STOVES, CASTINGS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

And Manufacturers of all kinds of

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware.

GENARAL AGENTS

John's Patent Gutta Percha

ROOFING,

AND STEAMBOAT DECKING.

No. 130 *Ohio Levee,*

sep29 CAIRO, ILL.

THE

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE,

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI,

Situated near the

New Orleans and Jackson R. R. Depot,

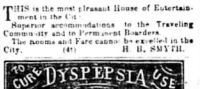
Is open for the accommodation of

Travelers, Boarders & Lodgers.

THIS is the most pleasant House of Entertainment in the City.

Superior accommodations to the Traveling Community and to Permanent Boarders.

The rooms and Fare cannot be excelled in the City. (ap) H. H. SWITZER.



THE RUBY,

Front St., between Lee & Johnson Avenues,

MERIDIAN, MISS.

A FIRST CLASS BAR ROOM, where the public can always procure the very best Foreign and Domestic Liquors in any style desired.

Free Lunch every day at 11 o'clock.
mar30wly H. SWITZER.

YAEGER & CO.,

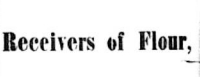
Receivers of Flour,

North Second Street between Washington

Avenue and Green Street,

ST. LOUIS.

mh23ewfm



A. M. DOWELL & CO.,

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH

MATTING.

HOUSE AND STEAMBOAT

FURNISHING COODS &C.

506 FOURTH STREET, ST. LOUIS.
mar2ewfm

WELLS & MANNING,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

China, Glass and QUEENSWARE,

Silver Plated and Brittannia Ware,

Tea Trays, Feather Dusters, Vase Lamps,

DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS,

Table Cutlery,

Hotel and Steamboat Ware Constantly on Hand,

N. W. Corner Fourth And St. Charles Sts.,

St. Louis, Mo.

mar2ewfm

Wanted,

Five cords of every kind suitable for market. Also Fresh Pork, Eggs, Chickens, &c. The highest market price paid by

JOSIAH JONES,
mh23-ewlm. James House, Meridian, Miss

Ludicrous Scene in a Dentist's Office.

They have very funny countenances, as well as lamentable ones, at times, in St. Louis, Mo. On the 9th inst., a frail specimen of the feminine sex called at the office of Dr. Payne's steam dental works and had a set of teeth made.

After the mastiacters were properly adjusted to her mouth, she was prepared to leave, and stated that she would call in the course of a week and settle the bill, but the doctor did not see it in that light, and demanded the greenbacks. The fair one declared that she had no money, but promised that if she could be allowed to take the teeth home she would return in a few hours and bring the money, but on being required to leave the teeth till she returned with the cash, she made a dash for the door and went down stairs at two jumps.

Mr. George Arnold, the doctor's assistant, whose forte in the office is playing the agreeable, and ready to wait on the ladies, displayed his gallantry on this occasion by making the same move, putting in his best kicks close at her heels, bare headed. The fight continued to Myrtle street, where the masculine overhauled the female "craved"—agreed to surrender—shelled out the money, and George returned out of breath, having enjoyed the fastest time ever made at the Ludlede races.

Romance and Reality.

Many years ago there lived in New York city a young couple, moving in the first circles of society, who loved with devotion and ferventness. But one bright summer morning the happiest couple in existence, for the were engaged and very soon were to be united for life—so they fondly thought other. They went to sleep that night the most miserable beings in existence, for during the day they had quarreled, a trivial matter had caused hasty words and hard words had caused a separation. Hereafter their paths were to be different in life. Thinking as we do, that love is caused a separation for life, and much as they loved, henceforth they were to be nothing to each other. The busy world bustled on, and the trivial difficulty grew to such wide proportions that the young couple were further and further apart, until, they ever thought of it was as much or ever met, it was as comparative strangers, and finally new attractions sprang up before them. We know not if they ever forgot the attractions which first made them once believe they were all the world to each other, but we do know that time flew, because new scenes, new new objects, and both were married, and perhaps in the excitements and trials of their new positions, forgot each other.

The lady with her husband left the metropolis and came west, and to Milwaukee. Time passed on, and the lady was the subject of the commotion of a few months ago found her the center of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, a widow with an only child, a beautiful and idolized daughter. In the early possession of such a daughter and such friends was she wealthy, yet she has sighed not for this world's goods, for she was happy.

It may be that every trace of the early love had departed from her mind, when one day she received a letter in a well hand-writing looked like an old but forgotten acquaintance, and it may be believed she read the letter with no little interest, yet with less of enthusiasm than her eye had run over missives penned by the same hand in years gone by. The letter was from the early lover and told his story. He launched his bark upon the waves of wedded life to find them tempestuous. After years of such voyage he had separated from her, and a decree of the court had declared them twain flesh. Meanwhile the world had prospered with him, and all of its goods that he desired were his. He had learned that she was not wealthy, and he had written to ask if it would be distasteful to her to renew the bands a slight present. After consultation with her friends, the lady answered that she would have no hesitation in accepting it. In a short time they came. A prodigal hand had prepared them, and they came in abundance. Presents for the mother and for the daughter represents that a princess would not disdain.

In reply the daughter sent a note of thanks to the mother. She was a lovely educated young lady, and her reply, no doubt, was one well fitting for the occasion. A charming letter, overflowing with the thankfulness which the heart dictated. It caused a reply, and from the reply sprang a correspondence, continued for some time—finally it ripened. In one of the letters, the gentleman stated that he was coming west on business, and asked if he might make a friendly call, when he did so. To such a friend who could say nay? We are assured the ladies did not, and when he came he met a kindly reception. The gentleman was pleased with the mother—but he was charmed with the daughter. He was yet young—or if not yet young—hale and hearty. He had tasted the bitters of married life and as one visit was followed by many, and his contemplated visit of a few days lengthened into a week, his mind had full time for the revolution of that sad problem "I might have been." The new acquaintance was not deadened by flight of the olden time, but was rather added to it a charm and pleasure.

They met one day. They talked of everything that came to their minds, and particulary of the daughter, over whose head eighteen summers had lightly fallen in their mark. A sweet charmer to whom one could meet only to admire—admire to love. The fires of youth were not dead but only smothered in the heart of the gentleman. To the mother he praised the virtues and graces of the child and surprised her by praying for permission to pay his suit to that daughter. Then she knew the heart of her child and felt that it would be no unmanly, and she gently gave her consent. The daughter had already learned to love the friend of her mother's early day, and her answer made the gentleman young again—made him feel that there was something else in this world but dark and gloomy pages.

To have left us now and gone to dwell in a western home—a more than happy pair, devoted to each other —loving with all of love.

Radical papers applaud Sheridan's removals. They speak of them as reminiscences of the President's friends, and argue from this the powerlessness of the Chief Executive.

A Penny Loss.—It is with a heavy heart and a deep feeling of regret that we learn that our esteemed fellow citizen Dr. J. C. Nott, contemplates removing with his family to Baltimore and settling there permanently.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Congressional Plan of Government.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of the House concurring) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE.—Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in that State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slaves, but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT BILL.

WHEREAS, No legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exist in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas; and whereas it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and republican State governments can be legally established; therefore,

Be it enacted &c. That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed; and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district, North Carolina and South Carolina the second district, Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third district, Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district, and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army not below the rank of brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and punish or cause to be punished all offenders, to keep the peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissioners or tribunals for such purposes, and all interference under color of the authority under this act shall be null and void.

Sec. 4. That no person put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district; and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except so far as they may conflict with its provisions.

Sec. 5. That when the people of any one of the said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been residents in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law; and when such constitutions shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for election of delegates; and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when said State, by a vote of its Legislature elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article 14, and when such article shall have become part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative:

Provided, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of said convention.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote under the provisions of this act; and no person shall be eligible for any office under any such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment.

The Supplementary Reconstruction Bill as Passed.

AN ACT supplemental to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration;

Be it enacted, etc., That before the first day of September, 1867, the Commanding General in each District defined by an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, approved March 2, 1867, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, over one-years of age, and upward, resident in each county or parish in the State or district of which he is in command, but such registration will include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed to the following oath or affirmation:

I,——, do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of——; that I have resided in said State for——months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of——, or the parish of——in said State, as the case may be; that I am 21 years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State, or of the United States; that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether civil or military, who afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do. So help me God," which oath, or affirmation, may be administered by any registering officer.

Sec. 2. That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State as such time as the Legislature therein as the Commanding General shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty days' of public notice shall be given, an election shall be held of delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a Constitution and civil government for such State loyal to the Union; said convention in each State, except Virginia, to consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the State Legislature of such State in the year 1860, to be proportioned among the several districts, counties or parishes of such State by the Commanding General, giving to each representation in the ratio of voters registered as aforesaid, as nearly as may be. The convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number of members as represented the territory now constituting Virginia in the most numerous branch of the Legislature of said State in the year 1860, to be apportioned as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. That at said election the registered voters of each State shall vote for or against a convention to form a Constitution therefor under this act—Those voting in favor of such convention shall have written or printed on the ballots by which they vote for delegates as aforesaid, the words "For a convention;" and those voting against such a convention, shall have written or printed the words "against a convention." The persons appointed to superintend said election, and to make a return of the votes given thereat, as herein provided, shall count and make return of the votes given for and against a convention; and the commanding General, to whom the same shall have been returned, shall ascertain for and proclaim in general order the State for and against a Convention. If a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, then such convention shall be held as herein provided; but if a majority of said votes shall be against a convention, then no such convention shall be held under this act, provided that such convention shall not be held unless a majority of all such registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such convention.

Sec. 4. That the Commanding General of each district named in this act shall appoint as many loyal officers or persons as may be necessary, not exceeding three in each election district, to act as boards of registration, conduct the registration, superintend the election, and make return to him of the vote, list of voters, and of the persons elected as delegates by a majority of the votes cast at said election; and upon receiving said returns he shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected by a majority according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof; and if a majority of the votes given on the question shall be for a convention the Commanding General, within sixty days from the date of election, shall notify the delegates to assemble in a convention at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification, and said convention, when organized, shall proceed to frame a constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is supplementary, and when the same shall have been framed, said constitution shall be submitted by the convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act, at an election to be conducted by the officers, or persons appointed by the Commanding General as hereinbefore provided, and after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof to be given of said convention, and the returns of said election to be made to the Commanding General of the district.

Sec. 5. That if, according to said returns, the constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the registered electors qualified as herein specified at said election, it shall be the duty of all the registered voters voting upon the question of such ratification, the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, if then in session, and if not in session, then immediately upon its next meeting; and if it shall moreover appear to Congress that the election was one at which all the registered and qualified electors in the State had an opportunity to vote freely and without restraint, fear or the influence of fraud, and that the Congress shall be satisfied that such constitution meets the approval of a majority of all the qualified electors in the State, and if the said constitution shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, and when the provisions of said act shall have been complied with, and said Constitution shall be approved by Congress, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom as therein provided.

Sec. 6. That all the elections in the States mentioned in the said "Act to provide for this more efficient government of the rebel States," shall, during the operation of said registrations of voters, and conduct ing said elections, shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe to an oath faithfully to perform the duties of their said office, and the oath prescribed by the act, approved July 2d, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office." Provided, that if any person shall knowingly and falsely take and subscribe any oath in this act prescribed.

Sec. 7. That all expenses incurred by the several Commanding Generals, or by virtue of any orders issued, or appointments made by them, under or by virtue of this act, shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 8. That the Convention for each State shall prescribe the fees, salary and compensation to be paid to the delegates and other officers of said States herein authorized or necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act not herein otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on property in such States as may be necessary to pay the same.

Sec. 9. That the word "article," in the sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary, shall be constructed to mean section.

SORE THROAT.—Take a glass of olive oil and half a glass spirits turpentine—heat them together, and rub the throat externally, wearing a flannel around it at the same time. It should be applied at the very slightest of the disease to insure an entire cure. Sweet oil will answer equally well.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.
In Circuit Court, February Term, 1867.
JOHN DEARMAN, }
vs. } 560
——TAYLOR, Adm'r. } Attachment
E. GILLESPIE, and
F. E. DAVIDSON.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the plaintiff's affidavit and writ on file in this office, that the defendant is not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this court cannot be executed against him:

Therefore, it is ordered that he enter his appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House of Lauderdale county, on the second Monday of August A. D. 1867, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's declaration, or judgment will be rendered against him for the amount claimed in plaintiff's said complaint, and the property attached and condemned to satisfy the same and costs.

It is further ordered that a copy of this be published in the "Meridian Gazette" a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at the Court House of said county, on the second Monday of August A. D. 1867, and of the Independence of the United States the 92d.

[L. S.] C. W. HENDERSON,
Clerk Chancery Court.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.
In Chancery Court, February Term, 1867.
C. C. McCLELLAND, }
vs. } 558.
WM. ENGELL and } Attachment
ISAAC SADDLER.

Upon opening the complainants bill, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not citizens of the State of Mississippi, but reside beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed against them:

Therefore, that they enter their appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next Term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House of said county, in the town of Marion, on the second Monday in August next ensuing, plead, answer or demur, to complainant's bill, or the several allegations thereof, will be taken for confessed as to them.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the Meridian Gazette," a newspaper published in the city of Meridian, once a week for one month.

Witness my hand and seal of office, [L. S.] March 15th, 1867.
C. W. HENDERSON,
march19-5t Clerk Chancery Court.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.
In Circuit Court, February Term, 1867.
L. J. McINNIS, }
vs. } 562. } Attachment
WALTER S. BUNYARD.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court from the plaintiff's affidavit and writ, on file in this office that the defendant is not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed against him:

Therefore, it is ordered that he enter his appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House of Lauderdale county, on the second Monday of August A. D. 1867, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's declaration, or judgment will be rendered against him for the amount claimed in plaintiff's said complaint, and the property attached and condemned to satisfy the same and costs.

It is further ordered that a copy of this be published in the "Meridian Gazette" a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at the Court House of said county, on the second Monday of August A. D. 1867, and of the Independence of the United States the 92d year.

[L. S.] C. W. HENDERSON,
Clerk Chancery Court.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.
In Chancery Court, February Term, 1867.
L. J. McINNIS, }
vs. } 562. } Attachment
WALTER S. BUNYARD.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court from the plaintiff's affidavit and writ, on file in this office, that the defendant is not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed against him:

Therefore, it is ordered that he enter his appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House of Lauderdale county, in the town of Marion, on the second Monday in August next ensuing, plead, answer or demur, to complainant's bill, or the several allegations thereof, will be taken for confessed as to them.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the Meridian Gazette," a newspaper published in the city of Meridian, once a week for one month.

Witness my hand and seal of office, [L. S.] March 15th, 1867.
C. W. HENDERSON,
march19-5t Clerk Chancery Court.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.
In Chancery Court, February Term, 1867.
L. J. McINNIS, }
vs. } 562. } Attachment
WALTER S. BUNYARD.

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Therefore, it is ordered that he enter his appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House of Lauderdale county, on the second Monday of August A. D. 1867, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's declaration, or judgment will be rendered against him for the amount claimed in plaintiff's said complaint, and the property attached and condemned to satisfy the same and costs.

It is further ordered that a copy of this be published in the "Meridian Gazette," a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at the Court House of said county, on the second Monday of August A. D. 1867, and of the Independence of the United States the 92d year.

[L. S.] C. W. HENDERSON,
Clerk Chancery Court.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.
In Chancery Court, February Term, 1867.
MARY ENGELL and }
WM. ENGELL and }
ISAAC SADDLER.

Upon opening the complainants bill, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not citizens of the State of Mississippi, but reside beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed against them:

Therefore, that they enter their appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next Term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House of said county, in the town of Marion, on the second Monday in August next ensuing, plead, answer or demur, to complainant's bill, or the several allegations thereof, will be taken for confessed as to them.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the Meridian Gazette," a newspaper published in the city of Meridian, once a week for one month.

Witness my hand and seal of office, [L. S.] March 15th, 1867.
C. W. HENDERSON,
march19-5t Clerk Chancery Court.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.
In Chancery Court, February Term, 1867.
L. J. McINNIS, }
vs. } 562. } Attachment
WALTER S. BUNYARD.

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Therefore, it is ordered that he enter his appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House of Lauderdale county, on the second Monday of August A. D. 1867, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's declaration, or judgment will be rendered against him for the amount claimed in plaintiff's said complaint, and the property attached and condemned to satisfy the same and costs.

It is further ordered that a copy of this be published in the "Meridian Gazette," a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at the Court House of said county, on the second Monday of August A. D. 1867, and of the Independence of the United States the 92d year.

[L. S.] C. W. HENDERSON,
Clerk Chancery Court.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.
In Circuit Court, February Term, 1867.
CLEMENS, SMITH & CO., }
vs. } 558. } Attachment
JAMES J. SWILLEY.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the plaintiff's affidavit and writ, on file in this office, that the defendant is not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed against him:

Therefore, it is ordered that he enter his appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House of Lauderdale county, on the second Monday of August A. D. 1867, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's declaration, or judgment will be rendered against him for the amount claimed in plaintiff's said complaint, and the property attached and condemned to satisfy the same and costs.

It is further ordered that a copy of this be published in the "Meridian Gazette," a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at Marion, Miss., this 27th day of March, A. D. 1867.
W. S. DAVIS, Clerk.
By W. McELROY, Clerk.

Guardian Sale.

By virtue of an order obtained from the Honorable Probate Court of Lauderdale county, at the November term, 1866, the undersigned, Guardian to William McShan, will proceed to sell, in the city of Meridian, on Monday the 22nd day of April, the undivided half interest of block No. 6, of McLemore's plat, it being part of north east quarter of south east quarter of section 21, township 5 north, range 16 East, containing two acres more or less. Terms of sale cash.

Possession undivided half interest can be given at private sale at the same time and place.

W. McSHAN.
W. P. Evans, Atty. mar18w4t

Administrator's Sale,

Pursuant to a decree of the Probate Court of Clark County, State of Mississippi, made at the February Term thereof, A. D. 1867, I will on Monday the 22nd day of April next, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m., sell at the premises, proceed to sell at public sale for CASH, the following described real estate, belonging to the estate of Robert McLain, dec'd, to-wit: Lots numbered eighty one, eighty-two, eighty-three, and eighty-four, in Block 6, in the town of Meridian, Miss., as per the original Rail road survey.

L. B. BROWN,
Admr. of estate of Robt. McLain
March publish—3t.

Guardian Sale.

By virtue of an order obtained from the Honorable Probate Court of Lauderdale county, at the November term, 1866, the undersigned, Guardian to William McShan, will proceed to sell, in the city of Meridian, on Monday the 22nd day of April, the undivided half interest of block No. 6, of McLemore's plat, it being part of north east quarter of south east quarter of section 21, township 5 north, range 16 East, containing two acres more or less. Terms of sale cash.

Possession undivided half interest can be given at private sale at the same time and place.

W. McSHAN.
W. P. Evans, Atty. mar18w4t

Administrator's Sale,

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L. B. BROWN,
Admr. of estate of Robt. McLain
March publish—3t.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Lauderdale county, Miss., and to me directed, I will proceed to sell at the Court House door in the city of Meridian, Miss., on the first Monday in May next, being the 6th day of said month, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit: The undivided one-half interest of Thomas Hall in and to the south half of the south west quarter of section 21, township 5 north, range 16 east, containing eighty acres more or less, levied on as the property of said Thomas Hall to satisfy a judgment in favor of Mrs. Mary Hall, for the sum of $1,000 and interest and costs of suit.

Given under my hand this 18th day of March, A. D. 1867.
W. S. DAVIS, Sheriff.
By W. McELROY, D. S.

Boarding House.

THE undersigned has opened a Board ing House in Meridian, on the corner of Hall & Sidney streets, where those wishing comfortable quarters and good fare can be accommodated on reasonable terms.
mar18w4m MRS. JULIA DRINKWATER.

French Burr Portable Grist Mills,

For Corn Meal, Wheat, Flouring and Stock Feed

"Queen of the South."

Also boiling Apparatus, Smutters and Mill work generally. These Mills are believed to be the best "French Burrs" of our own importation. Buy no other before sending for Descriptive Pamphlet. Address

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Cor. Front & John sts.,
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D. HURD & SON,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

Commission Merchants,

Dealers in all kinds of

Staple and Fancy Groceries

and

WESTERN PRODUCE,

77 OHIO LEVEE, CAIRO, ILL.
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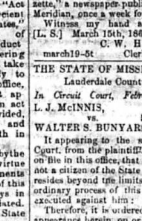

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

Purchasing Agents,

Office No 418 North Second Street, (Up Stairs.)

St. Louis, Mo.

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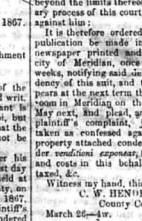

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 23 North Commercial St.,

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WILL do a General Commission and Forwarding business, and pay special attention to the sale of Cotton, Tobacco and Produce, and to the purchase of Family Supplies and Merchandise of goods for our customers.
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AND

Commission Merchants,

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Staple and Fancy Groceries

and

WESTERN PRODUCE,

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CRISPER COMA.

Oh! she was beautiful and fair,
With silvery golden tresses rare,
Whose curling tendrils soft, entwined,
Enchained the very heart and mind.

CRISPER COMA,

For curling the Hair of either Sex into
Wavy and Glossy Ringlets or
Heavy Massive Curls.

By using this article Ladies and Gentlemen can beautify themselves a thousand fold. It is the only article in the world that will curl straight hair, and at the same time give it a beautiful, glossy appearance. The Crisper Coma not only curls the hair, but invigorates, beautifies and cleanses it; is highly and delightfully perfumed, and is the most complete article of the kind ever offered in the American public. The Crisper Coma will be sent to any address, sealed and postpaid for $1.

Address all orders to
W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists,
No. 8 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

REPARATOR CAPILLI.

Throw away your false frizzes, your switches, your curls!
Destructive of comfort, and not worth a fig.
Come again, good natural hair, in your right and fair,
And rejoice in your own luxuriant hair.

REPARATOR CAPILLI.

For rest or ing hair upon bald heads (from whatever cause it may have fallen out) and forcing a growth of hair upon the face it has no equal. If will, however, require from one to three months, or even as long as from five to eight weeks, for hair upon the head to grow where it has been bald for years. A few ignorant practitioners have asserted that there is nothing that will force or hasten the growth of the hair so quickly as Reparator Capilli, but as thousands of living witnesses [illegible] their own experience can bear witness to. But many will say, how are we to distinguish the genuine from the purious? It certainly is difficult, or impossible, for the unscrupulous dealers, interested for the sale and benefit of worthless, and in fact, dangerous articles, will offer very large amounts in their purchases. To such we would say, try the Reparator Capilli. It will not disappoint you unless it fully comes up to our representations. If your Druggist does not keep it, send for one dollar and a half, and the same will be paid, together with a receipt for the money, which will be returned you at once, without [illegible] providing entire satisfaction is not given. Address,

W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists,
No. 3 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Astrology,
The World Astonished
At the wonderful revelations made by the great Astrologer

PROF. ANDRUS & PERRIGO

She reveals secrets no mortal ever knew. She restores to happiness those who, from blighted affections, are pining in misery. She unites [illegible] and friends, and of money, &c., have been [illegible] deprived. She brings together those long separated, gives information concerning absent friends or lovers, restores lost or stolen property, tells you the name of the person best qualified to pursue and in what [illegible] be most successful, and exactly the day, hour and minute the very day you will marry, gives you the name, [illegible] and characteristics of the person, reads your very thoughts, and by her almost supernatural powers unveils the dark and hidden mysteries of the future. She is the most wonderful in the [illegible] the master scene that ever [illegible] presumptuous in the astrological science of the age. Her power is unlimited, and she stands at the head of the list. Her success in the [illegible] at the time of birth, and [illegible] exactly marked, [illegible] so that to consult the great as Astrologist as earth. It is not to you but a trifle, if you find that you have so favorable an opportunity. Consultation fee, with nativity and all desired information, $1. Parties living at a distance can have their nativity same by mail with equal safety and satisfaction as though present. Send $1, a full and explicit chart written out, with all inquiries answered and likewise one seed, sent by mail on receipt of price above mentioned. Those who favor us well wish be mentioned, and all correspondence regarded as sacredly confidential. Those who have [illegible] order furnished those desiring them. Write plainly the day of the month and year of the birth of [illegible] you want, enclosing a small lock of hair.

ADDRESS, MADAME H. A. PERRIGO,
P. O. DRAWER 205, Buffalo, N. Y.

There cometh glad tidings of joy to all,
To young and old, to great and small!
The beauty which once was so precious and rare,
Is [illegible] all, and it may be [illegible]

By the use of

CHASTELLAR'S
White Liquid Enamel.

For improving and beautifying the Complexion.

The most valuable and perfect preparation in use, for giving a pure white skin. It is a liquid, that being found in your room. It quickly removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Liver Spots, Moth Patch, Sallowness, Eruptions and all impurities of the skin, kindly healing the same leaving the skin soft and clear as alabaster. Its effects cannot be detected by the closest scrutiny, as it forms a perfect [illegible] perfectly harmless. It is the only article of the kind used by the French, and is endorsed by the Faculty. Its use [illegible] to perfect toilet. Upwards of 20,000 bottles were sold during the past year, without [illegible] to the skin. Those who have used [illegible] 75 cents. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of an order for

BERGER, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists,
185 River St., Troy, N. Y.

AFFLICTED.

Suffer no More!

When by the use of DR. JOHNVILLER'S ELIXIR you can be cured permanently, and at a trifling cost.

The astonishing success which has attended this valuable remedy in the cure of Nervous and Nervous Weakness, General Debility and Prostration, Loss of Muscular Energy, Impotency, or loss of the sexual powers, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Discharges, Premature Old Age, &c., has [illegible] it to be the most valuable preparation ever discovered.

It will remove all nervous affections, depression, excitement, incapacity to study or business, nervousness, sleeplessness, dyspepsia, loss of memory, universal lassitude, pain in the back, prostration, fears of insanity, &c. It will restore the appetite, and make the food you eat nourish. It destroyed it by sexual excesses or evil practices. A young man, be encouraged. Don't be deceived by "Quack Doctors," [illegible] prescriptions, but send without delay for the Elixir, and be at once relieved and cured. Price, $1 per bottle. A perfect cure is guaranteed in every instance. Price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

One bottle is sufficient to effect a cure in all ordinary cases.

A LIST OF JOHNVILLER'S SPECIFIC PILLS, for the speedy and permanent cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, and all affections of the Kidneys and Bladder. Cures effected in from one to five days. They are prepared expressly for those cases that require [illegible] in the system, and never nauseate the stomach or derange the bowels. Price, $1 per box. If there is no agency where you live, send direct to us—enclose money in letter—we will forward the pills by return mail, postage paid. Letter of the above mentioned articles will be sent to any address, free of charge, on receipt of [illegible] or express, on receipt of price.

Address all orders to
BERGER, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists,
apr18 1y No. 185 River Street, Troy, N. Y.

WHISKERS
and
MUSTACHES!

FORCED to grow upon the smoothest face in from three to five weeks by using the Mustache Excelsior. This is not a dye, but a stimulant, acting upon the roots of the beard, in the most wonderful manner. It has been used by the elite of Paris and London with the most flattering success. Thousands of young men who have been [illegible] and it entire satisfaction is not given in every instance, the money will be refunded. Sent to any address, sealed and post paid, $1. Descriptive Circulars mailed free. Address

BERGER, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists,
apr18 1y No. 185 River Street, Troy, N. Y.

BEAUTY!

Auburn, Golden, Flaxen and Silken Curls,

PRODUCED by the use of Prof. DERBENY'S PRINCE LA CHEVELURE. Does not contain any [illegible] or anything injurious to the hair or skin. Will force hair or whiskers on the smoothest face or head in from three to five weeks. Sent by mail, sealed, on receipt of $1. Address
BERGER, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists,
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THE MERIDIAN GAZETTE,
SEMI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Semi-weekly, one year.....$5.00
" six months.....2.50
Invariably always in advance.
Weekly, one year.....3.00
" If not in advance.....3.50

ANNOUNCEMENTS:
For State, District and County offices.....$10.00
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PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Meridian. He has made Syphilis (Pock) in all its forms, Ulcers and all other skin diseases, a specialty for the past six years, during which time he has treated over five hundred cases with the most complete success. He guarantees a COMPLETE and PERMANENT cure in all cases without the use of Mercury. No Cure—No Pay. He expects to receive in a few days a large and complete assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines and fine Liquors for medicinal purposes.

He may be found at all hours of the day at his office, corner Hale and Second streets, near Martin, Heaton & Co.'s wholesale grocery store, and at night at his residence, unless professionally absent.
mar3owlm

DR. J. H. CIBBS,
SURGEON & PHYSICIAN,

HAVING returned to Meridian, respectfully offers his professional services to his old patrons and community.

OFFICE—In Brick Building of White, Lloyd & Co., on Front street.

Can be consulted at office from 8 to 11 o'clock A. M., every day, and at all other hours of the day when not professionally engaged.

Will be found at his residence at night. 2m

S. A. D. STEELE. JAMES WATTS.
STEELE & WATTS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

SPECIAL attention given to Bankrupt cases in this part of the State.

H. Y. RAMSEY, Meridian. J. W. MOORE, Marion. J. P. WALKER, Meridian.
RAMSEY, BROOKS & WALKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
And Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL practice in the Courts of the Eighth Judicial District, and in the High Court of Errors and Appeals at Jackson.

W. P. EVANS. H. R. WHITAKER. W. G. GRACE.
EVANS, WHITAKER & GRACE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

WILL attend to business in any of the Courts of the 8th Judicial District, and in the counties of Newton and Kemper. Also, in the High Court of Errors and Appeals, at Jackson.

Office in the Court House, Meridian, Miss.

DR. S. K. SMITH,
Surgeon Dentist,
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

CONTINUES to perform all operations in Dental Surgery to the most scientific manner. Office over Harvey's store, corner front street and Johnson's Avenue. mar3owlm

W. SMITH,
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S. EVANS, Quitman. W. C. FORD, Meridian.
EVANS & FORD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Meridian, Miss.

Office over J. W. Harvey's store, on Front Street. mar3owlm

Patton House,
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
W. S. PATTON, PROP'R.
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Jones House.
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.
JOSIAH JONES, : PROP'R.

This well known Hotel is still open for the reception and accommodation of guests. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords. Meals prepared on the arrival and departure of all trains. mh15-wly

Ragsdale House,
ON THE HILL,

On the East Side of the Railroad

IS always open for transient and permanent boarders, day and night. Its rooms are large and commodious, and the Proprietor is making additions and improvements continually.

Remember "Ragsdale House," east side near public square. mar3tly

A WARNING
TO ALL CONCERNED.

How careful we should be in every action in life, and how should we all think twice before speaking once.

Above all things look before we leap for by cause we shall be sure to look before we fall, the whole nation.

How careful a man should be in all he does.

He should never buy one pound of sugar without trying the strength of the same. Nor should he buy any coffee, cotton and above all he should not in any event buy Furniture until he sees the Stock of

WAGNER & RUSH.

We have now on hand a large and well selected lot of

Parlor and Bedroom
FURNITURE!

which we are determined to sell at the very lowest prices.

Also Paints, Oils, Turpentine varnish and painters materials, &c.

It is our intention to follow this business and we are willing to work for small profits.

Old furniture repaired.

We only ask the public for a call, and feel well assured we can please you in prices and quality.

CRANE'S METALIC BURIAL CASES

kept constantly on hand, and orders from the country promptly attended to and properly filled.

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WANTED,

Live Stock of every kind suitable for market. Also Fresh Beeves, Hogs, Chickens, &c.

The highest market price will be paid.

JOSIAH JONES,
Jones House, Meridian, Miss.
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Semi-Weekly, $5.00 per Annum. Weekly, $2.00 per Annum.

VOLUME I. MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1867. NUMBER 10.

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Successors to
BARNEY BROTHERS & CO.
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Hardware,
BAR IRON, NAILS, HOLLOW-WARE, GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS.
EVERY VARIETY OF CARRIAGE MATERIALS.
Sole Agents for Herring's Safes.
14 AND 16 NORTH COMMERCE AND FRONT STREETS,
MOBILE, ALA.
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J. H. SNOW & CO.,
Are now giving

Great Bargains
IN
PIANO FORTES!
ORGANS,
MELODEONS,
GUITARS,
VIOLINS,
ACCORDEONS,
FLUTINAS,
MUSIC BOXES,
BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
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MUSICAL BOXES,
BANJOS,
ITALIAN STRINGS,
FRENCH & GERMAN STRINGS,
and everything in the music line.
Fine New Rosewood Pianos, seven octave,
From.....$350
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Every instrument warranted for seven years.
AND NO MISTAKE.
Music Neatly Bound.
J. H. SNOW & CO.

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TARLETON, LEDYARD & CO.,
(Successors to Ledyard & Co.)
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission
Merchants,
15 SOUTH COMMERCE STREET,
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Liberal Advances made on Consignments to our friends in New York and Liverpool.
Mr. A. E. LEDYARD, will represent the firm in the Eastern Counties of Mississippi. Address: Shubuta, Miss. nov-71

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Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
Hosiery, Clothing,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes,
Hats and Caps, Fine Cutlery, &c.
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STOVES AND GRATES,
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Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware,
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LEROY BREWER. THOS. DUGGAN.
L. BREWER & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF COTTON AND COUNtry Produce; also, Grocers and Dealers in Northern and Western Goods,
No. 55 Cor. Commerce and St. Louis Sts.
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Orders will be promptly attended to.

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HOUSTON, SIMS & VIDMER,
COTTON FACTORS,
AND
General Commission Merchants,
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(Up Stairs,)
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Particular attention given to BUYING and SHIPPING GOODS. oct21

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Importers and Dealers in
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Hosiery, Cutlery, Perfumery,
STATIONERY,
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Particular attention paid to orders from the country.

BUY YOUR HATS AT
HURLEY'S
HAT STORE,
54 DAUPHIN STREET, MOBILE, ALA.
THOMAS HENRY,
Direct Foreign Importer and Dealer in
GLASS, CHINA EARTHENWARE,
Silver Plated and Britannia Ware,
No. 29 St. Francis Street,
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A full supply of Kerosene Oil Lamps, constantly on hand.

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FROHLICHSTEIN, HAHN & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
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Hats, Notions, &c.,
27 Cor. of Dauphin and Water Streets,
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DEXTER, DUNLAP & WILSON,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods, Paper, Stationery, &c.
No. 12 St. Francis Street,
MOBILE, ALA.

Notice.
NO BOOKS—no more paper or ink—no trouble charging—no more trouble COLLECTING—no more CREDIT—no fears of meeting the Sheriff—with no one—and MERCHANDISE for CASH and you are sure of MERIDIAN, Miss.
SANFORD & BRO.

We wish to call the attention of the public at large, that we are in receipt of a large assortment of all descriptions of

GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS,

which we will sell at the following prices:

BACON—Clear Sides, 16¼
Shoulders, 14
Clear Belly Sides, 18½
Canvas Sugar-cured Hams, 21½
LARD—In Kegs, 16
In Tierces, 16½
Sugar, fair to choice, 14 to 18½
Sugar-House Molasses, 77
Rice—Carolina—16½
Cuba, 12; Coffee, 25 to 30; Imperial Tea, $2 25;
Flour, $11 50, $12 50, $14 50 to $17 00 per bbl.

—We also have—
STARCH, Irish Potatoes, Navy Beans, Cheese,
APPLES—Dried, Hominy, Dried Peaches,
NUTS, Macarony, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Tea,
SNUFF, Snuff (Garrett's at 50 cents per bottle)
OYSTERS, Shot, Powder, Caps, Corn Meal,
RAISINS, Flour, Soaps, Mackerel, Candles,
DYE Stuffs, Wash Boards, Tubs, Buckets,
and splendid Butter, fresh and nice, Butter
& Soda Crackers, Smoking & Chewing Tobacco
BROOMS, Salt for stock and table use, Catsup,
RICE, Mess Pork, Sardines, Preserves, Pepper,
ONIONS, Cab Fruits of all descriptions, Pepper Sauce, and other articles too numerous to mention. In connection with the above, to our wholesale house, we keep constantly on hand every description of

DRY GOODS!

Boots and Shoes, of endless variety,
Hats and Caps,
Ready Made Clothing,
Ladies' Hats,
Children's Hats,
Children's Caps.
Hardware,
Cutlery,
Crockery,
Bagging,
Rope,
Boots,
Shoes,
Hats,
Ever Seen in this Country,

Which they will sell as low as they can afford. At any rate they will not be undersold.

They invite their old customers, friends and the public generally to call, and if they cannot their own interest they will be sure to buy.

Private Boarding.
A FEW Gentlemen can procure Private Board by applying to
mar3owlf P. G. SMITH.

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FEMALE COLLEGE
MERIDIAN, MISS.

FACULTY:

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Principal and Teacher in Ancient Languages, Mental and Moral Philosophy.
MRS. S. E. HAMBERLIN,
Teacher in the Higher English Branches and French.
MISS MATTIE A. WALKER,
Teacher in Primary Branches.
MISS ROBINSON,
Teacher in Music.
MRS. J. M. HARWELL,
Teacher in Drawing, Painting and Embroidery.

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Primary course, per month.....$1 00
Preparatory.....1 50
Collegiate.....2 00
Ancient and Modern languages in addition, each.....1 00
Music on Piano.....5 00
Use of Instrument.....1 00
Passing in Water Colors, per month.....1 00
" Oriental.....1 00
" Grecian.....1 00
" In Oil.....2 00
Drawing.....1 00
Embroidery.....1 00
" French.....1 00

To be paid in common currency, monthly, in advance, for day pupils, and five months in advance for boarding pupils, unless otherwise arranged at the time of entering. Four weeks considered a month. Arrangements are made for boarding a large number of pupils in private families, where they will be cared for and controlled according to rules enjoined by the Principal, when their comfort, habits and social intercourse will be carefully regarded, and where, when distributed, they will be free from many of the vices and influences attendant on a where a large number of girls are collected in a single boarding house. Charges for boarding will range from eighteen to twenty-five dollars currency per month, in advance.

R. Y. R. CHADWICK,
DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES
Chemicals,
FANCY SOAP, PERFUMERY,
OIL, GLASS, INK, &c.,
Hair Restoratives, Dyes for Teeth and Nail Brushes, Cigars, Fishing Rods, Hooks, Lines, &c.
Also a large Stock of AYRES, SCOVILL & CO.'S Patent Medicines which I am agent for.
No. 6 Front Street,
MERIDIAN:::::::::::MISSISSIPPI.
Prescriptions carefully compounded day or night. mar3owlf

Just Received and for Sale Very Cheap.
FRESH Garden Seed.
MESS Pork, (A No 1).
HAMS, Sugar cured. (20c)
SUGAR, white crushed. 22c.
BUTTER, superior (wrapt in Rolls.
FLOUR, family extra &c.
CALICO, Domestic &c.
A new supply just from the North by
JNO. T. HALL,
At 3 story white store on top of hill.

TOOMSUBA
High School,

This school under the direction of W. C. Day as principal, will open at Toomsuba Station, Lauderdale county, Miss., on the 3d Monday in January, 1867, at the following rates of tuition, to wit:

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT,
Orthography, Geography, Arithmetic $2 00.
INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.
English Grammer, Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric and Algebra. $4 00.
Higher Branches. $6 00.

For the information of those not acquainted we would state that this school is situated in a very healthy place, when good water abounds. Board can be obtained in private families at reason able rates. Any information that may be desired in regard to the school, can be obtained by reference to H. D. Cameron, at Toomsuba, Selma and Meridian Railroad.

Hurlbutt, Sturges & Co.,
AT THEIR OLD STAND,
on the Corner, and their
NEW STORE
ADJOINING,
HAVE on hand and are constantly receiving the largest and best supply of
Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Groceries,
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Cutlery,
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Rope,
Boots,
Shoes,
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THE MERIDIAN GAZETTE.
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The following space is what is termed a square:
One square, or ten lines.
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MERIDIAN GAZETTE

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Wednesday, " April 10, 1867.

Murder Trial Extraordinary in France.

The correspondent of the London Times gives the subjoined particulars of a highly exciting trial which took place before the Assize Court of Pau, France, (in France), on Monday, Feb. 25th, and which presented some of the most shocking features of any case tried there for years past. The writer says: It was not only the crime itself, but it was the manner in which the perpetrator of it gloried in what he avowed to be a crime, and the sorrow—the only sort of remorse he said he felt—that, instead of one murder, he had not time to commit four, which inspired the audience with horror.—Criminals there are who confess and boast of their atrocities under the influence of human excitement, but this audacity, not for an instant checked by the indignant murmurs of the judges, jury, and audience, with which this youth of 19 refused, with unfaltering voice, how he had planned three murders, in order to perpetrate a fourth—that of his own father—was such as has not been witnessed in an assize court. He spoke as if he was proud of what he had done, though he was unhappy at having only to boast of one victim, and especially at not having struck down what he termed "the leading character" in the drama, meaning his father, which he no doubt long regretted and regretted.

THE MURDERER'S APPEARANCE AND PARENTAGE.

He is a young man of middle stature, slight, regular and even delicate features, and of fair complexion. In the course of his answers to the judge his countenance exhibited a harshness and determination which would otherwise have passed unperceived. During his examination he answered every question without the slightest pause, and seemed to feel himself a hero, was not for an instant intimidated, and when his answers sent a thrill of horror among the spectators he inclined to turn his back to the judge, and looked around as if he either defied them all or expected applause for what he had done. His name is Charles Felix Lemaire, the only child of a locksmith, living in the Rue St. Honoré, in the most fashionable dissement of Paris. His father, a man of 68, had lost his wife about two years ago, and wanted to marry a woman named Bainville, living in the same house, and who had a daughter of 17 by a former marriage. The son, whose evil instincts had been manifested from an early age, was opposed to the marriage, and resolved to prevent it by murdering the woman on the very day before that on which it was to be solemnized. He had been, up to the last moment, apparently on friendly terms with the widow Bainville. On the evening of the 20th of December he called to see her in her apartment, where she was employed in her usual occupation, in company with her daughter and three young girls, her assistants. He told her he had a message from his father, and on getting her down stairs into another room, the door of which he shut, he threw a cord round her neck, which he had previously tied to a hook fastened in the wall for that purpose. She resisted, and got her hand between her neck and the cord, when Lemaire struck her with the hand previously fought, and ground so as to make it a two-edged weapon, and stabbed her in the face, the neck, the breast, back, and other parts of the body. She also bled from the mouth, and splendid Butter, fresh and nice, Butter & Soda Crackers, Smoking & Chewing Tobacco her murderer with his shirt sleeves tucked up, a long knife dripping with blood, with the point broken, in his hands. He stooped over his victim, and seeing that she was dead, said that he was happy at having avenged himself, and that the only regret he had was not having time to do the same by three others, as he had made up his mind to murder four persons that day. He was neither mad nor drunk, and that he well knew the scaffold awaited him.—When the Commissary of police had appeared he told him that eighteen months before he had resolved to kill his father.

HIS EXAMINATION BY THE COURT.

A few extracts from his examination by the Judge will best give an idea of the character of this extraordinary criminal:

Judge.—"You lost your mother about two years ago? A. Yes, about two years.

Q. Your bad conduct was one of the causes of her illness and her death? A. So it was, in great part.

Q. That deplorable calamity should have made an impression upon you.—A. It was inevitable. Sometimes I reproached myself; but, on the whole I was very glad she died.

Q. Yes; and you did not conceal it when you said that it was a mouth too soon. A. Yes, that was what I thought.

Q. And you were her only son. A. Yes.

Q. She always treated you with affection and tenderness, and it was your misconduct that brought on her last illness? A. I have already told you it was.

Q. Your father was an honest man? A. You have only to ask M. Plisson about that.

Q. Your father told you after her death that he should work for you as he had done for your mother. Had not that any effect upon you? A. Not the least in the world.

Q. You were put to school when you were a child? A. I was, but I did not learn much.

Q. Up to what time did you remain at school? A. Till I was thirteen.

Q. You were put apprentice to a jeweller, but you staid with him only a few months? A. The thing did not suit me.

Q. You would not do anything? A. No, I was always lazy.

Q. Your father took you back and tried to do something with you but you refused to work? A. I did not want to work.

Q. You only wished to amuse yourself? A. As much as possible.

Q. You gave yourself up to debauchery, and suffered the consequences of it. You could not be made to understand that labor is the most honorable of all things? A. I admit that if everybody was like me the world could not get on. One must make an effort to work, and what I like is to remain in repose.

Q. Did you ever make an effort to get habituated to work? A. Not the least; I was too indolent to work. I was only active for what is bad.

HIS FATHER FEARS HE WILL POISON HIM.

Q. Your father mistrusted you, for he said that whenever he was called from his meals he emptied his glass before quitting the table, fearing you might throw poison into it? A. It was an unnecessary precaution; it was not from the want of the will on my part; but poison is not in my line.

Q. You spoke to your father several times about the possibility of your poisoning him. Did you not lift your hand against him one day? A. I did.

Q. Your father had strength enough to defend himself, and you said that when one fears a man one does not assault him face to face, and it was then you spoke about poison?—A. It was not that day I said so.

Q. This means, you observed, was not dangerous enough for you.—A. Yes.

Q. You said you spoke of poison to your father to keep him in fear?—A. Yes.

Q. This is very extreme of villainy? A. I know very well that nobody approves it, and that every one condemns me. If any one were to tell me that I was right in thinking and acting as I have acted and thought, I should tell him that he was as bad as myself.

Q. You shock the feelings that are in my heart? A. You may say so as often as you please, I can only answer that you are right.

HE ADMITS HIS INTENDED WHOLESALE MURDER AND EXPLAINS HIS PLANS.

After some further questions as to his habits previous to the commission of the crime, and which he answered in the same manner, the Judge said: Q. Did you not swear that your father's marriage should not take place? A. I did. I said to myself, "They want to marry, do they? Well, then, I take upon myself to give them the *prettiest blessing!*"

Q. That is to say, to murder them? A. Yes, the whole lot; the widow Bainville to begin with; then his daughter; then the young apprentice, because he was in my way, and might disclose the first two crimes; and I meant to have crowned all by killing my father.

Q. Did you not act so out of cupidity? A. For no other motive.

Q. But what had the apprentice to do with that? Against her I had nothing to say; but she was in my way, and might have disclosed what I had done before I finished my task.

Q. So that you meant to get rid of every one in your way hith the knife? A. Yes, if I could.

Q. And your father? A. Oh! as for my father, I kept him for the last. I intended to murder him in his sleep.

Q. You had planned your crime some time before? A. About eighteen months before.

Q. You took pleasure then in the idea of murder? A. Yes; and the proof is that I committed it.

Q. Your father's marriage had been fixed for the 22d of December? A. Yes.

Q. It was on the 20th you committed the crime for which you are now before us. That day your father was to have dined at the house of a friend? A. Yes, and that was the reason I fixed upon that day, not to be interrupted by his being in the house.

Q. What were your plans? A. I meant to begin by struggling the widow Bainville, and throw her body into the cellar after having cut her throat to make sure she was dead. I meant to do the same with her daughter; then to the apprentice girl; and at night, when my father was in bed and asleep, to kill him.

Q. In what way did you propose to commit all these crimes? A. First to try strangulation; then to cut their throats with the razor that is now on the table before you; and then to fling the bodies into the cellar, the trap-door of which I had left open. For that purpose I bought the cord you see there, and the large nail which I fixed in the wall after bending the end of it to prevent the cord from slipping off. The knife I put on the table within my reach, taking care to hide the blade under some rags, and only leaving the haft visible.

Q. What did you intend to do after you had done all that? A. To take the keys of widow Bainville, and then those of my father, steal all the money I could lay my hands on, and quit the house. I knew very well that I should soon be taken, but at least I should have a few days to divert myself in the meantime.

Q. Did not the horror of your crime make you pause? A. Oh, of course! (Ironically.)

Q. How did you appear to your father the day on the evening of which you committed the murder? A. I appeared to him as good son, almost affectionate, but it was to prevent him suspecting anything. It was merely a snare I laid for him.

A BLOODTHIRSTY AVOWAL.

The examination continued for some time longer, and the prisoner gave every explanation asked of him. When the Judge spoke of three murders, the prisoner respectfully corrected him, and said, "Four, sir, not three." The last question put by the Judge, was whether he now felt any sorrow or remorse for what he had done? He answered without hesitation, and in the same calm voice:

"Not the slightest. My only regret is that I did not succeed so completely as I desired in what I projected. If it were to begin again, I would do the same; and this time I should do better."

The prisoner had imputed acts of profligacy to his father, but these were satisfactorily disproved by the testimony of unexceptionable witnesses. A medical man who had attended him was examined as to the state of his mind. He said that he seemed to him to be gentle in manner, and heard what was said to him without replying; that something might be the matter with his brain; but this was merely a supposition on his part, in support of which he could allege no fact. The day before the murder the prisoner gave away to an acquaintance some books he had—"Le Pilote Ulysse," "Robinson Crusoe," one or two he had not as "several of merit" from the Mayor, the "Memorial de St. Helene," and a translation of "Fabriola."

The father was not called upon to [illegible] tion was read. At the close of it he stated his belief that his son's mind had been affected by the constant reading of criminal trials in the courts, and that he had been long occupied with the trial of Dr. Lapommerais.—The witness declared that the father was greatly attached to his son, and it was only after he had threatened to poison him that he resolved to marry. This the prisoner corroborated. "My father," he said, "only thought of marrying when he knew that I wished to murder him; he wished to do so only by way of precaution."

EXTRAORDINARY SPEECH.

When the examination of the witnesses was over, the prisoner asked to be allowed to address the Court, which was granted. He had evidently long before prepared his speech, and he recited it rapidly, as if he had got it by heart. He indignantly repudiated the notion of his being insane, and concluded with these words:

"When my advocate came to see me, I said, 'Ah, sir, you have a very bad case in hand.' But he accepted my defence, as it was his duty to do. I perfectly understand that there is no possible extenuation of my acts.—If, in a moment of excitement or passion, I had done them, I could conceive mitigating circumstances.—Indulgence from you is impossible, and I do not ask it. If you accord me extenuating circumstances, I shall owe them to your disdain, and not to your compassion. I want no extenuating circumstances; I will not have my life saved at such a price. He who inflicts death deserves death. Let us make a calculation. I had conceived great grievances against society; society has to reproach me; and therefore I say that the account is ballanced between us. The journals that announced my crime made no announce my punishment; and if I obtain what I desire, justice will have been vanquished. I shall mount the scaffold without a single shudder, and without a word of repentance. In conclusion, I ask of you if it would be humanity to inflict on me a slow death; to force me to dig of hunger when you can finish me by a single stroke? Are we to go back to those barbarous periods when criminals were tortured, and when the executioner was recommended not to strike at the vital parts too soon? Grant, therefore, my prayer, and condemn against me the condemnation which I have well merited. By so doing, you pay homage to justice, and you render a service to society, and to one of its members, who is forever lost to it."

THE VERDICT—THE SENTENCE.

The Court then pronounced the sentence of death, informing the prisoner at the same time, that he had three clear days to appeal against the sentence. He replied that he would not sign any appeal; that he had only what he asked for, and thanked the Court and jury. He was then taken away, as apparently as much pleased as a man would be who was acquitted.

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE

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MERIDIAN, MISS.

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Prentice Advising the South.

Here is the advice George D. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, gives the Southern people : "In our judgment, the only way in which the South can aid the cause of constitutional liberty, is to stand firmly by it, and we respectfully commend the same method to the friends of constitutional liberty in other parts of the Union. In this exigency, as in all other exigencies, devotion to principle is the highest expediency. To surrender principle in despair of vindicating it is craven ; to surrender as a means of vindicating it is senseless. We know the South is not craven; we believe she is not senseless."

In 1861, the Southern States seceded and took up arms to vindicate the integrity of the government as our forefathers framed it. We invited Mr. Prentice to cross the Rubicon with us then, and participate in the battle that we were inaugurating for civil liberty. His response will never be forgotten by our people. Instead of wielding his influence in behalf of our cause, he conspired to frustrate the movement, and from the day we first burned powder at Sumpter until Lee stacked arms at Appomattox Court House, the pen of George D. Prentice was steadily plied to break down the Confederate government. Now, when we are under the yoke of Congressional bondage; when our country is impoverished and thousands of our people paupers; when the negro has been forced from us and given the privileges we formerly enjoyed; when the prominent men of the war are disfranchised and the negro enfranchised; when civil has been rendered subservient to military law; when an army of men are scattered throughout our territory to enforce the laws of Congress, and render resistance on our part worse than idle, George D. Prentice, living in ease an l comfort, a stranger to the trials we are enduring, counsels us to stand firmly by Constitutional liberty." Time was when this writer swore by Prentice, but never again. In its newly acquired zeal, the Journal fairly outstrips any of our home prints. The Journal's advice to the contrary, we shall or [illegible] the [illegible] section of a state of virtual war and uneasiness, and trust Providence for a return of that independent State sovereignty that Webster, Clay and Jackson advocated with such enthusiasm and ability.

The New Territory

The telegraph, the other day, intimated that the President's object in calling an extra session of the Senate, was to consider a treaty negotiated between the United States and Russia, by which the latter is to cede to the former all her possessions on the northwest coast of America—away up in the Artic circle—for the sum of seven millions of dollars. This territory is north of latitude 54:40, and west of longitude 141 degrees. The area of territory is variously estimated, but most of the papers put it down, including the adjacent groups of islands, the Aleutian, Kodiak, and King George III' Archipelagoes, at 580,000 square miles—a territory almost as vast as that acquired by the Louisana purchase. It is bounded on the north by the Artic ocean, east by British America, south by the Pacific, and west by the Pacific and Arctic ocean and Behrings Strait. Russia acquired her right to this territory by discovery, in the eighteenth century. According to the telegraph, Prof. Bayard, of the Smithsonian Institute, has furnished the Senate with some information relative to these possessions which may secure the ratification of the treaty. He has had two explorers in the country, who inform him the whole country, well up the Northern coast, is heavily timbered with hard pine. Some of the islands are heavily timbered with pine; others are destitute of timber but are covered with a luxuriant growth of grass. The soil of the Western coast produces excellent barley and roots, such as radishes, turnips, and esculents, and such as lettuce, cabbage, etc.

There are great numbers of furred animals, such as the sea otter, river otter, sable, furred seal, mink, black silver and red foxes, etc. The red deer or south reindeer, are in the Northern part. Herring, salmon, halibut and codfish abound in exhaustless numbers. In Behring's sea and northward great whales are very numerous. Surface washings show gold, discovered on the east side coast range of mountains. Geological developments are the same on the west side. Native copper, iron ore and coal abound. The inhabitants consist of from 5,000 to 6,000 Russians, 50,000 to 60,000 Indians and Esquimaux, who are peaceable and mostly industrious. The annual export is estimated at 10,000 seal, 1,000 sea otter, 12,000 beaver, 2,500 land otter, fox and martin skins. Many of the finest sables, such only as monarchs or princes of fabulous revenues can afford to wear, come from Russian America. The islands and coasts are inhabited by fishers and trappers. The government is Russian-American, controlled by a Governor-General, who has six agencies. The capital is New Archangel, on the island of Sitka. It is the principal post and port of the Fur Company; is fortified and garrisoned, and forms the commercial and naval depot of the territory. There are subordinate ports at Aliaska, in Cook's Inlet, Bristol Bay, Norton Sound. Though it is rather a God-forsaken country, which the most enthusiastic adventurer has hitherto cared little to explore, we think the price very cheap, in view of our growing commerce in the Pacific, the increase of the coastwise trade, the completion of the Pacific railroad and Russo-American telegraph, which some of our exchanges tell us, is far advanced through the Russian-American territory.

The purchase of this territory will only leave Great Britain a frontage on the Pacific for her American possessions of only a little over three hundred miles, and will make San Francisco the commercial centre of the entire coast. Mr. Polk failed, twenty years ago, to extend our national boundary northward to 54:40, but the ratification of the treaty in question will make that the southern boundary of an important portion of the Republic.

Double Murder.

—At Augusta, Arkansas, a short time since, Tilman Gregory, a very wealthy planter in that vicinity, fell into an altercation over a game at cards with a Dr. Dameron, in the course of which, the latter drew a pistol and shot the former in the hip. Mr. Gregory in liquor, as indeed both were, taunted him for not shooting better than that. Dr. Dameron fired again, shooting him this time in the breast. Mr. Gregory placed his hand upon his pistol, took deliberate aim at the Doctor, and shot him through the heart.

Sharing in Tennessee.

—The Sheriff of Gibson county, Tennessee, has actually returned to the Assessor two negro men, claiming that they are still his property, and that all laws and constitutional and void. Where is Gen. Howard and the Bureaus.

The President sent to the Senate Tuesday, a list of 2,500 pardoned Confederates, with the names of persons on whose recommendation the pardons were granted. The relentless rebel hater, Jack Hamilton, of Texas, stands sponsor for nearly four hundred of the reconstructed crowd.

The Lindell House.

—This immense hotel recently destroyed by fire in St. Louis, it is said, contained bricks enough to pave an area of more than thirty-eight acres. This is in addition to the 8,000 perches of rubble masonry in the foundation ; 35,000 cubic feet of cut stone in the fronts, 740 tons of cast and wrought iron, twenty-seven acres of plastering, 810 windows, 650 inside windows ; 3,240 pounds of copper for gutters, the plate glass used would cover an acre of ground, the floors seven acres. The sheeting or washboards laid in a continuous line, would reach thirteen miles ; and if a boarder desired to take a walk before breakfast he might travel through the corridors one mile and a quarter without going over the same floor a second time. Besides the marble flooring and other flagging, 300,000 feet of flooring boards were laid, requiring 30,000 yards of carpet to cover them. Thirty-two tons of cash-weights were used, 16,000 feet of gas-pipe, 120,000 pounds of lead and 30,000 of iron pipe to supply it with water, besides 87,000 feet of steam pipe for heating. Thirty-two miles of bell-wire were used.

A public meeting was held in Oktibbeha county on the 30th ult., to consider the state of the county. A resolution was adopted declaring it to be the duty of all citizens who are not prescribed, to register and become voters, and take part in the election which is to decide whether a convention is to be held or not, when called upon to do so by the military authorities. And another deprecating party spirit and counselling a spirit of conciliation and union. A meeting for a similar object is to be held in Panola county.

Dr. Mary Walker, while lecturing in London one night last month on her "Capture and Four Months' Imprisonment with the Confederates," was treated rather badly by some medical students. The next day they were required to give bond to keep the peace for three months.

Size of Farms in California.

An exchange from the far off State of California, in an article on farming in that State, says that in 1850 the average size of farms in California was 4466 acres. In 1866 these ranches had been reduced to an average size of 466 acres. Since that time there has been a further reduction, so that the average now is rather below than above 300 acres. It may be further noted that the agricultural productions of California, have increased in nearly the same ratio that farms have diminished in size. The smaller ones are bought and held for cultivation ; more acres are bought under tillage, and more men engaged in husbandry. Leaving out of view the cattle ranges, the two methods of farming which are likely to pay the best are large farms with all the economic helps of the best machinery and thorough system, devoting to leading crops, and small farms where rotation and variety are introduced and the greater amount of work is done by the proprietor and his family. The slovenly ranches of ten or twelve hundred acres, managed without system or economy, and with a lazy thriftlessness, have done much to bring farming as a profitable occupation, into disrepute.

Heavy Verdict Against a Railroad.

—The Springfield, (Illinois,) Register mentions the result of a trial in the Marion County Circuit Court, where damages to the amount of $7,000 were given a party for being forcibly and brutally ejected from a railroad car.

In view of the present distress caused by the scarcity of provisions a meeting has been called in Noxubee county to desire some means of relief. Many who have land and hired hands to try to redeem their losses of last year, find themselves, under present circumstances, in a strait to get provisions to carry on their farms.

On Saturday last, Mr. Edward J. Carter was killed on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, near Brooksville.—While attempting to pass from one car to another—while the train was in motion—he fell between them, and the upper portion of his head was crushed by the wheels passing over it. He was a teacher from Brooksville.

We made a flying visit last week to Meridian, Lauderdale County, Miss., on hand, and there was quite a lively time generally. Business was generally getting dull—the winter season rather getting over ; but the place is improving very much. A very handsome Episcopalian church is rapidly building. The Catholic church, under the superintendence of our old friend B. Daly is a nice structure and the outside nearly completed.

A brick steam-mill is building by our friend Coleman—a gentleman of enterprising disposition. These are the men to "go to"—men who build up substantial enterprises. There are various new houses going up in every direction—the clinking hammers of industry send their thrilling notes upon the air from all parts of the city. It is astonishing to see so much disposition to improve at a time so remarkably dull. Our friends of the Gazette—Col. Shannon, Capt. Armstrong and Jere Gibson and their clever employees are all "right side up with care," looking well and getting out a handsome Weekly and Semi-Weekly. We wish them unbounded prosperity. We met with many distinguished persons, and many old acquaintances, but to speak of them would be too tedious. Suffice it to say of Meridian, that it is a very important town with splendid railroad facilities, and with very good prospects upon the many years of ease railroads centering there.—*Kemper Flag.*

It will be remembered that a meeting of the corporators of the Grenada and Meridian Railroad is to be held in this place on the 24th April next. We would, therefore suggest that a meeting of the citizens of Louisville and vicinity be held at an early day, to take such steps as may be necessary to give the corporators and other friends of the Road a suitable reception. We will not presume to suggest any plan, but hope that some one —a good friend of the enterprise—will lead off in the matter.—*Louisville Bulletin.*

Mine Host of the Patton House.

—A few days since, we had occasion to stop a day or two at the hotel of Meridian, kept by Col. W. S. Patton. It will be remembered that in the antebellum times he kept hotel at Old Marion, at Lauderdale Springs &c., and that he always sustained the reputation of keeping the best, and of doing the best. He fully sustains his old reputation. He is always attentive, and his table first rate. We advise the travelling public to patronize him, and they will not regret it.—*Kemper Flag.*

Found Dead.

—Mr. Noah Broadhead, living about six miles east of Enterprise, was found on the morning of the 26th ult., on the Tuscahoma road not far from town, lying on the road side, with his head hanging across a small limb or log, apparently not having been in that position a great while. He died from an attack of Epilepsy to which he was known to have been subject since a personal difficulty, more than a year ago, in which his skull was fractured.

Gen. George H. Randolph, formerly Confederate Secretary of War, died in Richmond on the 6th.

Where is Stephens.

The Paris correspondent of the Sunday Gazette writes :

I send you the intelligence of James Stephens' arrival in this country, and though active operations were not long in manifesting themselves after the hero landed in Europe, still I am told that the late Head Center is quite innocent of the present troubles. On good authority I learn that James Stephens and a few officers, late of the United States army, are located in a hotel close to the Rue St. Lazare terminus, and that this rising has taken them by surprise. Whether Stephens intends to have anything more to do with the concern is doubtful. His command appears to have been taken from him and bestowed on another, and I hear that he is anxious to make his home among us here. Stephens and O'Mahony, the other chief and manufacturer of Fenian fire, formerly lived here, paying five francs per month for their room, the former earning his livelihood by giving English lessons, and the other by teaching Celtic at the Irish College. It is to be presumed that times have changed, as I find that the crudity of thousands of dikes had placed James Stephens, though his sceptre has passed from him, beyond the necessity of acting the schoolmaster for a second time. You may possibly not be aware that the late Gilgarry appointed, vice Stephens retired, is nearly seven feet high, was in the Dublin Police force, went from that body into the Papal Army, and after the discomfiture of Lamoriciere, transferred his sword, his talents, and his great stature into the service of the United States, where he rose to the rank of colonel, and would have been promoted to the dignity of brigadier-general, but for the primitive manner in which he signed his dispatches. The moderate French papers regret the rising in Ireland, and condemn it as a foolish and criminal act. I see that one paper accuses America of having applied the torch, and adds that it is very odd that this new outbreak should occur at a moment when the Eastern question is being revived. The United States and Russia are on the intimate terms, and both have an old account to square with England.

The late election in Connecticut was one of the most closely contested political issues ever known in the State. The points at issue were, shall the State be handed over to negro suffrage, or shall the President or Congress be endorsed ? The principles of our old time freedom trimmphed—the doctrines of the supremacy of the law won the day ; the radical ticket was defeated, and English, the conservative candidate for Governor, elected by over five hundred majority. Last year the Republicans carried the State by a about five hundred majority. Though this is a sign that the public mind in the North has been revolutionized, and gives some hope of a resuscitation of the Constitution, we of the South must not be deceived by it. Let us continue the work of reconstruction under the present law, and we will be sooner show the North the necessity of stopping the tide, fix it "break through every boundary which our commentators and jurists gave to the laws."

Meeting in Savannah.

—A dispatch of the 1st says :

A mass meeting was held here today. Those in attendance were mostly negroes. Addresses were made by Ex-Governor Johnson and others. Resolutions were passed acknowledging the congressional enactment and pledging a unity of action in reorganizing the State and providing for the enfranchisement of the citizens of the State, and requesting the district commander to order a general registration and election for a convention to reorganize the State. The meeting was quiet and orderly.

A Fort Clark letter to Flake's Texas Bulletin, informs us that the Indians are on hundred miles inside the lines of forts on the frontier. Fifteen hundred Indians made an unsuccessful attack upon a Company of regulars, near Backettsville, Texas, recently, killing a few men, and capturing a dozen horses.

The Third semi-annual Convention of the Mississippi Press Association, will be held at Brandon, Rankin county, Wednesday, May 1st, 1867. An oration will be delivered by Col. John Holt, late editor of the Natchez Democrat ; and an essay read by Col. I. M. Patridge, of the Vicksburg Herald. A full attendance is earnestly requested, as there is business of great importance to be transacted.

T. B. MANLOVE, Pres't.
J. D. Powers, Sec'y.

Maximilian Cut Off from His Capital.

—Letters were yesterday received in this city from San Luis Potosi, the 16th inst., saying that Gen. Escobedo, of the Liberal army, had succeeded in throwing a force between Queretaro and the city of Mexico. If this be true, Maximilian has been cut off the capital, and must fight it out with such forces as he has at command.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Massachusetts has six candidates for the next Presidency : Sumner, Wilson, Banks, Butler, Boutwell and Andrew.

Ex-Gov. Harris, of Tenn., has written a letter recently in which he says the condition of public affairs in Mexico, is growing worse and more unsettled, that a very large majority of the people are opposed to the Imperial Government, and that colonization is a failure, and he was then leaving the country in search of a new home.

Proclamation.

Executive Office,
Jackson, Miss., April 6, 1867.

Whereas, much painful apprehension exists in the public mind, resulting from the passage of the "Military Bill" by Congress, and the General Order of General Ord in assuming command of the "Military District of Mississippi and Arkansas," and whereas, in some instances, the regular administration of the State Government has been unsettled to such an extent as to cause some of the officers of the State to suspend the functions of their offices; and many citizens are hesitating, while others refuse, to pay their taxes upon the assumed ground, that the Tax Collectors are not "competent officers," and therefore are not authorized to receipt for the same; and as other evils and irregularities may arise from the uncertainty that exists as to the duties and responsibilities of officers and citizens of the State in their present situation, therefore, I deem it proper to make known that the Act of Congress, commonly called the "Military Bill," recognizes the civil existing Government of the State. It is true it is declared to be provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supercede the same. But until a change is made in accordance with the provisions of this law, I hereby give NOTICE to the Civil Officers of the State, that their relations and responsibilities to the Constitution of the United States, to the State of Mississippi and to the people, remain unchanged, and they will be held strictly accountable for the performance of their duties, in carrying out the provisions of the laws, for the maintenance of the civil Government, and for the full and ample protection of all classes of inhabitants of the State, and they will be held to their rights of persons, property, liberty and religion. And I further advise and admonish all good citizens and inhabitants to sustain the civil officers in maintaining the peace, order, security of society; to deal justly and indulgent gently with each other, and in their political helplessness, to devote themselves to pursuits of industry, and to the production of those necessaries of life for which they are now dependent upon the markets of other States, and to offer no resistance to any steps that may be taken in the reconstruction of the State by the Military authority of the United States, except such as may be authorized by the Courts, under the Constitution of the United States. Military power may become intolerable only when it is perverted from the virtuous and unjust, which, happily, is not the case in Mississippi. The "Military Bill" makes no provision for the support of the civil Government. Taxes must be collected by the civil officers to support it and to pay its debts, and whenever any changes are made either in the civil officers or the duties required of them, timely notice will doubtless be given and duly promulgated.

B. G. HUMPHREYS.

By the Governor:
C. A. Brougher,
Secretary of State.

Wheeling into Line.

—We are glad to see that some of our ostemporaries, who a few weeks since, counselled non resistance to the reconstruction measures are now convinced such a course would prove very injurious to our State. The last number of the De-Kalb Flag in an article on the situation says :

Our solemn and earnest advice now is, for every one, who is not disfranchised, to register as soon as the opportunity offers and vote. If the whites act with wisdom, and get up no issue between themselves and the blacks, nor alienate them from their true interest—a close and friendly alliance with the whites—then we may have, when re-organized, a powerful addition of the opposing an adventurer named J. M. Trotter, who is going over the Southern States proposing to organize relief and aid societies for destitute widows and orphans. The Gazette says:

In 1864, this man was traversing the States of Mississippi and Alabama on just such a pretense as the one now set up, and on the complaints of parties who declared that he had fraudulently converted to his own use funds and property entrusted to him for the benefit of the destitute, I had him arrested, and a thorough investigation made upon his conduct in the premises. The result was utterly unfavorable to Trotter; so much so, that I cannot withhold this expression of my convictions that he is not trustworthy in connection with any benevolent purpose.

Two salt barges containing 2,900 barrels of salt, belonging to the Kanawha Salt Company, were sunk at Columbus, Ky., last Wednesday. We learn there was no insurance, and, therefore, the loss will fall very heavily upon the company. The salt was en route to Memphis. The barges were standing down the river and were carried by the eddy in the river opposite Columbus, against the Columbus wharfboat and sunk in deep water.

Tennessee.

—A Nashville dispatch of the 11th says :

The Tennessee Legislature adjourned *sine die*. The impeachment of Judge Frazier has been postponed to the 8th of May. Gen. Brownlow declines to interfere in behalf of Frazier, the dancing master, convicted of rape and sentenced to the penitentiary. The flood continues unabated.

Brownlow has already received quantities of blankets, soap bottles, hard tack, and other articles necessary for the militia.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Washington, April 6.—The returns from the land office at Tallahassee, Fla., show over 8000 acres of land located under the Homestead Law, which limits the entries to 60 acres.

The White House was crowded to-day. Attorney General Stanbury and Postmaster General Randal were among the visitors.

The National Bank circulation is nearly $299,000,000.

The War and Navy and Interior disbursements for the week are $3,250,000.

Senate.—The resolution expelling Mr. Saulsbury was indefinitely postponed.

Executive then went into executive session.

Gen. Sol. Meredith, of Indiana, was rejected by the Senate as Surveyor General of Montana Territory; confirmed P. H. Winter as Marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi, Francis Bugbee, Tallahassee, Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama.

Boston, April 6.—A private letter from Paris an advice of March 14th, confirms the revolution in Hayti. President Jeffard had resigned and left the Island in a French man-of-war.

Cincinnati, (O.) April 6.—The Senate concurred in the House amendment to suffrage bill, extending the suffrage to all white citizens except rebels and deserters.

New Orleans, April 6.—The Mayor of Baton Rouge telegraphs that Walls' levee is in imminent danger.

The news from the levees continue unfavorable.

Harrisburg, (Pa.) April 6.—The sheriff of Lucerne county telegraphed to-day to the Governor that a riot exists in Hazleton in that county; that his authority is resisted without success; that an armed and organized force was necessary, and that he wished an order issued to Capt. Ellis' company of Wyoming Veterans. Soon afterwards Capt. Ellis telegraphed that the sheriff had ordered him out to quell the riot, and asked further orders. The Governor subsequently telegraphed to prominent citizens of Luzerne county, asking for a full statement of the exact condition of affairs, he then sent an order to Capt. Ellis to hold his company in readiness for further orders, but in no event to move without orders from him.

It is understood the cause of the riot is a strike for higher wages, the majority attempting to prevent the minority working.

St. Louis, April 6.—Additional evidence that the reported massacre at Fort Buford is unfounded, has been received here in the shape of letters from Fort Rice, dated February 25th, which makes no mention of Mrs. Col. Rankin's arrival there, as represented in a letter published in Philadelphia. Gen. Sherman has a letter from Col. Rankin of a date subsequent to that upon which the massacre is said to have occurred.

Gen. Bailey, of Red River notoriety, was murdered and robbed of $1,000 in Kansas a few days ago. Three thousand dollars reward is offered for the apprehension of the murderer.

New York, April 6.—The New York papers publish the arguments which Messrs Shuckey and Robert J. Walker proposed submitting in support of the Mississippi complaint on next Friday.

Trenton, N. J., April 6.—Hon. George Evans, formerly U. S. Senator from Maine and for many years chairman of the Committee of Commerce, died to-day aged 70 years.

London, April 6.—There is a general distrust in political and financial matters all over Europe.

Washington, April 7.—The following has been promulgated by the Mexican Legislation here.

The news of the defeat of Escobedo by the Imperialists, reported from Vera Cruz, is disbelieved here by gentlemen well posted in the Mexican affairs. Instead, it is expected Maximilian will be captured at Queretaro.

Maximilian lost the opportunity he had of defeating Escobedo before he was reinforced by Liberals from the interior.

The following is an extract from a letter from Vera Cruz received at the Legation.

"The Liberals in full force are around the city, expecting artillery, in order to assault it. It cannot be long before its occupation. The Liberals are eight miles distant within forty yards of the fortifications. Passengers from the interior report Gen. Diaz taking Puebla, and all the forces of the outer world and a greater portion of the city. The Imperialists have been driven into the Plaza or Grand Square and are crowded to its limits. After the capture of Puebla Gen. Diaz will be free to march to the city of Mexico, where he already has a portion of his forces in good position. We now expect to hear of the capture of the city of Mexico before Maximilian is defeated in Queretaro which itself is only a question of time.

Washington, April 7.—The official newspaper—three in Louisiana, and two in each other unreconstructed State—are authorized by a special act to publish the laws of the Thirty-Ninth Congress. It will cost to about $1200. The act further provides that the war navy, executive and federal judiciary advertisements shall be published in these papers only.

Stevens has been quite ill since Wednesday from disease of the heart.

The steamer from San Louis Potosi dispatches via Galveston says Maximilian's forces from Queretaro, were driven back after the bones hard fighting, but Escobedo being reinforced. Escobedo has contracted his lines, thus leaving open communication with the City of Mexico. Forced loans were levied on all liberal citizens.

Several Americans had been arrested at Tuxpan for shooting a Mexican guard.

Despatches from Washington say that Gen. Meade has relieved Gen. Sickles, whose head quarters are at Atlanta, Georgia. Among them it numbers many military notables.

Washington, April 7.—Facts regarding the Mexican affairs have been received within the last week, impressing the Senate more favorably towards a ratification of the treaty. It is now believed that it will be ratified on foreign relations favor its ratification.

The Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons, for the State of Columbus, Miss., assembled last night. J. E. F. Holmead, G. H. P.; George C. Whiting, G. Sec. The constitution of the Grand Chapter of New York was adopted, with slight modifications in each locality.

Sheriff's Sales.

The usual number of sheriff's sales of the month—section 14 of chapter 34, page 34, text, lying in the County of Lauderdale, State of Mississippi, will be sold at the front door of the Court House, in said County, on the first Monday in May, A. D. 1867, to satisfy said executions in my hands.

Jo. Rhea,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Private Boarding.

MY MRS. ANN DOZIER, LOUIS, MO. I HAVE opened a large and commodious Private Boarding House, and is pleased to receive of my friends. No. 90 Cass Street, between Fifth and Olive. aprl6tf

BATTLE HOUSE,
MOBILE, ALA.
Thoroughly Re-Stocked and Furnished.
Every Room Supplied with Gas.
CHARGE $4 PER DAY.
W. W. SHEARER, Cash. C. R. STEARNS, Prop.

MERIDIAN

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

OF THE CITY OF MERIDIAN.

Buys and Sells Northern and Southern Exchange,

Gold & Uncurrent Money

RECEIVES DEPOSITS,

And Gives Prompt Attention to all Collections, &c., Confided to it.

Office Hours from 9 A. M to 3 P. M.
aprl0owly

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an attachment for rent in my hands I have levied upon the stock and furniture of J. Gill & Co., consisting of bar-room fixtures, assorted barrels and kegs of whisky and wine—one billiard table—one large cooking stove and fixtures complete which will be sold to the highest and best bidder for cash on Thursday the 18th day of April 1867.

Sale to take place in the brick house, known as the Stonewall saloon.

JOSEPH BAKER, Sheriff.
by JUNIUS BEARD, Deputy.

DR. WM. M. MAYES,
Toomsuba, Miss.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Toomsuba and vicinity. He will be constantly on hand, Drugs, Medicines and other Liquors for medicinal purposes. aprl2-1.

Wanted.

6,000 SHINGLES delivered at my residence for which the market price will be paid. J. J. SHANNON.
apdw4t.

Attention Firemen.

THE undersigned has been requested by a number of citizens to call a meeting for the purpose of organizing a Hook and Ladder Company, for the protection of property in this city against fire. All citizens who feel an interest in the welfare of the city are requested to meet at the Mayor's office on Wednesday, 10th April, at 8 o'clock P. M. R. L. HENDERSON,
apdewtf Mayor.

Cooper's Well.

THIS celebrated watering place is now open for the reception of visitors. PRICE, $5.00 per day, $18.00 per week, and $60.00 per month. Monthly boarders payable weekly.
aprtwlw T. C. McMAKIN,
Proprietor.

Wanted.

BY a Young Lady a situation as teacher in a School or private family. For particulars address
aprl1dw3w. Meridian, Lauderdale Co., Miss.

MERIDIAN SALOON.

BASEMENT OF THE JONES HOUSE.

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

Containing the finest brands of LIQUOR to be found in the market. Wholesale and Retail. The BRANDIES and WHISKIES are of superior quality—no common article on hand.
aprl3-owly.

THE RUBY,

Front St., between Lee & Johnson Avenue

MERIDIAN, MISS.

A FIRST-CLASS BAR ROOM, where the best of liquors are kept constantly on hand. Free Lunch every day at 11 o'clock.
marl5owtf W. R. SWITZER.

HILL, HENDERSON & CO

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FAMILY & FANCY GROCERIES.

Lee Street,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

CONSTANTLY receiving and on hand, Bacon, Irish Potatoes, Onions, Cheese, Flour, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere, as we will sell at the lowest market rates.
aprl-owly

New Spring & Summer Goods

BROACH, BROWN & Co.,

AT THE

YELLOW STORE,

On Front Street,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

ARE now receiving from New York, and the Western Cities, their Spring and Summer stock, to which every grade and style of Goods added in the trade will be found, and will keep their stock one of the largest and best assorted in the city.

Having purchased their Goods in the cheapest markets, at times when goods were lowest, they are prepared to offer inducements to the trade unequalled by competitors, not only in the wholesale department, but in retail sales. The "Yellow Store" of Broach, Brown & Co., will be a leading institution of the richest and most varied styles of

Muslins,
Barages,
Percales,
Lawns,
Mousselines,
Silks,
Grabs,
Linen,
Laces,
Handkerchiefs,

They would call the attention of Merchants to their large stock of Hats and Caps, which will be found to embrace the latest styles.

Also, a large stock of Boots and Shoes, which will be found to be of the best manufacture.

Also, a large stock of Ready-made Clothing, which will be found to be of the best manufacture.

Also, a large stock of Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, Saddlery, Harness, Trunks, Valises, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Fixtures, Cornices, Looking Glasses, Pictures, Frames, Mouldings, Cutlery, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Musical Instruments, Strings, Sheet Music, Stationery, Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Inks, Mucilage, Wafers, Wrapping Paper, Twine, Rope, Cotton Yarns, Cotton Batting, Wicking, Candles, Soda, Saleratus, Starch, Indigo, Blacking, Matches, Powder, Shot, Lead, Caps, Fishing Tackle, Gun Materials, Tinware, Woodenware, Willowware, Brooms, Brushes, Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Washboards, Clothes Pins, Clothes Lines, Clothes Baskets, Carpet Sacks, Carpet Bags, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, Notions

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Semi-Weekly, (in advance) per annum.....$6 00
six months... 3 00
Weekly. per annum..... 2 00

If not in advance 3 00

Post Masters throughout the State are authorized to act as agents for the Gazette, and will be allowed twenty per cent. on all cash remittances.

Rates of Advertising in Semi-Weekly Gazette:

	1 mo.	2 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	12 mo.
1 square...	$ 5	$ 8	$10	$ 15	$ 25
2 squares...	8	10	15	25	35
3 squares...	10	15	20	30	45
¼ column...	12	18	30	45	60
½ column...	20	30	40	60	90
¾ column...	30	45	60	75	125
1 column...	45	60	75	125	200

☞ Business cards of five lines or less will be published one year for $16.

The same rates will be charged for advertising in the Weekly Gazette. A deduction will be made where advertisements are published in both papers.

Legal Advertisements, not longer than one square, must be accompanied with the advertisement, will be published for $2. If not paid in advance, $10.

Each additional square will be charged at the same rate.

Notices to Creditors by Executors or Administrators will in all cases be considered as one square and charged for at the above rates.

☞ No proof of publication will be furnished in any case until the advertisement is paid for.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Wednesday, - - - April 10, 1867.

EPISCOPAL SERVICE.—Rev. H. C. Harris will preach in the Masonic Hall to-night at early candle-light.

TOURNAMENT MEETING.—The Meridian Tournament Club meets to-day at eleven o'clock in the Mayor's office.

A supper is to be given to-morrow night for the benefit of the Baptist Church at this place. It is utterly unnecessary for us to say one word in behalf of this worthy object.

OUR young friend, Capt. Phil. M. Jenkins, of the house of Robinson & Co., new dealers, Galveston, Texas, has thanks for continued newspaper favors.

Mr. Frank Taylor an old and much esteemed citizen of this place, died at his residence yesterday afternoon of a congestive chill. His funeral will take place to-day at 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW STORES.—We understand two new dry goods and one drug store, and a daguerrean gallery, have been opened here during the past ten days.

THE Mayor's Court at Meridian is becoming a popular institution through the vigilance of the policemen. Every day more or less offenders come before Mayor Henderson to contribute their mite in swelling the city purse. A vigilant Mayor, and an energetic corps of policemen, will soon become a terror to evil doers.

THE meeting of the "Tombigby Presbytery" will convene to morrow at 11 o'clock, and be held at "Concert Hall" over Mr. Ball's store, on Thursday and Friday—morning and night—and on Saturday and Sunday at the Baptist Church. There will be preaching every morning and night—perhaps oftener, of which notice will be given.

THE BATTLE HOUSE.—The card of this popular Mobile hotel, will be found elsewhere. The establishment is elegantly furnished throughout, and the gentlemanly proprietors always get a table that would satisfy the most fastidious epicurean. We take pleasure in commending the Battle House to the traveling public.

The Mississippi Fag, published at Po Kalb, we are pleased to see, is the recipient of quite an extensive Meridian advertising patronage, which shows that our merchants appreciate the value of printer's ink. The Flag circulates in a section of country that trades largely with Meridian, and it is but right and proper our business men should advertise there. And we might add the Flag is a first-rate newspaper, and Morris a right clever fellow.

THAT we should have an Engine, or Hook and Ladder Company, in Meridian, is generally conceded; indeed without one, we are daily in danger of having the entire business portion of the town destroyed.—No time should be lost in procuring appliances to guard our homes and property from acts of incendiarism, as well as from accidental fires, to which our property is always liable. Some one has said, and truly too, that nothing is plainer than the fact that every city of even but a few thousand inhabitants, should be provided with the requisite appliances for extinguishing fires in the quickest way possible whatever they occur, accidentally or otherwise; and equally plain is the truth of the proposition, that it is as much the business of municipal corporations to purchase these appliances (when not to be otherwise obtained) and keep them in order at the public expense, as to pay keeping a police, or for repairing the roads. There will be a meeting at the Mayor's Office to organize a fire company in Meridian. We hope the attendance will be in proportion to the property at stake.

THE BEST AND SUREST STIMULANT.—The Red Jacket Bitters are free from all acidities usually found in ordinary tonics, and stomach bitters of the present day.—They are made from sound and fresh materials; nothing that is not entirely wholesome and healthy enters into the composition of them, prepared in ripe old Bourbon Whisky.

sep19 2w

GEN. ORD, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Arkansas, reports that the condition of the freedmen in that State is improving.

MISS ELLEN CABANNE, a lady of much beauty and accomplishments, and but nineteen years of age, was, after a two years' courtship, married on the 4th inst. at Our Lady of Lourdes, by bishop the bride's old friend, Archbishop Odin, on the 20th ult.

Council Proceedings.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Meridian, April 6, 1867.

A regular meeting of the Board was held, Present—R. L. Henderson Mayor, Messrs Ramsey, Rush, Hart and Smith, Aldermen. The Board was called to order.

Proceedings of two meetings previous read and approved.

Petition of J. Jones for license to retail vinous and spirituous liquors, (laid over one month from last meeting), taken up and license granted.

Petition of H. D. White, for license to retail liquors referred to over one month.

Received a petition from F. J. Shannon, stating that in his absence the square of ground on which resides and the one adjoining (leased from Mr. Ragsdale), were assessed at more than their value and asking a reduction of said assessment to $3000. Prayer of petitioner granted.

The following resolutions were adopted by Ald. Hart. Resolved that the action of the Mayor in suspending for cause Policemen Foster and Gullan be sustained. An election was held and L. D. Williams and A. A. Smith elected to fill vacancy.

Resolved by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, that the names of Emanuel street in Ball's survey and Brown street in Ragsdale's survey be changed to Church street, throughout their entire length.

Resolved that W. W. Shearer be allowed, under the direction of the street Committee, to change the ditch running along the L. & M. Mobile & Ohio R. R. survey to Commerce street and thence down Commerce street to Johnson's Avenue. Said work be done at Mr. Shearer's expense.

Resolved, That all Butchers be required to exhibit at their Market House, the hides, heads, ears and feet of all cattle slaughtered and brought for market, and that the City Marshal require a record to be kept of the same.

Resolved, that any Butcher failing to comply with this resolution shall be fined in a sum not less than 5 nor more than 25 dollars.

Report of City Treasurer received.

Shows amount on hand March 1st,		$373 40
Collected in March,	1074,06	$1,349,47
Amount paid out for vouchers,		1,349,15
Balance on hand,		32

The following accounts were examined and ordered paid:

G. P. Shedd, services as Marshal one month,	50,00
T. L. Jackson, Police service one month,	40,00
R. F. Terrell, " " "	40,00
Williams, Smith and Cullen, Police service 15 days each,	60,00
Rosenbaum & Co., sundries for Mayor's office,	4,63
Lloyd, White & Co., to paupers and Indian,	16,15
A. B. Wagner, services as Sexton, one month,	16,00
Henry House, 4 days board for prisoners,	8,00
Hill, Henderson & Co., provisions for paupers,	51,40
Greer & Dial, bill lumber for city,	49,93
John Carey, service in Mayor's office,	4,00

Being no other business on motion the Board adjourned. R. L. HENDERSON, Mayor.
J. C. Lloyd, City Clerk.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

KNOW THY DESTINY.

MADAME E. F. THOMPSON, the great English Astrologist, Clairvoyant and Psychometrican who has astonished the scientific classes of the Old World, has now located herself at Hudson, N. Y. Madame Thornton possesses such wonderful powers of second sight, as to enable her to inform any person of the greatest importance to the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance, she delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychomotrope, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, together with their name, position in life, leading traits of character, &c. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can assert. She will send when desired a certified certificate, or written guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be. By enclosing a lock of hair, age and stating place of birth, age disposition and complexion, and enclosing fifty cents and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture and desired information by return mail. All communications strictly confidential. Address, in confidence, Madame E. F. THOMPSON, P. O. Box 323, Hudson, N. Y. aprils1-wly

WONDERFUL BUT TRUE.

MADAME REMINGTON, the world-renowned Astrologist and Somnambulistic Clairvoyant, while in a clairvoyant state, delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychomotrope, guarantees to produce a perfect and life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, with date of marriage, occupation, leading traits of character, &c. This is no imposition, as testimonials without number can assert. By stating place of birth, age, disposition, color of eyes and hair, and enclosing fifty cents, and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail, together with desired information.

☞ Address in confidence, Madame REMINGTON, P. O. Box 297, West Troy, N. Y. aprils1-wly

☞ A YOUNG LADY returning to her country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the City, was hardly recognized by her friends. "In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead of twenty three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she had used the CROSSMAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any Lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentleman can improve their personal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herself is simple, yet unsurpassed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be, clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price $1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order by

W. L. CLARK, & CO., Chemists,
No. 8 West Fayette St., Syracuse, N.Y.

The only American Agents for the sale of the same. aprils1-ly

Private Boarding.

A FEW Gentlemen can procure Private Boarding by applying to D. G. SMITH.
aprils1-3w

Mobile.

$100 REWARD.

STOLEN in Mobile, on Saturday, 30th ult., by a Negro Man named WILEY BROWN, my team of BAY MARES and CART. The man was employed by me as a driver of the team. The whole has been traced as Eight-Mile Creek Ferry, at which time there were two white men in the Cab with Wiley.

One of the mares was blind in one eye, the other was snagged to the right hind leg. Wiley Brown is a small, thin, dark Mulatto, about 25 years old. The above reward will be paid (and no questions) for the recovery of the Horses and Cab. MICHAEL DARBY.
Mobile, Ala.
aprils1.

IRA W. PORTER & CO.,

ODD FELLOW'S HALL,

Royal Street,

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

Wholesale and Retailers of

Hardware

Hardware

a full Stock, consisting in part of

PLANTERS' HARDWARE,

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

AND

DESIRABLE GOODS

For Merchants and Traders. Also,

Paints, Oils, Window-Glass,

DOORS,

GLAZED SASH AND BLINDS,

☞ All of which we are selling at Lower Prices than heretofore since the war.

☞ Merchants, Planters and others will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing.

IRA W. PORTER & CO.,
aprs4wtf Odd Fellows' Hall, Royal st.

T. S. BIDGOOD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Books & Stationery,

Blank Book Manufacturer & Printer,
North-East Cor. St. Francis and Water sts.,
MOBILE, ALA.

I MOST RESPECTFULLY call the attention of my friends and the public to my large and choice stock of Books and Stationery, which I am now opening, and offering at unusually low prices.

BLANK BOOKS.

Ledgers, Journals, and Record Books, of all the various sizes of paper. My stock of Blanks are all made to order and for quality of paper and durability of binding cannot be surpassed.

Office Stationery.

PAPER.

I have paid particular attention to this department, and have the largest assortment and greatest variety of Note, Commercial Note, Letter, Commercial Post, Packet Post, and Cap, of English, French and American manufacture.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

My stock embraces all the School Books in use in Alabama and Mississippi, and all the latest editions.

BOOK-BINDING.

In this department I am fully prepared to execute all orders, with neatness, correctness and great variety of Note, Commercial Note, Letter, Commercial Post, Packet Post, and Cap, of English, French and American manufacture.

PRINTING.

Printing of Blanks, Bills of Lading, Cotton Bales, and every description of Job Work done with neatness and dispatch.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND TEACHERS and those who deal in Books and Stationery, will find it to their advantage to give me a call before making purchases. aprs4wtm

☞ Peruvian Bark Bitters, ☜
CELEBRATED TONIC)

A Certain Cure for Fever and Ague.

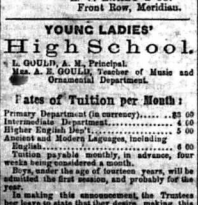
G. L. KOUNS & BRO., 59 Common St., N. O., Wholesale Agents. Manufactured by E. Fert & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 104 Chartres street, N. O. aprils-1y

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

—IN—

TIN WARE, STOVES,

SHEET IRON, &c.



E. V. EARLY & CO.
Front Row, Meridian.

YOUNG LADIES'

High School.

L. GOULD, A. M., Principal:
Mrs. A. E. GOULD, Teacher of Music and Ornamental Department.

Rates of Tuition per Month:

Primary Department (in currency).....	$5 00
Intermediate Department.....	6 00
Higher English Dep't.....	8 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, including English.....	6 00

Tuition payable monthly, in advance, four weeks being considered a month.

Boys, under the age of fifteen years, will be admitted the first session, and probably for the year.

In making this announcement, the Trustees feel no hesitancy in saying that they have secured a permanent school, and one of the first order—and to this end, have secured the services of teachers of high standing and of many years' experience, whose success hitherto, in their opinion, fully entitles them to confidence at all who may repose confidence in them, of the thorough and faithful manner in which their children will be taught. It is the intention of this school, therefore, they ask only a liberal patronage and a fair trial. R. F. BRAWNER, Secretary.

mar26 1867.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Johnson & Bolton in Mobile, Ala., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. G. W. Bolton is alone authorized to settle the business and to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

G. W. BOLTON,
M. JOHNSON.

Enterprise, Miss., March 16th, 1867.

Cairo.

DAVIDSON, BROTH & CO

Dealers in

HARDWARE,

IRON, STOVES, CASTINGS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

And Manufacturers of all kinds of

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware.

GENARL AGENTS

John's Patent Gutta Percha

ROOFING,

AND STEAMBOAT DECKING.

No. 130 Ohio Levee,

CAIRO, ILL.

sep29

W. B. ROCKWELL M. S. COX S. ROCKWELL

W. B. ROCKWELL & CO.,

Successors to Bliss & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,

and Newsdealers,

BINDERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

And

Dealers in

Musical Instruments

and Sheet Music,

68 OHIO LEVEE, CAIRO, ILL.

☞ Special attention given to filling order sent by mail. mar2sawly

D. HURD & SON,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

Commission Merchants,

Dealers in all kinds of

Staple and Fancy Groceries

and

WESTERN PRODUCE,

77 OHIO LEVEE, CAIRO, ILL.
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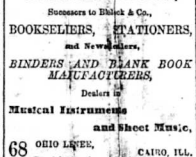

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

Magazine Street, between Grevier and Natchez,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

W. T. HICKLE & CO., Proprietors.

THIS establishment is now open for the reception of guests, having been newly furnished from the floor to the roof. Spring Beds, Hair Mattresses, Linen Sheeting, etc. The furniture and Table Ware all new and the tables furnished with every luxury the market affords. The Bars and Liquors equal to any used in private families, and the comforts and pleasures of a home as far as possible guaranteed to its guests.

The House itself may be said to beautifully new and fresh. The proprietors will spare neither labor or expense to merit a continuance of the liberal support with which they have been favored. aprils-1y

H. P. DOUTHIT & CO.,

On Front Street, Second Door above Masonic Hall.

ARE constantly receiving and sell at low as can be afforded

Garden Seeds,
Family Groceries,
Confectioneries,
Fruits,
Nuts
Mackerel,

and a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate in this card.

The market value given for Feathers, Rags, Bottles, Rosenau, Tallow, &c.

St. Louis.

YAEGER & CO.,

Receivers of Flour,

North Second Street between Washington Avenue and Green Street,

ST. LOUIS.

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A. McDOWELL & CO...

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH

MATTING,

HOUSE AND STEAMBOAT

FURNISHING GOODS &C.

506 FOURTH STREET, ST. LOUIS

WELLS & MANNING,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

China, Glass and

QUEENSWARE,

Silver Plated and Brittannia Ware,

Tea Trays, Feather Dusters, Vases Lamps,

DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS,

Table Cutlery,

Hotel and Steamboat Ware Constantly on Hand,

N. W. Corner Fourth and St. Charles Sts.,

St Louis, Mo.

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☞ Send for Descriptive Pamphlet. ☜

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Atmospheric Portable Soda Fountain.

AND

BINDERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

508 North Fourth Street, St. Louis.

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DOWDALL, HARRIS & CO.,

Eng ne and Machine Shop,

Corner Second and Morgan Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw and Grist Mill Machinery, Single and Double Circular Saw Mills, Tobacco Screws and Presses, Lard Kettles, Lard Screws and Cylinders, Wood-Split Hardware, Iron Castings, Young's Improved Patent Smut Mills, Burr Millstone, Quartz Mills, Lead Furnace Casings, Blast Fans, etc., Cotton Gins, Pressers, Fire Brick and Belting of all Kinds.

☞ Agents for J. A. & S. SMITH & CO.'S Superior Machine Cards.

Oil well Machinery.
mh23—swtm.

DR. WHITTIER,

LONGER BY YEARS LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS than any other Private Disease Physician, is a regular graduate of medicine, cures Syphilis in all its forms, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Diabetes, Bladder and Urinary diseases Syphilitic affections of the throat, skin or bones.

Thousands suffering from self abuse, excesses, exposures and indiscretions in youth and manhood, are hereby cautioned against the following effects: Blotches, bodily weakness, unmanliness, aversion to society, indigestion, constipation, dread of future events, loss of memory, and finally impotency, have been cured.

He can refer to many old residents for past success and present position, also many physicians here and elsewhere.

Occupying a whole house of twelve rooms, with competent assistant physicians; those requiring daily personal attention may remain in the establishment.

Medicine sent everywhere by mail or express.

His Theory and Exposition of Diseases, Clearly delineating all the diseases and conditions, may be had in sealed letter envelope for 6 cents. Ladies' Circular, embracing all chronic diseases, 3 cents. Address St. Louis, Mo.

A friendly talk costs noth ng; charges moderate; cures guaranteed. Office, 617 St. Charles street, one square south of the Lindell Hotel. aprs6sawly

STERLING PRICE. CELSUS PRICE.

STERLING PRICE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 23 North Commercial St.,

Southwest Corner Commercial and Chestnut Sts.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

WILL do a General Commission and forwarding business. Special attention given to the sale of Cotton, Tobacco and Produce, and to the purchase of Plantation Supplies and all kinds of goods for our customers. mar26sawtm

FRANK S. NOEL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

Purchasing Agents,

Office No. 418 North Second Street, (Up Stairs.)

ST. LOUIS, MO.

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New York.

PATENT MICA ROOFING.

THE New York Mica Roofing Company, (Established 1854,) are manufacturing under Letters Patent THE BEST ARTICLE OF COMPOSITION ROOFING EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. It is adapted to every style of roof, steep or flat, and can be readily applied by any one.

The U. S. Government, after a thorough test of its utility, have adopted its use in the Navy Yards, and upon Public Buildings.

The Roofing is put up in rolls, and has only to be nailed to the Roof to make it

DURABLE FIRE AND WATER-PROOF COVERING.

We confidently recommend its use upon Buildings, Stores, Churches, Factories, Machine-Shops, Steamboat Decks, &c.

MICA ROOFING PAINT,

For coating TIN, IRON, or SHINGLE ROOFS. It forms a body equal to three coats of Ordinary Paint. No *soot* can rust under it, and Old Leaky Roofs may be made permanently waterproof and durable by its use.

The Paint requires no mixing, but is ready to be applied with the ordinary paint brush. Price, $1 per gallon, which will cover two hundred square feet.

Also manufacturers of BLACK LUSTRE VARNISH, TARRED FELT AND ROOFING PITCH.

Discount to the Trade. Circulars and Price List furnished. Agents for counties sold at low rates. Address

THE MICA ROOFING CO.,
194 Broadway, N. Y.

Frank Humphreys, 61 Royal St., N. O.; Scofield, Wheeler & Co., Augusta, Ga.; Baldwin & Woods, Montgomery, Ala. Thomas S. Coates, Raleigh, N. C.; A. Tucker, Richmond, Va.; Henry Wilson, Petersburg Va., Agents.

apr13-1y

GREAT DISTRIBUTION

BY THE

Merchants' and Manufacturers' JEWELERS ASSOCIATION.

195 & 195 Broadway, New York City.

Of Rosewood Pianos and Melodeons, Fine Oil Paintings, Engravings, Silver Ware, Gold and Silver Watches and every agent Jeweler, consisting of Diamond Pins, Diamond Rings, Gold Bracelets, Coral, Pearl, Opera Glasses, Jet, Lava, and Ladies' Sets, Gold Pens with gold and silver extension holders, Sleeve Buttons, sets of Studs, Vest and Neck Chains, plain and chased Gold Chains, &c., &c., valued at

$1,000,000,

FOR ONE DOLLAR.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' JEWELRY ASSOCIATION

Calls your attention to the fact of its being the largest and most popular Jewelry Association in the United States. That business in and about it has been conducted in the most candid and honorable manner. Our regular increasing trade is a sure guarantee of the satisfaction of our patrons and the method of obtaining Fine Gold and Gold Plated Goods at prices to suit the trade in Europe, owing to the late financial war, and Private Gifts given to our patrons in Europe has caused the failure of a large number of Jewelry houses in London and Paris, obliging them to sell their goods at a great sacrifice, in some instances less than one-third the cost of manufacturing. The ability purchased very largely of these Bankrupt Goods, at such extreme low rates as to be able to offer to all our patrons Fine Goods, and the better customers to draw the most valuable prizes. Rings and other articles ranging in price from $5 to $10. ALL IN THE FULL SUIT, and our respectful request that patrons, and new customers, will favor us with their orders. Having lost not one sale for lack of goods, or want of attention, and having a world-wide reputation for honorable dealing, we feel confident of a liberal share of the public patronage. Those who patronize us will receive the full value of their money, and if not entirely satisfied, can have the Gift returned, and their money will be refunded. Dollar, retail, and there are no blanks. Parties having but one to buy depend on having prompt returns, and the article drawn will be immediately sent to any address by return mail or express.

The following parties have recently drawn valuable Gifts: Messrs. The Merchants' & Manufacturers' Jewelery Association, and have kindly handed us one of their names:

Frederick V. Browne, Esq., Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., Piano, value, $450; Miss Jennie Frost, Waverly Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y., Ladies' Gold Enameled and Diamond Set Watch, value $200; William B. Emmons, New Orleans, La., Sewing Machine, value, $75; Dr. Dawson, Davenport, Scott, Ala., Silver Tea Set, value, $200; Miss Lucy Orcutt, Albany, Ill., Sewing Machine, value, $75; Rev. William Peyser, Milwaukie, Wis., Wheeler & Wilson, Sewing Machine, value, $125; J. J. Bickford, Detroit, Michigan, Diamond Cluster Ring, value, $125; Jerome G. Fee, Chicago, Ill., Large Oil Painting, value, $300; Mrs. Charlotte I. Howins, Doniphan, Kansas, Hackering Grand Piano, value $450, and Music Box, value $65.

Many names could be placed on the list, but we publish as many as space without permission. Our patrons are desired to send us U. S. currency when convenient.

Partial List of Articles to be Sold for

ONE DOLLAR EACH

without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive:

10 Chickering Grand Pianos worth	$500 to $700
15 Elegant Rosewood Pianos..	200 to 450
15 Elegant Melodeons, Rosewood case	175 to 225
50 First Class Sewing Machines	40 to 75
75 Fine Oil Paintings	20 to 100
150 Fine Steel Engravings, framed	20 to 3
50 Music Boxes	20 to 4
400 Sets of Tea and Table Spoons	20 to 4
150 Gold Hunting Case Watches warranted	50 to 150
100 Diamond Rings, cluster and single stone	75 to 250
175 Gold Watches	50 to 150
300 Ladies Watches	60 to 100
500 Silver Watches	20 to 75

Diamond Pins, Brooches and Pair Drops, Ladies' Sets of Gold and Coral, Jet and Gold, Florentine, Mosaic, Lava and Cameo, Sets of Studs, Vest and Neck Chains, plain and chased Gold Rings, Gold Thimbles, Lockets, new style Bird Buckles, Gold Pens and Pencils, fancy Work Boxes, Gold Pens with Gold and Silver Extension Holders, &c., a large assortment of Fine Silver Ware and Jewelry of every description, of the best make and latest styles.

☞ A chance to obtain any of the above articles for ONE DOLLAR, by purchasing a sealed envelope for $1 each.

☞ Five Sealed Envelopes will be sent for $1; Eleven for $2; Thirty for $5; Sixty-five for $10; One Hundred for $15.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

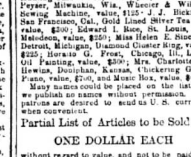
Unequalled inducements offered to Ladies and Gents who will act as such. Our descriptive circulars sent on application.

Distributions are made in the following manner: Certificates naming each article and its value are placed in sealed envelopes, which are well mixed. One of these envelopes containing a Certificate or Order for some article, will be delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any address, without regard to choice, on receipt of 25 cents.

On receiving the Certificate the purchaser will see what article it draws and its value, and can send ONE DOLLAR and receive the article named. Purchasers of our SEALED ENVELOPES may, in this manner, obtain an article worth from one to five hundred dollars.

Long letters are unnecessary. Have the kindness to write plain directions. Orders for SEALED ENVELOPES must in every case be accompanied with the Cash, with the name of the person sending, and Town, County and State plainly written. Letters should be addressed to the Managers, as follows:

JACKSON, CORNISH & CO.,
193 & 195 Broadway,
New York.



New York.

BROAD GAUGE SHORT LINE.

Atlantic and Great Western

RAILWAY.

—VIA—

Cincinnati, or Urbana, or Galion, or Mansfield, or Cleveland, or Corry, or Salamanca,

TO OR FROM

NEW YORK,

BOSTON,
PITTSBURG,
PHILADELPHIA,
BALTIMORE, and
WASHINGTON CITY.

This is the only Route to the

OIL REGIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA

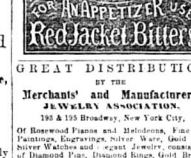
Passengers who wish a Quick and Comfortable Trip will appreciate the Smooth and Perfect Track, the Luxurious Day Cars, and the Magnificent Sleeping Coaches, the Excellent Dining Halls, with ample time for Meals, and the Prompt Time and Sure Connections of the

Atlantic and Great Western Railway

Fare as Low and Time as Quick as by any other Route.

Through Tickets and Baggage Checks No. 238 Broadway, New York; No. 10 State Street and 25 School House, Boston Depot and Union Office, Cleveland; No. 66 Clark Street, Chicago; in Cincinnati, at Western Row Fourth Street, at E. cor. Broadway and Front Streets; 115 Vine Street, at U. S. Mail Line Steamer Landing foot of Vine Street, and at New Passenger Depot of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway; in Louisville, at S. W. cor. Main and Third Streets, and 25 Fourth Street, and at the Offices of Connecting Lines.

D. McLAREN, Gen'l. Supt.
E. F. FULLER, Gen'l Ticket Agent



JUST PUBLISHED.

New Edition Revised and Enlarged.

WELL'S

Every Man His Own Lawyer,

AND BUSINESS FORM BOOK.

A complete guide in all matters of Law and Business negotiations, for every State in the Union.

With Legal forms and full Instructions for proceeding without Legal Assistance, in Suits and business transactions of every description.

Together with the different State laws concerning the Usury, Rate of Interest, property exempt from execution, limitation of Actions, Collection of Debts, Law of Contracts, Liens, Usury, License to sell goods, Qualification of voters, Limitation of Actions, &c.

A new General Bankrupt Law, with forms and full instructions to enable every honest debtor to take the benefit of the Act, without legal assistance.

A new partnership law, with full instructions and forms to enable the discharged soldier or sailor to procure back pay, pension, bounty, land, and all war claims.

A new patent laws, with full instructions as to inventors.

A new excise laws, stamp duties, Post-Office and Postage Regulations, the whole action of the Government relative to Reconstruction of the late Rebellious States, Legislation of the United States with amendments, State Acts, with full instructions.

This work, prepared some years a o, was received with great favor by the public, attaining a sale of 100,000 copies, and, though now of the kind ever published. Large of time has wrought many changes in the Statutes and Laws of the States; the war has not only altered the social condition of some of them but has greatly altered the Statute Laws. Being the first one we have for warded a number of the most valuable portions of the country. Those who purchase the last will receive the full value of their money, and if not entirely satisfied can have the Gift returned, and their money will be refunded. Dollar, retail, and there are no blanks. Parties having but one to buy depend on having prompt returns, and the article drawn will be immediately sent to any address by return mail or express.

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150 Fine Steel Engravings, framed	20 to 3
50 Music Boxes	20 to 4
400 Sets of Tea and Table Spoons	20 to 4
150 Gold Hunting Case Watches warranted	50 to 150
100 Diamond Rings, cluster and single stone	75 to 250
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Diamond Pins, Brooches and Pair Drops, Ladies' Sets of Gold and Coral, Jet and Gold, Florentine, Mosaic, Lava and Cameo, Sets of Studs, Vest and Neck Chains, plain and chased Gold Rings, Gold Thimbles, Lockets, new style Bird Buckles, Gold Pens and Pencils, fancy Work Boxes, Gold Pens with Gold and Silver Extension Holders, &c., a large assortment of Fine Silver Ware and Jewelry of every description, of the best make and latest styles.

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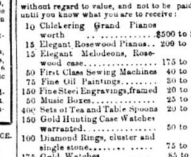


WHISKERS

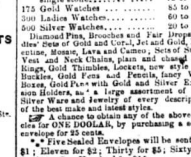
and

MUSTACHES!

FORCED to grow upon the smoothest face in from three to five weeks by using the RE-VIGNE'S TAURATEUR CAPILLAIRE, the most wonderful discovery in modern science, acting upon the Beard and Hair in an almost miraculous manner. It has been used by the elite of Paris and London with the most flattering success. Names of all purchasers will be registered, and the entire satisfaction of a man at all prominent points as General Agent. Also a few wide-awake men to travel in establishing agencies. Address

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Publisher.
No. 14 Chamber Street, New York.

Papers giving this advertisement a conspicuous insertion will receive a copy of the work.



Star Stable!

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

I HAVE completed my large and commodious Stable, and announce myself ready to accommodate all who may favor me with a call.

I can send you further, faster and cheaper than any Livery man I know of in the State (perhaps because I know but few).

I am determined not to be excelled by any St. Nic in the State.

Hacks always in attendance on arrival of the trains.

Horses fed by the day, week, or month. Horses and Mules always on hand for sale. Horses and Mules sold on commission.

Thankful for past favors, I ask you to call again. Yours, truly,

R. T. RUSH.

marlowly

A Festive Collector.

We regret to find the following statement in a recent issue of the St. Louis Mo.) Times, the re publication of which we hope may lead to the arrest of the absconding thief:

The Times' newspaper establishment has been made the sufferer to the tune of between two and three thousand dollars by the embezzlement and escape of its collector, Wm. J. Gleeson, formerly a clerk in the employ of E. R. Kellogg & Co. and other dry goods houses, and since the establishment of the paper connected with this office. By strict attention to business and capacity he had worked himself into the confidence of the proprietors of the Times, and until Monday evening nothing was discovered to awaken that trust.

On Monday two bills amounting to $45, which had apparently been for the long time outstanding, were placed in the hands of another collector, who returned with the information that they were paid January 8th. This led to a thorough investigation, when it was found that bills to the amount of over two thousand dollars had been surreptitiously made out and collected and no account given of them. Steps were taken to secure the arrest of the defaulter, but he had decamped. It is hoped, however, that by a liberal use of the telegraph wires, and the aid of the detective force, he may be apprehended and brought back to the just deserts. We have, however, little hope of recovering any considerable portion of the money, as the manner in which the accounts of the office are thoroughly investigated to what extent we are the losers. We fear it may reach and possibly exceed the sum of $3,000—not an inconsiderable amount in these hard times to a newspaper establishment, or for that matter, to any other.

Of course, forgery and embezzlement are in themselves crimes of such magnitude that they need no attendant vices to brand their perpetrators as among the most dispicable of their class. In the present case, however, the basest ingratitude has been added to the list of wrong and deliberate fraud. Gleeson was taken by the Times' proprietors in a subordinate position, and gradually advanced to one of trust, with a salary sufficient to have enabled him to live respectably and well. The gaming table, however, has proved his ruin, and in his wild endeavoring to repair his first venture with his employer's money, he gradually sank deeper and deeper in misfortune, until escape was the only avenue out of his difficulties. Very few people are aware of the fearful demoralization of young men in a city like this, exposed to the temptations of the gambling table, the bawdy house and the drinking saloon. If our merchants were to know how many of their clerks were the regular habitues of these gilded traps they would tremble, not more for their own safety than for that of their *proteges* and employees.

It is supposed that the criminal in the case has flown to the seaboard in the hope that he may escape to Ireland, where h a father, a very respectable and well-to-do merciant resides, and it is said that he may yet be outwitted and consigned to the tender mercies of the law.

The defaulter is a young man of about twenty-five years of age, medium height, very spare, with a sallow complexion, light hair, a sickly looking mustache and no whiskers. He is quite bald in front, near sighted, quick of motion, of more than ordinary intelligence, and fair address. He was dressed in dark clothes, with a felt hat and light-colored mixture beaver overcoat when he left the city.

A Woman's Vengeance.

A New Albany, Ind., paper, of Saturday, 24 inst., says that great excitement prevails at Greensburgh, in consequence of a cowhiding affair that occurred in that town on Thursday morning. From a gentleman who left Greencastle on Thursday afternoon, we learn the following particulars of the affair: A lawyer of that town, named James A. Scott, who as somewhat prominent in both social and politician, had for some time been on terms of intimacy with a married lady, named Ward. Scott had taken strong charge of the intimacy to circulate stories derogatory to Mrs. Ward's character for chastity, and these stories become long widely circulated, created considerable scandle in the town, from which Mrs. Ward's fair fame suffered severly.

On Thursday morning she determined to visit summary vengeance upon Mr. Scott, and for this purpose she procured a bottle of oil of vitriol and a cowhide—She then went to her brother and told him her intention to chastise Scott severly, requesting him to accompany her and witness the affair. She also took a revolver, and the two left the brother's house to search for Scott. They met him on the public square, and the brother, pulling his pistol from his pocket, cocked it and presented it to Scott's head, telling him if he moved he would blow his brains out. Mrs. Ward then dashed the oil of vitriol into Scott's face, his eyes being filled with it and himself commenced lashing him over the head face and back with the cowhide. Nearly frantic with the pain caused by the vitriol, Scott called loudly for help, and a crowd of citizens soon gathered round the parties and rescued Scott from his tormentors. It is said that the sight of both of Scott's eyes is ruined. The infair created intense feeling against the woman and her brother, as it was generally believed that Scott was more sinned against than sinning. No arrests were made.

An Act.

To revise an act, entitled an act, to insure the collection of jury tax fees and for other purposes, approved, Feb., 24th, 1844.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature, of the State of Mississippi, That an act entitled an act, to insure the collection of jury tax fees and for other purposes, approved February 24th 1844, be, and the same is hereby revived.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the fifth section of the above recited act, so far as the same relates to the publication of notice of sale in some newspaper, be so amended, as to make it the duty of the Sheriff, to publish such notice in all cases for four successive weeks, in some newspaper, and for ninety, and sixty days as therein required.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the State Printer to publish the above act "one as the same is hereby revived, and reenacted as a part of its act.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That all acts in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect, and be in force from and after its passage.

The ex-Confederate Alabama, bought by the Greeks, and called by them Aladdin, has arrived at Syria.

Confederates are deserting Federal ranks, not believing in Confederate punishment.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Congressional Plan of Government.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of the House concurring): That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE.—Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbs ra counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed: but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including the debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slaves, but all such debts, obligations, and claims, shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT BILL.

WHEREAS, No legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exist in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas; and whereas, it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and republican State governments can be legally established; therefore,

Be it enacted &c, That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed; and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district, North Carolina and South Carolina the second district, Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third district, Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district, and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army not below the rank of brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress in-urrection, disorder and violence, and punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose and all interference under color of State authority under this act shall be null and void.

Sec. 4. That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district; and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they may conflict with its provisions.

Sec. 5. That when the people of any one of the said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been resident in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law; and when such constitutions shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for election of delegates; and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same, and when said State, by a vote of its Legislature elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article 14, and when such article shall become part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative in said State:

Provided, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of said convention.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote under the provisions of this act and no person shall be eligible to any office under any such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment.

The Supplementary Reconstruction Bill as Passed.

AN ACT supplemental to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration.

Be it enacted, etc., That before the first day of September, 1867, the Commanding General in each District defined by an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, approved March 2, 1867, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age, and upward, resident in each county or parish in his District, which registration will include only those persons who are qualified as electors for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed to the following oath or affirmation:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of ——; that I have resided in said State for —— months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of ——, or the parish of —— in said State, as the case may be; that I am 21 years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State, or of the United States; that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and si rewards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourse others so to do. "So help me God," which oath or affirmation, may be administered by any registering officer.

Sec. 2. That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State at such time and places therein as the Commanding General shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty days of public notice shall be given, an election shall be held of delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a Constitution and civil government for such State loyal to the Union; said convention to assemble in the capital of the State, to consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the State Legislature of such State in the year 1860, to be proportioned among the several districts, counties or parishes of such State by the Commanding General, giving to each representation in the ratio of voters registered as aforesaid, as nearly as may be. The convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number of members as represented the territory now constituting Virginia in the most numerous branch of the Legislature of said State in the year 1860, to be apportioned as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. That at said election the registered voters of each State shall vote for or against a convention to form a Constitution therefor under this act. Those voting in favor of such a convention shall have written or printed on their ballots by which they vote for delegates, as aforesaid, the words "for a convention," and those voting against such a convention, shall have written or printed the words "against a convention." The persons appointed to superintend said election, and to make return of the votes given thereat, as herein provided, shall count and make return of the votes given for and against a convention, and the commanding General, to whom the same shall have been returned, shall ascertain and declare the result given in each State for and against a Convention. If a majority of the votes given in that question shall be for a convention, then such convention shall be held as hereinafter provided; but if a majority of said votes shall be against a convention, then no such convention shall be held under this act, provided that such convention shall not be held unless a majority of all such registered voters shall have voted on the question of holding such convention.

Sec. 4 That the Commanding General of each district shall appoint as many loyal officers or persons as may be necessary, not exceeding three in each election precinct in his district, to make a complete the registration, superintend the election, and make return to him of the vote, list of voters, and of the persons elected as delegates by the majority of the votes cast at said election; and upon receiving said returns he shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected as delegates according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof; and in case a majority of the votes given in any district for a convention, the Commanding General, within sixty days from the date of election, shall call the delegates to assemble in a convention at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification, and said convention, when organized, shall proceed to frame a constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is supplementary, and when the same shall have been so framed, said constitution shall be submitted by the convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act, at an election to be conducted by the officers, or persons appointed by the Commanding General, hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof to be given by the convention, and the returns thereof shall be made to the Commanding General of the district.

Sec. 5. That if, according to said returns, the constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the registered electors qualified as herein specified cast at said election, at least one-half of all the registered voters voting upon the question of such ratification in the State, the President of the United States, shall forthwith assmit the same to Congress, if then in session, and if not in session, if then immediately upon its next assembling if it shall moreover appear to Congress that the election was held as will all the registered and qualified elect in the State had an opportunity to vote freely and without restraint, fr or the influences of fr&d and if the Congress shall be satisfied that such constitut meets the approval of a majority of the qualified electors in the State, and the fundamental conditions imposed by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, and her provisions of said act shall have been complied with, and said Constitution shall be approved by the Congress, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom upon their taking the oath prescribed by law.

Sec. 6. That all the elections in the State mentioned in the said "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," shall, during the operation of said registration of voters, and conducted in all respects, shall, before entering upon the charge of their duties, take and subscribe to an oath faithfully to perform the duties of their said offices, and the oath prescribed by the act approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office." Provided, that if any person shall knowingly and falsely take and subscribe any oath in this act prescribed

Sec. 7. That all expenses incurred by the several Commanding Generals, or by virtue of any orders issued, or appointments made by them, in order to carry into effect this act, shall be paid out of my moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 8. That the Constitution for each State shall prescribe the fees, salary and compensation to be paid to all delegates and other officers and agents herein authorized or necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act not herein otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on property in such States as may be necessary to pay the same.

Sec. 9. That the word article," in the third section of the act to which this is supplementary, shall be construed to mean section.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

Laudedale County.

In Circuit Court, Februrty Term, 1867.

JOHN DEARMAN, }

vs. } Attachment

——TAYLER, Adm'r. }

J. GILLESPE, and

F. E. DAVIESON.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the plaintiff's affidavit on file in this office, that the defendant is not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this court cannot be executed against him:

Therefore, it is ordered that he enter his appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House of Lauderdale county, on the second Monday of August A. D. 1867, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's complaint, or judgment will be rendered against him for the amount claimed in plaintiff's declaration, and the property attached and condemned to satisfy the same and costs.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the "Meridian Gazette" a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, and in the town of Marion, Miss., and issued March 16, 1867.

C. W. HENDERSON,
March 16w4t Clerk Circuit Court, L. C.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

Laudedale County.

In Circuit Court, February Term, 1867.

CLEMENS, BROWN & CO., }

vs. } Attachment.

JAMES J. SWILLEY. }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the plaintiff's affidavit and writ, on file in this office, that the defendant is not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed against him:

Therefore, it is ordered that he enter his appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House of Lauderdale county, on the second Monday of August A. D. 1867, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's complaint, or judgment will be rendered against him for the amount claimed in plaintiff's declaration, and the property attached and condemned to satisfy the same and costs.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the "Meridian Gazette" a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, and in the town of Marion, Miss., and issued March 16, 1867.

C. W. HENDERSON,
March 16w4t Clerk Circuit Court, L. C.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

Laudedale County.

Chancery Court, February Term, 1867.

CLEMENS, BROWN & CO., }

vs. } Attachment.

JAMES J. SWILLEY. }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the plaintiff's affidavit and writ, on file in this office, that the defendant is not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed against him:

Therefore, it is ordered that he enter his appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House of Lauderdale county, on the second Monday of August A. D. 1867, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's complaint, or judgment will be rendered against him for the amount claimed in plaintiff's said complaint, and the property attached and condemned to satisfy the same and costs.

It is further ordered that a copy of this be published in the "Meridian Gazette" a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at [L. S.] Marion, Miss., and issued March 16, 1867.

C. W. HENDERSON,
March 16w4t Clerk Circuit Court, L. C.
Printer's fee $15,00.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

Wayne County.

Chancery Court, March Term, A. D. 1867.

WILLIAM ODOM, }

vs. } Bill for Divorce.

MARY ODOM. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Mary Odom is a non resident of the State of Mississippi, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be executed upon her;

It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the "Meridian Gazette" for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear and plead, answer or demur to the said bill in sixty days, or the same will be taken as confessed.

Witness my hand and seal of office, the [L. S.] 19th day of March, A. D. 1867.

S. DAVIS, Clerk.

March 26, 1867—4w

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

Lauderdale County.

To J. R. and S. B. Carpenter, Parnecia Carb and Harriet E. Jones.

YOU are cited to be and personally appear before the Honorable Probate Court of the county and State aforesaid, at the Court House thereof, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to show cause, if any you can, why the final account of W. B. Cooper, Administrator of the estate of Benjamin Carpenter, deceased, should not be allowed and admitted to record.

It is further ordered that a copy of this be published in the "Meridian Gazette," a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.

Witness the Hon. M. H. Whitaker, Judge of said County.

Given under my hand and seal of office, [L. S.] at Marion, Miss., this 27th day of March, A. D. 1867.

apr6-4t W. W. McELROY, Clerk.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

Lauderdale County.

In Chancery Court, February Term, 1867.

D. C. McCLELLAND, }

No. 66. vs. }

MARY ENGELL, }

WM. ENGELL, and }

ISAAC G. ENGELL. }

Upon opening the complainants bill, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not citizens of the State of Mississippi, but reside beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed against them:

Therefore, that they enter their appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next Term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House of said county; in the town of Marion, on the second Monday in August next ensuing, plead, answer or demur, to complainant's bill, or the several allegations thereof, will be taken for confessed as to them.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the "Meridian Gazette," a newspaper published in the city of Meridian, once a week for one month.

Witness my hand and seal of office, [L. S.] March 15th, 1867.

C. W. HENDERSON,
mar19-5t Clerk Chancery Court.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

Lauderdale County.

In Circuit Court, February Term, 1867.

L. J. McINNIS, }

vs. } Attachment

WALTER S. BUNYARD. }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the plaintiff's affidavit and writ, on file in this office, that the defendant is not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed against him:

Therefore, it is ordered that he enter his appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House of Lauderdale County, on the second Monday of August A. D. 1867, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's complaint, and the property attached and condemned to satisfy the same and costs.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the "Meridian Gazette" a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at [L. S.] Marion, Miss., and issued March 16, 1867.

C. W. HENDERSON,
March 16w4t Clerk Circuit Court, L. C.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

Lauderdale County.

County Court of Meridian, March Term, 1867.

M. B. MURPHY, }

No. 67. vs. } Attachment.

JOSEPH B. PLEASANTS. } $125 60.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the Sheriff's return, on the plaintiff's writ of attachment, that the defendant, Joseph B. Pleasants, is not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this court cannot be executed against him:

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the "Gazette," a newspaper printed and published in the city of Meridian, once a week for four weeks, notifying said defendant of the pendency of this suit, and that unless he appears at the next term thereof, at the Court room in Meridian on the first Monday in May next, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's complaint, judgment will be taken as confessed, and the property attached condemned and sold under *venditioni exponas*, to satisfy said debt and costs in this behalf expended, to be taxed, &c.

Witness my hand, this March 20th, 1867.

C. W. HENDERSON, Clerk
and ex-officio County Court of Meridian.

March 26—4w.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, }
Clarke County. }
In the matters of the estate of Bently, }
deceased. }

To John Bently, William Bently, Mary McClain, and Sarah Bently, Heirs at Law.

YOU and each of you are hereby notified to be and personally appear before the Honorable the Probate Court of said county, on the FIRST MONDAY in May next, at the Court House thereof, in the town of Quitman, then and there to answer the petition of Francis Bently, praying for a re-sale of said lands, and the property attached condemned and sold under *venditioni exponas*, to satisfy said debt and costs in this behalf expended, to be taxed, &c.

Witness the Honorable C. A. Stovall, Judge of Probate of said county, on the 1st Monday in March, A. D. 1867.

G. M. MASSINGALE, [L. S.]
Clerk.

Guardian Sale.

By virtue of an order obtained from the Honorable Probate Court of Lauderdale county, the undersigned, Guardians to Margaret, Frances, and Dorothy Brown, will proceed to sell on the 22nd day of April, 1867, on the premises of Martha Brown, the east 1-2 of the south-west 1-4 of section 15, east 1-2 of south-east 1-4 of section 16; and west 1-2 of north-west 1-4 of section 22; all of township 5, range 14, east.

Credit of 12 months, with notes and approved security. JOHN H. BROWN,
MARTHA BROWN.
Guardians.

apr2-n4w.

Guardian Sale.

By virtue of an order obtained from the Honorable Probate Court of Lauderdale county, in the November term thereof, A. D. 1867, the undersigned, Guardian to William McShan, will proceed to sell, in the city of Meridian, on Saturday, 13th day of April, the following described real estate, belonging to the estate of Robert McLain, dec'd, to-wit: Lots numbered eighty one, eighty-two, eighty-three, and seventy-eight, in the city of Meridian, Miss., as per the original Railroad survey. L. B. BROWN,
Adm'r. of estate of Robt. McLain
March 19, 1867—4ds.

Boarding House.

THE undersigned has opened a Boarding House in Meridian, on the corner of State & Sydney streets, where he will be pleased to accommodate boarders and good fare can be accommodated on liberal terms. MRS. JULIA BRIDEWATER.
mar27w4m

French Burr Portable Grist Mills,

For Corn, Meal, Wheat, Flouring and Stock Feed,

"Queen of the South."

Also boiling Apparatus, Sorghum and Still work generally. These Mills are built from statistics secured "From Burrs" of our own importation. Buy no other. Address or call on

ISAAC STRAUS & CO.,
Cor. Front & Jefferson Sts.,
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Furniture and House

FURNISHING GOODS.

Fallon, Fulton & Co.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Announce to their numerous friends and patrons that they have recently enlarged their Establishment, and increased their stock of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Our assortment of

FURNITURE

is complete in itself, and is unsurpassed for beauty of style and price, being imported direct from the manufactories, we are enabled to sell articles in this line at less than can be bought in any South rn market. The increasing number of ord rs received and filled daily from all parts of the country is the best evidence of the gre t bargains obtained by those who trade with us.

We shall especially call the attention of the business we know precisely what the public want, and how to fix a price to suit them. Our stock will consist

All our special attention to our hand-some sets of

PARLOR, BEDROOM
AND FANCY COTTAGE FURNITURE
Plain MARBLE TOP BUREAUS,
WARDROBES,
SAFES,
TABLES, STANDS,
CHAIRS, &c., in endless variety.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Under this heading we have a well selected variety of Double, Single, Plain Shuck, Cotton and

SPRING MATTRESSES,
PILLOWS,
BOLSTERS,
SHEETING,
MUSQUITO BABS,
TOWELING,
TABLE LINEN and CUTLERY,
QUEENSWARE,
TUBS, BUCKETS,
BROOMS,
Plain, Pressed and Fancy JAPANNED TINWARE,
MIRRORS
WINDOW SHADES, Fixtures, &c.

HARDWARE

All of our goods, of this character, bear the brands of the best manufacturers, and embraces everything, that is generally used by farmers and builders

PAINTS AND OILS.

We have a large and complete supply of Painter's material, and Oils, consisting of White Lead, Zinc, all kinds of colors, dry and ground in oil, Varnishes, Japans, Coach Wash brushes, Copal, Crown, Japan, Dome, Black and Manel Varnish, Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw, and Tanner's Oil, Turpentine, Benzine, Alcohol, Window Glass, Putty, Painter's Paints, Wall Paper, &c., &c., together with a full assortment of Brushes, Pencils and Trimmer's material, &c.

We invite every one to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling confident that we can give satisfaction both in regard to price and quality.

P. S.—If's keep in our employ the best practical painters and paper hangers, and will do work of the best style and on the most reasonable terms. Orders left at our store, done for any of our town customers, above the cost of material. [mar20-3m

Astrology.

The World Astonished

At the wonderful revelations made by the great Astrologist,

Madame H. A. PERRIGO.

She reveals secrets not generally ever known. She restores happiness to those who, from doleful events, catastrophes, crosses in love, loss of relations or friends, or disappointments, have become despondent. She brings together those long separated, gives information concerning absent friends or lovers, restores lost or stolen property, tells you in what business you are best qualified to pursue and in what you will be most successful, causes speedy marriages and tells you the name, age, personal appearance and disposition of the person you are to marry. She reveals the mysteries of the future. From the stars we see the firmament above, the planets, and all other supernatural powers unveils the dark and hidden mysteries of the future. From the stars we see the firmament above, the planets, and all other, some or predominate in the configurations from the aspects and positions of the planets and the fixed stars in the heavens at the time of birth, she declares the future destiny of man. Fail not to consult the greatest Astrologist on earth. It costs you but little, and you may never again have so favorable an opportunity. Consultation, with likeness and all desired information, $1. Unless living at a distance, when $2 must be sent. She has, by mail with equal safety and satisfaction to the querist, as if present. Full and explicit chart, written out, with all inquiries answered and likeness enclosed, sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp to pay return. Her success ever will be maintained, and all correspondence regarded or destroyed. Reference will be given under consideration those desiring them. Write plainly the day of the month and year in which you were born, adding a small fee for postage.

Address, MADAME H. A. PERRIGO,
P. O. Box 4544, Boston, Mass., N. Y.

AFFLICTED.

Suffer no More!

When by the use of DR. JOISVILLE'S ELIXIR you can be cured permanently, and at a trifling cost.

The astonishing success which has attended this invaluable medicine for the cure of Nervous Debility and Mental Debility and Prostration, Loss of Muscular Energy, Impotency, or any of the numerous evils which follow in its train, renders it the most valuable preparation ever discovered.

It will remove all nervous affections, depression, excitement, incapacity to study or business, loss of memory, confusion, thoughts of self-destruction, fears of insanity, &c. It will restore the appetite, cause the food to digest well, and has destroyed it by sexual excess or evil practices. Young men, be hamboozled no more by "Quack Doctors" and ignorant practitioners, but send without delay for the ELIXIR, and be restored to health and happiness. A perfect cure is guaranteed in every instance. Price, $1, or three bottles for one dollar and fifty cents.

One bottle is sufficient to effect a cure in all ordinary cases.

ALSO, DR. JOISVILLE'S SPECIFIC PILLS, for the speedy and permanent cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Urethral Discharges, by the Strictures and all affections of the Kidneys and Bladder. Any one can be bought in any South rn market. The increasing number of ord rs received and filled daily from all parts of the country is the best evidence of the gre t bargains obtained by those who trade with us.

Having had many years' experience in the business, we know precisely what the public want, and how to fix a price to suit them. Our stock will consist

All our special attention to our hand-some sets of

PARLOR, BEDROOM
AND FANCY COTTAGE FURNITURE
Plain MARBLE TOP BUREAUS,
WARDROBES,
SAFES,
TABLES, STANDS,
CHAIRS, &c., in endless variety.

Address all orders to

BERGER, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists,
sprl8-1y No. 283 River Street, Troy, N. Y.

BEAUTY!

Auburn, Golden, Flaxen and Silken Curls,

PRODUCED by the use of Prof. DEBREUX' FRISER LE CHEVEUX. One application warranted to curl the most straight and lank human hair or silker sex into wavy ringlets, or heavy massive curls. Sold in all the cities of Europe and London, with the most gratifying results. Does no injury to the hair. Price by mail, sealed and post paid, $1 per package. Circulars mailed free. Address BERGER, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists, No. 283 River Street, Troy, N. Y., Sole Agents for the United States.
sprl3-wly.

EXCELSIOR! EXCELSIOR!!

CHASTELLAR'S HAIR EXTERMINATOR!!

For Removing Superfluous Hair.

To the ladies especially this article is invaluable, as it will assist as being an almost indispensable article to female beauty, is easily applied, and does not burn the skin or leave the roots directly on the roots. It is warranted to remove superfluous hair from any part of the body, completely, totally and radically extirpating the same leaving the skin beautifully smooth and soft. Sent to any article used by the French, and is the only real and reliable article ever offered to the public. Sent per package, sent post paid, to any address, on receipt of an order and $1.

Address BERGER, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists,
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CRISPER COMA.

Oh! she was beautiful and fair,
With silvery eyes, as I declare,
Whose curling tendrils soft, entwined,
Enchained the very heart and mind.

CRISPER COMA,

For curling the Hair of either Sex into Wavy and Glossy Ringlets or Heavy Massive Curls.

By using this article Ladies and Gentlemen can beautify themselves a thousand fold. It is the only article in the world that will curl straight hair and at the same time give it a beautiful, glossy appearance. The Crisper Coma not only curls the hair, but promotes its growth and cleanses it; is highly and delightfully perfumed, and is pronounced by the ladies to be the kind ever offered to the American public. The Crisper Coma will be sent to any address, sealed and post paid on receipt of $1.

Address all orders to

BERGER, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists,
No 3 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

REPARATOR CAPILLI.

Throw away your false frisses, your switches, your wigs.

Destructive of comfort, and not worth a fig;
Come send, come your heads to the Capillian sage and fair,
And restore your own luxuriant hair.

REPARATOR CAPILLI.

For restoring hair upon bald heads (from whatever cause it may have been cut out) and forcing a growth of hair upon the face, it has no equal. Those who have used it for the purpose will say that the hair and beard are entirely worthless, and you have to shave every week, and pay many dollars in their purchase. To avoid such great annoyances and expenses, we would say that there is nothing that will form or hasten the growth of the hair upon the face, and restore the hair upon the heads of the aged and middle aged, as thousands of living witnesses [from their own experience] can testify. Now, the next question is, how are we to distinguish the genuine from the spurious? It certainly is difficult, as numerous [so called] preparations are now offered to the public for the hair and beard are entirely worthless, and you have to pay many dollars for the small amounts in their purchase. To avoid such imposition, we would say, try the Reparator Capilli, and if it does not prove fully equal to our representations. If your druggist does not keep it, send to us and we will send it to you, and the money will be refunded to you if you desire it paid, together with a receipt for the money, which will be forwarded to you by return mail, giving entire satisfaction in every case. Address,

BERGER, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists,
No 3 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

REPARATOR CAPILLI.

These remedy find tidings of joy to all,
Who long to see their locks restored to small;
The beauty which once was so precious and rare,
Is now within the reach of all may be had.

By the use of CHASTELLAR'S White Liquid Enamel,

For improving and beautifying the Complexion.

The most delicate and perfect preparation in the world, that is entirely free from all poisonous ingredients, and is purely vegetable. It quickly removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, Sallowness, Roughness, Chapped Skin, and all Cutaneous Eruptions, and renders the skin beautifully soft, fair and blooming. Ladies of the city, Ministers, Lawyers, Merchants, and all persons who are exposed to the sun, wind or dust, will find this the most valuable preparation ever offered to the public. Sent by mail, sealed and post paid, to any address, on receipt of $1.

Address all orders to

BERGER, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists,
No. 283 River St., Troy, N. Y.

THE MERIDIAN GAZETTE.

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PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Meridian. He has made Syphilis (Pock) in all its forms, Teter and all other skin diseases, a specialty for the past six years, during which time he has treated over five hundred cases with the most complete success. He guarantees a COMPLETE and PERMANENT cure in all cases without the use of Mercury. No Cure—No Pay. He expects to receive in a few days a large and complete assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines and fine Liquors for medicinal purposes.

He may be found at all hours of the day at his office, corner Hale and Second streets, near Martin, Benton & Co.'s wholesale grocery store, and at night at his residence, unless professionally absent. mar30swtm

DR. J. H. GIBBS,
SURGEON & PHYSICIAN,

HAVING returned to Meridian, respectfully offers his professional services to his old patrons and community.

OFFICE—In Brick Building of White, Lloyd & Co., on Front street.

Can be consulted at office from 8 to 11 o'clock A. M., every day, and at all other hours of the day when not professionally engaged.

Will be found at his residence at night. 3m

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STEELE & WATTS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

SPECIAL attention given to Bankrupt cases in this part of the State. mar8 swly.

B. Y. RAMSEY, Meridian, J. W. BROOKE, Marion, J. P. WALKER, Meridian
RAMSEY, BROOKE & WALKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
And Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL practice in the Courts of the Eighth Judicial District, and in the High Court of Errors and Appeals at Jackson.

W. T. EVANS. M. H. WHITAKER. W. G. GRACE.
EVANS, WHITAKER & GRACE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

WILL attend to business in any of the Courts of the 8th Judicial District, and in the counties of Newton and Kemper. Also, in the High Court of Errors and Appeals, at Jackson. Office in the Court House, Marion, Miss.

DR. S. K. SMITH,
Surgeon Dentist.
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

CONTINUES to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. Office over Harvey's store, corner Front street and Johnson's Avenue. mar13s-tf

J. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.
mar2 swtm

S. EVANS, Quitman, W. C. FORD, Meridian
EVANS & FORD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Meridian, Miss.
Office over J. W. Harvey's store, on Front Street. mar25sw&wly

Patton House,
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
W. S. PATTON, PROP'R.
mar2swtf

Jones House.
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI
JOSIAH JONES, : PROP'R.

This well known Hotel is still open for the reception and accommodation of guests. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords. Meals prepared on the arrival and departure of all trains. m23-swly.

Ragsdale House,
ON THE HILL,
On the East Side of the Railroad

IS always open for transient and permanent boarders, day and night. Its rooms are large and commodious, and the Proprietor is making additions and improvements continually.

Remember "Ragsdale House," east side near railroad track. mar16ly

A WARNING
TO ALL MANKIND.

How careful we should always be in every action in life, we should at all times think twice before speaking once.

And above all things look before we leap for by one rash act we may entail misery upon a whole nation.

How careful a man should be in all he does. He should never buy one pound of sugar without trying the strength of the market. Nor should he buy any calico or cotton and above all he should not in any event buy Furniture until he calls on the firm of

WAGNER & RUSH.

We have now on hand a large and well selected lot of

Parlor and Bedroom
FURNITURE!

which we are determined to sell at the very lowest prices.

Also Paints, Oils, Turpentine, varnish and painters' materials, &c.

It is our intention to follow this business and we are willing to work for small profits.

Old furniture repaired.

We only ask the public for a call, and feel well assured we can please you in prices and quality.

CRANE'S METALIC BURIAL CASE

kept constantly on hand, and orders from the country will be promptly attended and promptly filled.

WAGNER & RUSH.

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WM. H. BARNEY & CO.,
Successors to
BARNEY BROTHERS & CO.
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Hardware,
BAR IRON, NAILS, HOLLOW-WARE, GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS.
EVERY VARIETY OF CARRIAGE MATERIALS.
Sole Agents for Herring's Safes.
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Are now giving

Great Bargains
IN
PIANO FORTES!

ORGANS,
MELODEONS,
GUITARS,
VIOLINS,
ACCORDEONS,
FLUTENAS,
MUSIC BOXES,
BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STEREOSCOPES,
FANCY WORK BOXES,
MUSICAL BOXES,
BANJOS,
ITALIAN STRINGS,
FRENCH & GERMAN STRINGS,

and everything in the music line.

Fine New Rosewood Pianos, seven octave,
From.......................................$350
To...750

Every instrument warranted for seven years, *AND NO MISTAKE.*

Music Neatly Bound.
J. H. SNOW & CO.

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TARLETON, LEDYARD & CO.,
(Successors to Ledyard & Co)
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission
Merchants,
15 SOUTH COMMERCE STREET, MOBILE, ALA.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments to our friends in New York and Liverpool.

Mr. A. E. LEDYARD, will represent the firm in the Eastern Counties of Mississippi. Address: Shubuta, Miss. nov-yl

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Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
Hosiery, Clothing,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes,
Hats and Caps, Fine Cutlery, &c.
6 SOUTH WATER ST., MOBILE, ALABAMA.

ELSWORTH, RUSSELL & CO.,
Dealers in
STOVES AND GRATES,
House Furnishing Goods,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Also, manufacturers of
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware,
South-east Cor, Dauphin and Water Sts.,
MOBILE, ALA.

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L. BREWER & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF COTTON AND COUNtry Produce; also, Grocers and Dealers in Northern and Western Goods,

No. 55 Cor. Commerce and St. Louis Sts.
MOBILE, ALA.
Orders will be promptly attended to. 20

MATTHEW C. HOUSTON, Livingston, Ala. THOMAS W. SIMS, Sumter Co., Ala. JOHN VIDMER, Mobile Ala.
HOUSTON, SIMS & VIDMER,
COTON FACTORS,
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
No. 46 North Commerce Street,
(Up Stairs,)
MOBILE, ALA.
Particular attention given to BUYING and SHIPPING GOODS. oct20.

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WM. H. LEINKAUF & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
NOTIONS,
Hosiery, Cutlery, Perfumery,
STATIONERY,
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.
27 Dauphin Street,
MOBILE, ALA.
Particular attention paid to orders from the country.

BUY YOUR HATS AT
HURLEY'S
HAT STORE,
54 DAUPHIN STREET, MOBILE, ALA.
oct19

THOMAS HENRY,
Direct Foreign Importer and Dealer in
GLASS, CHINA EARTHENWARE,
Silver Plated and Britannia Ware,
No. 29 St. Francis Street,
MOBILE, ALA.
A full supply of Kerosene Oil Lamps, constantly on hand.

W. FROHLICHSTEIN. S. L. HAHN. A. BAERMAN
FROHLICHSTEIN, HAHN & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Hats, Notions, &c.,
27 Cor. of Dauphin and Water Streets,
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C. P. DEXTER. D. R. DUNLAP. A. A. WILSON.
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Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods, Paper, Stationery, &c.
No. 12 St. Francis Street,
MOBILE, ALA.

Notice.

NO BOOKS—no more paper or ink—no trouble charging—no more trouble COLLECTING—no more CREDIT—no fears of meeting the Sheriff—credit system entirely played out—buy for cash and you are sure of BARGAINS.
SANFORD & BRO.

We wish to call the attention of the public at large, that we are in receipt of a large assortment of all descriptions of

GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS,

which we will sell at the following prices:

BACON—Clear Sides, 16½
Shoulders, 14
Clear Bulk Sides, 14½
Canvas Sugar-cured Hams, 21½
LARD—In kegs, 17½
In tierces, 16½
Sugar, fair to choice, 14 to 18½
Sugar-house Molasses, 77
Rice—Carolina—16½
Soda, 15; Coffee, 28 to 30; Imperial Tea, $2 21; Flour, $11 50, $12 50, $14 50 to $17 00 per bbl.

—We also have—

STARCH, Irish Potatoes, Navy Beans, Cheese,
APPLES—Dried, Hominy, Dried Peaches,
NUTS, Macaroni, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Tea,
FISH, Snuff (Garrett's at 50 cents per bottle)
OYSTERS, Shot, Powder, Caps, Corn Meal,
RAISINS, Flour, Soaps, Mackerel, Candles,
DYE Stuffs, Wash Boards, Tubs, Buckets, and splendid Butter, fresh and nice, Butter
& Soda Crackers, Smoking & Chewing Tobacco
BROOMS, Salt for stock and table use, Catsup,
RICE, Mess Pork, Sardines, Preserves, Pepper,
ONIONS, Can Fruits of all descriptions, Pepper Sauce, and other articles too numerous to mention. In connection with the above, in our adjoining house, we keep constantly on hand every description of

DRY GOODS!

Boots and Shoes, of endless variety,
Hats and Caps,
Ready Made Clothing,
Ladies' Hats,
Children's Hats,
Children's Caps.
Hardware,

all of which we are determined to sell at the very lowest prices.

We have entirely abolished the CREDIT SYSTEM, and hope our friends will not call for credit any longer, as they will positively be refused. Times are so uncertain, we find ourselves compelled to adopt the cash system. We flatter ourselves that we can make it profitable to the consumer of goods to pay cash.

SANFORD & BRO.

R. T. DUNN.
RECEIVING AND FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
CORINTH, MISS.

Consignments of Produce respectfully solicited.

Refers, by permission, to Wm. Kenan Hill, Strange & Co; Gen. N. B. Forrest; Tate, Gill, Able & Co; F. Titus & Co.; Lewis, Mathews & Co; Megibben & Bro; Hon. M. C. Gallaway, Memphis Tenn. Spratt, Adams & Weeks, Sale & Phelan, Aberdeen, Miss. Norris, Taylor & Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

Notice.

THE Board of Mayor and Aldermen have extended the time for the collection of the city taxes fifteen days from this date, at the expiration of which time the law for the collection of taxes will be enforced regardless of persons.
JUNIUS MEANS,
mar23swlt Assessor & Col.

Meridian
FEMALE COLLEGE

FACULTY:

Elder J. B. HAMBERLIN, A. M. Principal, and Teacher in Ancient Languages, Mental and Moral Philosophy.
MRS. S. E. HAMBERLIN, Teacher in the Higher English Branches and French.
MISS MATTIE A. WALKER, Teacher in Primary Branches.
MISS ROBINSON. Teacher in Music.
MRS. J. M. HARWELL, Teacher in Drawing, Painting and Embroidery.

TERMS OF TUITION:

Primary course, per month......................$3 00
Preparatory..4 00
College..5 00
Ancient and Modern Languages in addition, each...1
Music on Piano...6
Use of Instrument...1
Painting in Water Colors, per month...........4
" Oriental...3 00
" Grecian..3 00
" In Oil...6 00
Drawing..3 00
Embroidery—Silk..3 00
" French..3 00

To be paid in common currency, monthly, in advance, for day pupils, and five months in advance for boarding pupils, unless otherwise arranged at the time of entering. Four weeks considered a month. Arrangements are made for boarding a large number of pupils in private families, where they will be cared for and controlled according to rules enjoined by the Principal, where their comfort, habits and social intercourse will be carefully guarded, and where, thus distributed, they will be saved from many of the vices and misfortunes so inevitable among a large number of girls crowded into a single boarding house. Charges for boarding will range from eighteen to twenty-five dollars currency per month, in advance.

R. Y. R. CHADWICK,
DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES
Chemicals,
FANCY SOAP, PERFUMERY,
OIL, GLASS, INK, &c.,
Hair Restoratives, Dyestuffs, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Cigars, Fishing Rods, Hooks, Lines, &c.
Also a large Stock of AYRES', SCOVILL & CO.'S Patent Medicines which I am agent for.
No. 6 Front Street,
MERIDIAN:::::::::::::::: MISSISSIPPI.
Prescriptions compounded day or night. aug18wly

Just Received and for Sale Very Cheap.

FRESH Garden Seed.
MESS Pork, (A No 1).
HAMS, Sugar cured. (20c)
SUGAR, white crushed. 22c.
BUTTER, superior (wrapt in Rolls).
FLOUR, family extra &c.
CALICO, Domestic &c.

A new supply just from the North, by
JNO. T. BALL,
At 2 story white store on top of hill.

TOOMSUBA
High School,

This school under the direction of W. C. Day as principal, will open at Toomsuba Station, Lauderdale county, Miss., on the 3d Monday in January, 1867, at the following rates of tuition, to wit:

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.
Orthography, Geography, Arithmetic $2 00.
INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.
English Grammer, Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric and Algebra. $4 00.
Higher Branches. $6 00.

For the information of those not acquainted we would state that this school is situated in a very healthy place, where good water abounds. Board can be obtained in private families at reasonable rates. Any information that may be desired in regard to the school, can be obtained by reference to H. D. Cameron, at Toomsuba, Selma and Meridian Railroad

Hurlbutt, Sturges & Co.,
AT THEIR OLD STAND,
on the Corner, and their
NEW STORE
ADJOINING,

HAVE on hand and are constantly receiving the largest and best supply of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Groceries,
Hardware,
Cutlery,
Crockery,
Bagging,
Rope,
Boots
Shoes,
Hats,
Ever Seen in this Country,

Which they will sell as low as they can afford. At any rate they will not be undersold.

They invite their old customers, friends and the public generally to call, and if they consult their own interest they will be sure to buy.
mar3swly

Private Boarding.

A FEW Gentlemen can procure Private Boarding by applying to D. C. SMITH.
mar21swlt

MERIDIAN GAZETTE

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Saturday, : : : : April 13, 1867.

We notice that Maj. Gen. Pope, Commander of the 3d Military District, has arrived in Montgomery, and that large numbers of the citizens of Montgomery have called upon him.

Mobile has been selected as a military post, and barracks are to be erected, shortly, on a tract of four acres, situated on York street, near Government street. Five companies will probably be stationed there.

TRIAL OF MR. DAVIS.—A Washington special of the 29th ult. to the St. Louis Republican says: "The case of Jefferson Davis has assumed a new phase. Judge Underwood was in town to-day, conferring with Chief Justice Chase. The former remarked afterwards, that it was more than probable that the trial would be had in May next, before the U. S. District Court, sitting in Richmond."

POLITICS IN ARKANSAS.—A Union State Convention was in session in Little Rock on the 4th. A platform with resolutions was adopted of ultra Radical character, approving the Congressional plan of reconstruction and readmission to the union. The resolutions condemn the President. Resolutions opposing confiscation and recommending a conciliatory course towards rebels were tabled. Pending the convention a large meeting of freedmen was held in State House Square. Several delegates and colored speakers made speeches.

THE WHOLE MATTER IN A NUT-SHELL.—A late number of the Richmond Times contains an article arguing that apathy in the reconstruction movement is a crime. Among other good things contained in said article is the following:

It is simply a question of self-preservation, and every man must determine for himself, in his own mind, what is best for him and those dependent upon him for their support and happiness. If wrong, grievous and almost insupportable, has been done us by the exercise of power on the part of those who hold it, how can we help it? We can only leave to tardy justice and to posterity the redress of the injuries which have been inflicted upon us.

We fear that many of the most estimable, intelligent and honest gentlemen in the South, are just now victims of a mistaken sense of duty. The evidences of this are very strong in many of the rural districts, and may keep thousands from the polls at the first election which may take place under the existing order of things. These errors of judgment should be everywhere corrected by the press.—They have nothing to do with the question of "who shall call a Convention?" They relate entirely to the vital matter of every respectable white voter's taking an active part at the next elections in maintaining the supremacy of the white race. Every white voter who remains sullenly at home, gives aid and comfort to those who will, if they triumph, make Virginia such a hell that no decent white man can live here. That's the whole matter in a nut-shell.

WHAT IS WORN IN NEW YORK.—For the edification of our lady readers we give a brief summary of the latest New York fashions:

Plain narrow ribbons such as the shop-keepers call No. 12, will be used for bonnet trimmings, Tule over-strings are universally worn. The most fashionable colors are maze, lilac, purple, shades of green and blue. The bonnets, flowers, ribbons, etc., should all harmonize in color. There are two kinds of veils. One is called the scarf veil, which being doubled lengthwise, is thrown over the top of the bonnet, falling over the chignon, where the crown of the bonnet used to be, the ends tying under the chin. The face veils are small, rounded at the corners, and known as mask veils. They are made rounded at the corners, and all have the chenile spot. Chip, white and colored, are Neapolitan bonnets are finding great favor among the ladies Straw bonnets are also worn, and crape, which makes up so prettily, is again becoming quite fashionable. There is a great uniformity of style and trimming, as well as material used, in all the shops of the city. Puffed lace spencers, with court-sleeves, trimmed with maze, are fashionable. It is hinted that white muslin mantillas are to be worn the coming summer. Dresses this year are made almost entirely of plain goods, maze being the prevailing color. Satin is the trimming goring, rounded behind into a sort of fan-like trail. Beautiful paper collars to represent French embroidery are worn by the multitude. Velvet ribbons of all colors, for the neck, with velvet crosses of the same color attached to the ribbon, are just becoming fashionable. Velvet earrings, bracelets, necklaces and combs trimmed with velvet, of colors to match the dress, are to be worn. Peplum—pronounced pe-plum—neck-tie for ladies, is a narrow pointed ribbon in blue and white. Chenile will be worn for the neck. In all kinds of goods the plain hold the first rank, and the narrow stripes are next. Small checks are worn a little.

Don't Stay Long.

It is rarely, indeed, that we have read anything more truthfully pathetic than the subjoined waif, which we find floating among our exchanges. Would that every husband in our city might read and profit by it:

'Don't stay long husband!' said a young bride tenderly in my presence one evening, as her husband was preparing to go out. The words themselves were insignificant, but the look of melting fondness with which they were accompanied, spoke volumes. It told the whole vast depth of woman's love—of her grief when the light of his smile, the source of all her joy, beamed not brightly upon her.

'Don't stay long, husband!' and I fancied I saw the loving, gentle wife sitting alone, anxiously counting the moments running to the door to see if he was not in sight, and finding that he was not, I thought I could hear her exclaiming, in disappointed tones, 'not yet.'

'Don't stay long, husband!' and I again thought I could see the young wife rocking nervously in her great arm chair and weeping as though her heart would break, as her thoughtless 'lord and master' prolonged his stay to a wearisome length of time.

'Oh, you that have wives to say—'don't stay long,' when you go forth, think of them kindly when you are mingling in the busy hive of life, and try just a little, to make their homes and hearts happy, for they are gems too seldom replaced. You can not find amid the pleasures of the world, the peace and joy that a quiet home, blessed with such a woman's presence will afford.

'Don't stay long, husband!' and the young wife's look seemed to say—for here in your own sweet home is a loving heart whose music is hushed when you are absent here is a soft breast to lay your head upon, and here are pure lips, unsoiled by sin, that will pay you kisses for coming back so soon.

A Bogus Jewelry Firm in Philadelphia Come to Grief.

Cary, Bonner & Co. is the name of a firm, or a reputed firm, on Chestnut street, above Sixth, which has been doing a big business in the bogus jewelry line within a few weeks. Circulars, signed by Cary, Bonner & Co., have been sent far and wide, which represent that upon the return of a ticket enclosed therein, with two dollars and fifty cents additional to pay postage, the articles will be sent to the address of the person that is marked on said ticket. The world, we all know, is a gullible one; mankind, of all the animal creation, are probably the easiest humbugged, and any number of people could be found ready, upon the simple assurance that Cary, Bonner & Co., whom they did not know, would, upon the receipt of two dollars and fifty cents, forthwith send them a set of jewelry worth forty dollars; a magnificent watch chain, worth twenty dollars, and gold watch worth sixty dollars. I say that there are any number of people fools enough to believe this, though they did not know that the firm itself was bogus, and that the whole thing was the grossest swindle. Postoffice officials tell us that several hundred letters a day come through the Philadelphia postoffice, directed to Cary, Bonner & Co., some of which were known to have money in them. A few of the parties had registered their letters.—Inasmuch as the jewelry did not reach the senders of the money, complaint after complaint was made to the Mayor, by letter, and the matter was placed in the hands of the High Constable Clark. He called at the office of the firm, and saw one of them, Edwin Cary, and inquired of him why the promised articles had not been sent? The reply was that they had not been received from the east, where they were manufactured. Again the High Constable called, and was told something of a similar kind. On a third visit he made a seizure of the entire stock on hand, and found it to be of the rankest kind, and of very little value at all. Edwin Cary and his clerk were arrested, and had a hearing at the Central Station. They were both held for their appearance at Court.

BURNING OF THE LINDELL HOTEL.—The St. Louis Republican, of the 1st inst., makes the following statement in reference to the origin of this disastrous fire:

The origin of the fire is still a mystery. What was whispered when it was in progress is now openly spoken, and the great disaster is said to have been the work of an incendiary. The Chief of the Fire Department asserts that such is the only inference which can be drawn from the peculiar manner in which it broke out, and such, he informs us, is also the opinion of the proprietors.

The question as to whether there were any lives lost or not during the fire is yet undecided, and will probably remain so for several days, as there is no immediate means of ascertaining. Several parties are reported missing, but still there is no evidence as to their death. We have already mentioned that two persons were seen throwing goods out of a second story window near the corner of Washington avenue and Sixth street, just before an explosion occurred in the cellar underneath, and that they were supposed to have fallen victims to the flames.

THE MISSISSIPPI FREEDMEN.—The report of Gen A C Gillem, assistant commissioners of the freedmen's bureau for the State of Mississippi, for the month of February last, states that an act has been passed by the Legislature and approved Feb. 21, 1867, amending the statutes in regard to the rights of freedmen, so as to give them the same rights of acquiring, holding and disposing of real estate, with the same benefits and exceptions as are allowed in respect to personal property, repealing restrictions on their right to testify, and amending all laws imposing discriminating punishments upon them, in such manner that for all offenses commited by freedmen against the criminal laws of the State, they shall be tried by the same courts, and by the same proceedings as whites, and upon conviction shall be subject to the same penalties and forfeitures. Gov. Humphreys, of Mississippi, in reply to a telegram from Gen. Gillem, asking whether the statutes forbidding the freedmen to own real estate and firearms has been repealed, stated that all distinctions between the white and black races, except as jurors and voters, are abolished.

THE FASHIONABLE CHAINS BEING DISCARDED.—We are glad to observe that the young ladies of our city have, in a measure, quit the fashion of wearing great chains around their necks. This fashion was adopted at the North in derision when our beloved ex-President was manacled at Fortress Monroe by his jailors; adopted in derision of the sufferings of our people, when defeated and stripped of the rights for which they fought. We were surprised when our ladies, whose husbands, brothers and friends fought in the Southern cause, adopted the fashion and flung into the faces of their defenders the taunt of which these chains are emblematic. The popular idea among very young men, that they were worn to keep the dear "little ones" from being wafted off to Paradise, is exploded, and we beseech the fair sex to discard their chains without delay, as it is not pleasant to have such reminders of our defeat always dangling before our eyes.—Richmond Times.

CRIM. CON. THE FAITHLESS WIFE OF A WEALTHY HUSBAND.—A Chicago dispatch says:

A wonderful adultery case has just come to light. The wife of a wealthy retired New York merchant is one of the guilty parties. With the consent of her husband, she passed the winter of 1865—'66 in New Orleans, with her parents, returning to him in the spring; in the same way she went to to New Orleans, to pass the recently winter. Her husband went there suddenly in February, and found she had not been there, either that winter or the previous one; that she had passed the previous winter with a lover in St. Louis, and this winter with him here. He came here after her, but she heard of it and eluded him. She used to send letters to New Orleans, and they were post-marked there and forwarded to him. His letters to her were forwarded here. He sent her the money she and her lover lived on.—He has returned to New York. The guilty parties are still living here.—Her husband is about fifty years of age, and the wife twenty-two.

WHAT DO YOUNG MEN MARRY?—Some young men marry dimples; some noses some even marry ankles; the contest, however, generally lies between the eyes and the hair. The mouth, too, is occasionally married; the chin not so often. Poor partners, these, you will own. But young men do marry all these, and marry these, and many other bits and scraps of a wife, instead of the true thing.—Such as the marriage is, such as the after life. He who would marry a wife must marry a woman. If he can meet with one of equal social position, like education, similar disposition, kindred sympathies, and habits congenial to his own, let him marry. But let him beware of a curl, or a neck, however swan-like, or a voice, however melodious Young ladies do also make some queer matches, and unite themselve to whiskers.

WHAT IS GROUND FOR A DUEL.—In settling the differences between the respective editors of the Vicksburg Herald and Jackson Mississippian, who were about to fight a duel over some remarks mutually indulged in by them in their papers respecting one another, the gentlemen who interposed to adjust the matter, decide that they "can discover nothing in the article of Col. Yerger, as published in the Mississippian of——date, that is different from what we find in the newspapers of the day, and upon which was based the article that appeared in the Vicksburg Herald of——date, as to tone and sentiment as the same spirit of badinage is indulged in by all journalists, and is licensed by custom, if not by the strictest rules of propriety, and therefore should not, and in our opinion cannot be considered sufficient cause of offence."

The article of the latter paper contained an intimation which they think not altogether deserved, but which they regard as used under a misapprehension, and advise its withdrawal.

The Augusta, (Ga.) Chronicle & Sentinel estimates the number disfranchised in that state at 8,772.

THE MERIDIAN GAZETTE.

ADVERTISING RATES:

The following space is what is termed a square:

One square, or ten lines.
When more than 5 squares, it will be ½ column

Indefinite advertisements will be charged by the square until ordered discontinued, payable monthly. Yearly contracts payable quarterly.

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE

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The High Court of Errors and Appeals.

Under the construction which the Judges of the Supreme Court have given the recent act of the Legislature, there will be four terms of the Court a year, in which the business of the whole State will be tried without regard to locality. A term will be held at Macon the first Monday in June, at Mississippi City the first Monday in August, at Jackson the first Monday in December, and at Oxford the first Monday in February.

At Macon on the first Monday in June, the business of all the counties in the State will be taken up and the cases disposed of as they stand on the general docket. And so at the other places where terms of the court will be held. This construction not only defeats the intention of the Legislature in passing the law, but will increase the trouble and expense of litigation, both to lawyers and clients.

Where appeals from the Circuit Court have been taken, or writs of venue sued out, we presume the Clerks should send the record in the case to the place where the Court holds its next term. As the Court holds a session every three months, and will not likely dispose of all the business before it, at each term, the relief sought of the last Legislature allowing writs of venue with out bond, will no doubt defendants as much time as was expected.

The Views of Eminent Men.

We find in the New Orleans papers letters upon the duty of our people from Gen. Longstreet, who was regarded by Gen Lee as his most reliable and able Lieutenant during the war, from Judge John A. Campbell, who was regarded as second only to Chief Justice Taney on the Supreme Bench before the war, and from Hon. Christian Roselius, one of Louisiana's most gifted citizens. The letters are full of timely counsel and must be productive of much good in the work of reconstruction. Gen. Longstreet says the surrender of the Confederate armies in 1865 involved the surrender of the claim to the right of secession, the surrender of the former political relations of the negro, and the surrender of the Confederacy, and he would perform its funeral rites in order to better prepare ourselves for a return to the duties of the life, as our efforts at reconstruction will be vain unless we embark in the enterprise with the sincerity of purpose which will command success. Our duty, he argues, resolves itself into two very simple propositions, viz: relieve ourselves from our present embarrassments by returning to our allegiance in good faith, to the General Government under the process laid down by Congress, or seek protection under some foreign government. Judge Campbell coincides with Gen. Longstreet. The military bills have become operative, and the President, after exhausting his constitutional means of opposition, is compelled to enforce them. He regards it as an inexorable fact, that there is no constitutional opposition that can be made to the military bills that will have any other operation than to increase the existing anarchy. Mr. Roselius agrees with Judge Campbell about the utter unconstitutionality of the military bill, but sees no way of getting rid of the stern reality of military government to which we are now subjected, and reestablishing once more in its place the benign dominion of the Constitution and laws of the land, except by complying with the laws of Congress, and abiding our time with confidence that God will protect us if we are virtuous and wise. Ex-Governor Jno. J. McRae, of our own State, has written a clear and forcible paper on the same question. Gov. McRae is a man who served the people long and faithfully in positions of high responsibility, and his arguments will have great weight with the people of the State. He speaks to the point, and wants the people to enter vigorously upon the work of reconstruction, arguing that in so doing, we are only complying with the decree of the God of battles.

SUICIDE.—A young man by the name of Royal, committed suicide in this place, on Monday last. He was on a visit to his brother-in-law, Mr. John Park, and while the family were at the dinner table, Mr. Royal procured a shot-gun, went into the smokehouse, closed the door, and shot himself in the head entering just above the eyes, tearing away the upper part of the skull, and killing him instantly. Mr. Royal was partially deranged, but before insane man was allowed to go at his will.—Conservative.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

DECATUR, April 10th, 1867.

The Circuit Court of Newton is now in session, and the occasion has drawn a goodly number of the sovereign people to the Court House. The desolation of war is still visible in Decatur, and the town has never recovered from the effects of Sherman's visit. The old Court House that for twenty years had accommodated judges and juries, lawyers and politicians; McAlpine's hotel, in old times the most comfortable and pleasant stopping place on the circuit, together with the surrounding houses that once formed the pleasant hospitable village of Decatur, were by the fate of cruel war, given to the devouring element, and have not yet been replaced. It is true there is a new Court House, and some other buildings have been erected, but still there is little to remind one of Decatur in the olden time. On my way here, I remained at Newton from Sunday evening until the next morning. Newton is a thriving village, and its location on the railroad has attracted much of the trade that formerly went to Decatur. It bids fair to become one of the most flourishing towns on the railroad from Jackson to Meridian. One of the best institutions of Newton is Watts' Hotel. The fare is excellent, and the accommodations all that could be desired.

At Newton I found Messrs. Steele and Watts, of Meridian, Fulton Anderson and David Shelton, of Jackson, A. Y. Harper, T. B. Graham, and A. B. Smith, of Scott, A. G. Mayers, of Brandon, all "limbs of the law," on their way to court. Besides these gentlemen and the local bar of the county, we were joined by Judge Evans, of Clark, and Messrs. Powe, Hardy and Gallagher, of Jasper, and Richard Cooper, of Brandon, making quite an array of legal gentlemen, altogether disproportioned to the amount of fees likely to result from court. There does not appear to be much important business here. An important action of replevin, for about thirty negroes, commenced before the war, in which W. L. McIntosh was defendant, was compromised and dismissed. In the case of the State vs. W. N. Rains, for the killing of C. Y. Bryant, a *nolle prosequi* was entered by the District Attorney. These were the most important cases, and if tried, would have prolonged the session to the close of the week. Unlike Jasper, the indictments and Chancery papers were not stolen in Newton, and for the last two days considerable labor has been expended by the legal profession in obtaining judgments that will never be collected, and litigating claims that are valueless. However, we have had a pleasant time on the whole, and if we have not received many of Mr. Spinner's autographs, we have, notwithstanding, enjoyed ourselves hugely.

I stopped at Mr. Leslie's, and though the house is small the fare is good. And I had a pleasant time. A. G. Mayers, Esq., of Brandon, who is known to be one of the ablest and most successful lawyers in the District, has besides what few people possess, an inexhaustible fund of wit and humor. We are "muchly" indebted to him and Dick Smith for our enjoyment. Frantz, of the Republican, is here too, and is looking after the interests of his paper. The Republican is a good newspaper, and as it deserves, is well patronized in Newton. Though I do not agree with friend Frantz (not Frank, as some of the Newtonites call him,) on the reconstruction question, I was glad to meet him and to know his paper is doing well. He is for voting "against a Convention," opposed to any organization under the military bill, and I suppose is ready for a "fight." In common with many others, I think the time for resistance has passed; that the terms of the military bill, harsh as they are, are the best we will ever get, and that it is part of wisdom to accept them and organize a State government on the most liberal terms possible.

Since the last term of the Court, Hon. J. J. Monroe and Judge Campbell, members of the Newton bar, have departed this life. An informal meeting of the Bar was held to-day, at which Judge Watts presided, and resolutions passed which I hope to send you for publication.

No county in the State has better qualified or cleverer county officers than Newton. J. J. Perry, Sheriff, J. A. Ware, Circuit Clerk, Thames as Probate Judge, and Keith Probate Clerk, are the "right men" in the right places, and fill their respective offices creditably to themselves and satisfactorily to the public.

S.

The freedmen have had a couple of meetings in Natchez, and have elected a committee of twelve to meet Gen. Ord upon his arrival at that place. Two or three of the speakers told their white brethren present, that they were willing to meet white men and white ladies, and shake them by the hand, just as if they were their own color.

The Constitutionality of the Exemption Law.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE HIGH COURT ERRORS AND APPEALS.

In a recent number of the Clarion we find the decision in the case of H. L. Stephens, Administrator of Isaac Osborne vs. Jane Osborne, on appeal from the Probate Court of Desoto County, which is the case in which the constitutionality of the Exemption Law, of Nov. 1865, was sustained. In this case the appraisers of the estate under the direction of the Probate Court set apart to the widow the property exempted by the act of Nov. 1865, and this was excepted to by the Administrator, because these were debts due by the decedent contracted before the passage of the Exemption Law. The ruling of the court on this question, will fully appear from the following extract from the opinion.

The act alluded to (pamphl. p. 137) declares, that the seven exemption laws of the State, be, and the same are hereby so amended, that hereafter the following described property, real and personal, shall be exempt from seizure and from sale, under execution or attachment," and then follows a statement of the property so exempt. The third section of the act provides, that all property, real and personal, exempted by the provisions of this act, upon the death of the husband, shall descend to the widow, as the head of the family, during her widowhood, for the use and benefit of herself and children, &c." The eighth section provides that the act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The husband died in January, 1866, after this act took effect, and the statute applied to the case, unless there is something in the objections made in regard to its influence, it would seem to be the creditors of the estate, whose debts accrued before the passage of the act. And in this view it is insisted that the act can not, consistently with fundamental principles, receive a construction that would impair the rights of the creditors as the period at the date of their contracts.

Laws exempting certain descriptions of property from liability to be taken in for debt, are founded on a wise and beneficent policy. The State has an interest that no portion of its citizens shall be reduced to a condition of destitution, so as to be prevented from prosecuting useful and industrial employments, for which they are fitted; and that families shall not be deprived, by extravagance or misfortune, of the shelter and comforts necessary to health and activity.

Nor is such legislation usually regarded, even when retrospective in its character, as obnoxious to constitutional objections. There is a clear distinction between laws which impair the obligation of the contract and the proceeding appointed by law for its enforcement. Whatever belongs to the obligation of the contract, that is, to its validity, construction, effect and discharge, is governed by the law in existence at the time it is made, entering into, and forms a part of it, and follows it wherever it may be sought to be enforced. But the remedy is for the most part, the act of the law making power, providing a mode redress for the wrong, occasioned by a breach of contract. It does not enter into, or constitute a part of the obligation of the contract, and except in cases of peculiar character, it is subject to the right of modification or repeal, which the State, exercising its Legislative, Ralph Coffman et. al. vs. The Bank of Kentucky, Ms.

We have not met with an authority in which the constitutionality of exemption laws has been directly raised or decided, but they are put by Judges of great distinction, as instances of legislation on the remedy only, which the Legislature may pass. Thus Chief Justice Taney, in Bronson vs. Kinzie 1, Howard 316, says: "Undoubtedly, a State may regulate at pleasure the modes of proceeding in its courts, in relation to past contracts, as well as future. It may alter, change or shorten the period of time within which claims shall be barred by the statute of limitations. It may, if it thinks proper, lighten that the necessary implements of agriculture, or the tools of a mechanic, or articles of necessary in household furniture, shall, like wearing apparel, not be liable to execution on judgements. Regulations of this description have at all times been considered, in every well ordered community, as properly belonging to the remedy, to be exercised or not by every sovereignty, according to his own views of policy and humanity. It must be side in every State to enable it to secure its citizens from unjust and harrassing litigation, and to protect them in those pursuits which are necessary to the existence and well-being of every community."

It would be difficult to add anything to the force of this reasoning. It was not, it is true, a point involved and decided in the cause, but it was assumed as an axiomatic of the case under discussion. The principle upon which the remarks of the Chief Justice were founded, is, however, now established beyond controversy, both in the Supreme Court of the United States, and in this Court—Where imprisonment of the body of the debtor was allowed as a part of the remedy, for the enforcement of contracts, it is settled that legislation which discharges the person of the debtor from actual custody in executions, and which releases his bail who have become bound for the surrender of himself into custody, is valid and effectual, and is not in violation of any constitutional principle. In the case of Sturges vs. Crowinshield, 4, Wheaton, 200, Chief Justice Marshall says "The distinction between the obligation of a contract, and the remedy given by the Legislature to enforce that obligation, has been taken and exists in the nature of things. Without impairing the obligation of the contract, the remedy may certainly be modified as the wisdom of the nation shall direct. Confinement of the debtor may be a punishment for not performing his contract, or may be allowed as a means of inducing him to perform it. But the State may refuse to inflict this punishment, or may withhold this means, and leave the contract in full force. Imprisonment is no part of the contract, and simply to release the prisoner does not impair its obligation."

Afterwards, this question came up digestly for decision, and the Court, in their opinion, say, "Can it be doubted but the Legislatures of the States, so far as relates to their own process, have a right to abolish imprisonment for debt altogether, and that such language extend to prevent as well as to future imprisonment? We are not aware that such a power in the States has ever been questioned. This is a measure which must be regulated by the views of policy and expediency entertained by the State Legislatures. Such laws act merely upon the remedy, and that in part only. They do not take away the entire remedy, but only so far as imprisonment forms a part of such remedy." Sturges vs. Hollis 12, Wheat. 370. The same question was before this Court in the case of Brown vs. Hillsbury, 8 & M. 715, in which, in reply to the position that the rights of the plaintiffs became vested under the law as it stood at the time of the execution of the bail bond, and could not therefore be impaired by a subsequent law, it was held that the mere imprisonment of a debtor, as a means of enforcing payment, belongs the remedy, and does not affect the contract, nor impair its obligations.

In reference to other cases belonging to the same general class, the Supreme Court of the United States, have said, "It is within the undoubted power of the State Legislature to pass recording acts, by which the elder grantee shall be postponed to a younger, if the prior deed is not recorded within the limited time; and the power is the same whether the deed is dated before or after the passage of the recording act. Though the effect of such a law is to render the prior deed fraudulent and void, against a subsequent purchaser, it is not a law impairing the obligation of contracts. Such law is the power to pass acts of limitations and their effect. Reasons of sound policy have led to the general adoption of laws of both descriptions and their validity cannot be questioned." Jackson vs. Lamphire, 3, Peters, 590. The doctrine here recognized has been approved by express adjudication in this State, and recording acts applicable to judgments already obtained, have been held not to impair the obligation of the contract by operating upon the remedy, although new conditions were imposed upon the party, without the observance of which he would lose his right already acquired. Tarpley vs. Hamer 9, Smedes & Marshall, 310.

If the Legislature may take away the right to imprison the person of the debtor, which existed at the date of the contract, and at the time judgment was obtained upon it in a court of law, and may discharge him from custody, and release his bail after his body has been taken in execution, it would seem to be difficult to frame an argument against the right of the legislature to exempt a portion of the property of the debtor from liability to execution for his debts, and to make such exemption apply to pre-existing contracts.

The legislature exercises this power according to its own views of humanity and sound policy. But it is not without its proper limits, and it may be abused. Every party is entitled to an adequate and available remedy for the enforcement of his contracts, and any legislation which impairs the value and ben-fit of the contract, though professing to act upon the remedy, would impair its obligation. It is not competent for the legislature, under color of an exemption law, so to obstruct the remedy upon contracts as to render it nugatory or impracticable. And the power of the legislature therein in this respect would demand the interposition of the court. We do not undertake to point out what would amount to such abuse. Such a question would be one of great delicacy and difficulty. We only mean to say that the power of the legislature over the subject is not unrestricted by the constitution, and that cases may arise in which it might be the duty of the judiciary to arrest its exercise. Nevitt vs Bank of Port Gibson 6 S & M 523, Briscoe vs. Anktiell, 28 Miss. 371 Ralph Coffman vs. Bank of Kentucky, Ms.

We think the court below did not err in directing the exempt property in their case to be allotted to the widow under the act of November, 1865.

Let the decree be affirmed.

MANUFACTURES.—Georgia was the first Southern State to appreciate the importance of manufactures, and there the subject began to create interest about forty years ago. Many enterprises were commenced without the necessary capital and conducted without prudence and skill. The failure of these exerted in many sections a depressing influence. Still, much has been accomplished. Even the failures have pointed out the means of success. An exchange tells us that to Athens belongs the honor of erecting the first cotton factory in Georgia. The first building, which was of wood, was put up, 1829, by a joint stock company, on North Oconee river, four miles from Athens, and went into operation in 1830, with 2,000 spindles and 20 looms. In 1845 a new brick building was erected near the old one, into which was put 5000 spindles and one hundred looms, with the necessary preparatory machinery. It has since been in constant and successful operation, spinning yarns from No. 5 to 20, and weaving cloth according to the demand. The Athens factory on the west bank of the Oconee river is the second started in the State. It was built in 1833 and destroyed by fire in 1834. In 1836 it again commenced operations as a cotton and wool factory. In 1857, it was again burned. It was rebuilt in 1858, and last year important additions were made, increasits capacity from 2,000 to 4,000 spindles. Over 700 hundred looms are constantly employed on white and colored goods. The present capital is $62,000, and employment is given to 125 operatives.

THE DAUGHTER'S POSTSCRIPT.—"I love to look upon a young man. There is a hidden potency, concealed within his breast which charms and pains me."

The daughter of a clergyman happening to find the above sentence at the close of her father's manuscript as he had left it in his study, sat down and added:

"Them's my sentiments exactly, papa, excepting the 'pain.'"

An old author quaintly remarks: "Avoid argument with the ladies. In spinning yarns among silks and satins, a man is sure to be worsted and twisted. And when a man is worsted fourth in the lake, he is generally Double Dutch!

MISSISSIPPI IN THE SUPREME COURT.

We find the following, relative to Mississippi's suit to test the reconstruction bill, in our northern exchanges:

Judge Sharkey and Hon. Robert J. Walker appeared in the Supreme Court on behalf of the State of Mississippi this morning to submit a bill of complaint and prayer that President Johnson and his officers and agents, especially Gen. E. O. C. Ord, be perpetually enjoined and restrained from the execution of the act, to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and the act supplementary thereto, and pray that an injunction and subpœna be issued and directed to the parties aforesaid, with the usual clauses to object to it. He repeated there must be a motion to file a bill in the regular way.

Judge Sharkey replied that was the motion which he now made. He was aware of the magnitude of the subject, involving as it does, the important and delicate question of the constitutionality of Congressional legislation. It was of great moment that early discussion should be arrived at, and much unnecessary delay avoided.

Chief Justice Chase to Judge Sharkey: "You can only now move to file the bill, and it will be in order to discuss it at the next meeting day."

Attorney General Stanbery said: "I am ready now to resist the granting of leave."

The Chief Justice: "We don't propose to hear argument on the motion out of the regular order. The motion will be filed."

Judge Sharkey: "I will now file the application."

This he did, and the question went over until next meeting day, Friday next.

The petition sets forth at length the history of the formation of the State of Mississippi, claiming, besides protection, her constitutional rights as a State.

There are compacts fundamental, irrevocable and unalterable, securing forever to the State of Mississippi her rights as a State of this Union. Such compacts, and the rights acquired under them, the petitioners believe that the Court will regard it as its duty to maintain in the same manner, at least, as it would enforce between individuals by injunction or otherwise, the specific performance of a contract. It is insisted that the words "Congress of the United States cannot constitutionally expel Mississippi from the Union, and that any attempt which practically does so is a nullity, and that there is no provision in the Constitution of the United States which subjects her as a State to any pains, penalties or forfeitures as a consequence of such void attempt of a portion of the people to withdraw from the Union.

All powers to punish a State by expulsion or otherwise for any cause, having been expressly refused in the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution. She avers that her citizens lost none of their political rights, nor incurred any penalties, except what might be inflicted on them as individuals by due process of law after trial by jury. She avers she has exhibited her good faith and adhesion to the Constitution by electing Senators and Representatives to Congress, and complains that they have been wrongfully excluded, and that her people have been compelled to pay taxes and bear the burdens of the Government without representation. The act to provide for a more efficient government of the rebel States, and the acts supplementary thereto, utterly annihilates the States and their governments by assuming that Congress has power to control, modify, and even abolish these governments—in short, to exert governing power over it, and the utter destruction of the State must be the consequence of their execution. The scope of power vested in military commanders, so broad and so comprehensive, was never before conferred on military commanders in any Government which guards the rights of its citizens or subjects by laws.

The bill of complaint concludes as follows:

Now the complainant expressly charges that from his information and belief, the said Andrew Johnson, President, in violation of the Constitution and in violation of the sacred rights of the States, will proceed, notwithstanding his oath and more ministerial duty to the execution of said acts, as though they were a law of the land, which the vetoes prove he would not do if he had any discretion, or that in doing so he performed anything more than ministerial duty. With a view to the execution of said acts, the said Andrew Johnson has assigned military commanders to the several districts to carry into execution the provisions, and for this purpose has assigned Gen. E. O. C. Ord to command the States of Mississippi and Arkansas, whom complainant prays may be a defendant to this suit, and served with all proper process, &c. And complainant further avers that said General E. O. C. Ord will speedily enter on the discharge of said duties, unless restrained by this Honorable Court.

The returns of the Assessor of Adams county, Miss., show 3 indigent Confederate or State soldiers, 45 destitute widows and 157 children of that class.

Dancing has been abolished in many fashionable families of New York. Fine readings, recitations and other intellectual exercises have been substituted.

A negro refused to take the oath at Forest Depot, Va., as he could not be convicted of perjury, because he could not read the book.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Mr. Newton, Agricultural Commissioner, has appointed Hon. Theodore C. Peters, of Maryland, [illegible] President of the New York Agricultural Society, a special agent for distributing seeds throughout the South, in order to perfect Southern agricultural correspondence and to co-operate in the general system of recommendation of improvement in Southern agriculture.

Senator Sumner's resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of War to report the names and rank of all the volunteer officers now in service, under what law they are retained and whether there be any unfilled vacancies would be [illegible] to the service.

The people of Maryland vote to-morrow, pro or con, for a convention.

The citizens of Baltimore vote on running street cars on Sunday.

The Democratic and Conservatives carried the Hagerstown municipal election. The vote rejecting Gen. Sol. Meredith was reconsidered. He was confirmed Surveyor General of Montana.

The Russian treaty was favorably reported on by the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It was briefly discussed and laid over.

The President has nominated Jno. Stockton as Austrian Minister.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Private Boarding

BY MRS. ANN DOSKER, ST. LOUIS, MO.

I HAVE opened a large and commodious Private Boarding House, and will be pleased to receive any old friends.

No. 207 6th Street, between Pine and Olive.

apr1-1m*

BATTLE HOUSE,

MOBILE, ALA.

Thoroughly Re-fitted and Furnished,

Every Room Supplied with Gas.

apr1tf CHARGE $1 PER DAY.

W. W. SHEARER, Cash. C. B. WILLIAMS, Prop.

MERIDIAN

SAVINGS INSTITUTION

OF THE CITY OF MERIDIAN.

Buys and Sells Northern and Southern Exchange,

Gold & Uncurrent Money

RECEIVES DEPOSITS,

And Gives Prompt Attention to all Collections, &c., Confided to it.

Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M,

apr1-ly

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an attachment for rent in my hands I have levied upon the stock and fixtures of J. Gill & Co., consisting of Saloon fixtures, sundry barrels and kegs of whisky and wine—one billiard table—one large refrigerator and fixtures complete which will be sold to the highest and best bidder for cash on Thursday the 11th day of April 1867.

Sale to take place at the brick house, known as the Stonewall saloon

JOSEPH EAKEN, Sheriff

by JUNIUS MAINS, Deputy.

DR. WM. M. MAYES,

Toomsuba, Miss.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Toomsuba and vicinity. He will practice on hand, Drugs, Medicines and other [illegible] quors for medicinal purposes. apr2-1

Wanted.

6,000 SHINGLES delivered at my residence or store in Meridian, for which the highest cash price will be paid.

apr2-tf J. J. SHANNON.

Attention Firemen.

THE undersigned has been requested by a number of citizens to call a meeting for the purpose of organizing a Hook and Ladder Company, for the protection of property in the city against fire. All citizens who feel an interest in the welfare of the city are requested to meet at the Mayor's office on Wednesday, 10th April, 1867, at 7½ o'clock p. m.

apr2-td R. L. HENDERSON, Mayor.

Cooper's Well.

THIS cele-brated watering place is now open for the reception of visitors. PRICE, $1 per day, $15 per week, and $50 us per month. Monthly Boarders payable weekly.

apr2-1w T. C. McMAKIN, Proprietor.

Wanted.

BY a Young Lady a situation as teacher in a school or private family. For particulars and address "A. L." apr2tf-1w

Spiritwater, Meridian, Lauderdale Co., Miss.

MERIDIAN SALOON

BASEMENT OF THE JONES HOUSE.

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,

Containing the finest brands of LIQUORS to be found in the market. Wholesale and Retail. The MERIDIAN saloon WHISKEY is one of superb quality—no common article on it bar.

mh25-ly.

THE RUBY,

Front St., between Lee & Johnson Avenues

MERIDIAN, MISS.

A FIRST CLASS BAR ROOM, where the public can always procure the very best Foreign and Domestic Liquors in any style desired.

Free Lunch every day at 11 o'clock.

mar2-tf W. R. SWITZER.

HILL, HENDERSON & CO

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FAMILY & FANCY GROCERIES,

Lee Street,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

CONSTANTLY receiving and on hand, Bacon, Lard, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Starch, Fish, Irish Potatoes, Country Meal, Tobacco, and many other articles too numerous to mention, usually kept in a Family Grocery House, which they will sell at the lowest of the lowest prices.

Also, Agents for the sale of Peters Oil and La nque. apr2tw-1y

New Spring & Summer Goods.

BROACH, BROWN & CO.

AT THE

YELLOW STORE,

On Front Street,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,

ARE now receiving from New York, and the N. Western Cities, their Spring and Summer Stock, embracing everything made and style of Goods suited to the trade of the country, and most of their stock one of the largest and best assorted in the market.

Having purchased their Goods in the cheap of the season, and at their cash prices, they feel that they can confidently recommend to the trade to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere, as they will sell goods at the lowest prices. [illegible] of Ladies' Dress Goods will be opened a full assortment of the richest and most varied styles of

Muslins,

Berages,

Poplins,

Lawns,

Mourning Goods,

Cloaks,

Linens,

Hosiery,

Gloves,

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Semi-Weekly, (in advance) per annum.....$8 00
" six months..... 5 00
Weekly, " per annum..... 3 00
" if not in advance..... 5 00

[Post Masters throughout the State are authorized to act as agents for the Gazette, and will be allowed twenty five per cent. on all cash remitted.

Rates of Advertising in Semi-Weekly Gazette:

	1 mo.	2 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	12 mo.
1 square...	$ 5	8	10	$ 15	$ 25
2 squares...	8	10	15	25	40
3 squares...	10	15	20	35	55
4 squares...	12	18	25	45	65
½ co'umn..	15	20	30	50	75
¾ column..	20	25	40	75	100
1 column....	30	35	75	125	200

☞ Business cards of five lines or less will be published one year for $10.

The same rates will be charged for advertising in the Weekly Gazette. A deduction will be made where advertisements are published in both papers.

☞ All advertisements, not longer than one square, when the cash accompanies the adver tisement, will be published three times. If not paid in cash $10. Each additional square will be charged at the same rates.

Notices to Creditors by Executors or Administrators will in all cases be considered as one square and charged for at the above rates.

☞ No proof of publication will be furnished in any case until the advertisement is paid for.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Saturday, ☞ April 12, 1867.

The card of the Meridian Saving's Institution will be found elsewhere. It is under the management of Mr. C. H. Williams, and we are glad to learn is doing a very good business.

The corner stone of the Presbyterian Church, will be laid at 11 o'clock this morning by the Masonic fraternity.

Hook and Ladder Company.—A Hook & Ladder Company was organized here on Friday night, with the following officers:

R. L. Henderson, Foreman.
C. W. Shedd, 1st Ast. "
A. B. Wagner, 2d " "
Jos. Armstrong, Sect'y and Treasurer.

The Best and Surest Stimulant.—The Red Jacket Bitters are free from all acidities usually found in ordinary tonics, and stomach bitters of the present day—They are made from sound and fresh materials; nothing that is not entirely wholesome and healthy enters into the composition of them, prepared in ripe old Bourbon Whisky.

apr10-2w

At a meeting of the Meridian Tournament Club, held at the Mayor's office on Tuesday evening, 9th inst., the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Roll of Entry be opened by the Judges, and the Knights intending to compete for the honor of the Tournament to be held on the 1st of May next, shall enter their names upon the Roll, on or before the day next preceding the exercise, otherwise they will not be recognized as legal and true Knights, and be forbidden the field by the Marshal.

The Presbytery of Tombeckbee, convened in Meridian on Thursday, and was opened with a sermon by Rev. J. W. Herr, the Moderator. The ministers in attendance, were:

Rev. J. A. Lyon, Columbus, Mississippi.
" J. H. Rice, of Moluk, Ala.
" Edwin Cater, now of Scooba, Miss.
" J. N. Carothers, of Houston, "
" R. L. Gladney, of Aberdeen, "
" A. P. Smith, of " "
" S. R. Frierson, of Columbus, "
" A. H. Barkley, of Crawfordsville, "
" J. W. Phillips, of Dem polis, Ala.
" S. J. Love, of Enterprise, Miss.
" J. A. Smyley, of Meridian, "

with ten or twelve ruling Elders.

Rev. R. Bell was dismissed to the Presbytery of Louisville, Kentucky. Rev. J. D. West was dismissed to the Presbytery of Chickasaw, and the Rev. J. W. Phillips to the Presbytery of Tuscaloosa.

Rev. S. R. Frierson was chosen Moderator, and Elder N. E. Goodwin, of Columbus Temporary Clerk.

Divine service was held at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. The whole proceedings were conducted with much dignity, and unanimity.

In addition to the usual routine of business an important and able report on the proceedings of the late General Assembly at Memphis, was presented by Rev. A. H. Barkley, Chairman of the Committees, on that subject, which elicited some discussion, but which was finally adopted, and which we will hereafter publish as well as such other resolutions or proceedings as may be deemed of public interest.

Ladies' Supper.

A friend who attended the Ladies' Supper the other night—we were unable to be there—sends us the following:

Woman has a gross and specious object in view, worthy of her sex,

and always to good deeds. She is the chief charm of earth, and an ocular proof to the veriest skeptic that there is a Heaven, for she is an exotic, and this ungenial clime which she has honored in her smiles, adorns with her beauty and chasteens with her purity, is certainly not her final home. There must be a better land where she will not have to furnish all the sunshine, and where the shadows, which she has dispelled from the hearts of others, can never gather around her own.

Wherever a good act has been done, woman has been there to mark and encourage it; wherever she appears she is beautiful as when ministering as an angel of charity. The sense is in her proper atmosphere; her heart throbs with every pure emotion, and the "ring modulus divine" of her eyes tell how consonant with her nature is "doing good."

All over our land, there are in every good cause in every city, village and hamlet, has she labored in for the church, the needy, the sad-hearted of poverty, and the comfort of orphanage, and needs no more than in Meridian. Here she has never ceased to attract all classes by adding to these innocent pleasures, which she strewed money to the gentle uses of charity, that in no other shown a way on sweeping prayers and pulpy shows.

We hope the noble ladies of Meridian will assume in their offices, and trust that their example will be emulated every where.

The supper given by them on last Thursday night, for the benefit of the Baptist Church, was an elegant affair. The table was tastefully set and bountifully laden with viands, while it was presided over by the ladies of Meridian with that grace peculiar to themselves.

O woman! lovely woman! nature made you expressly for man; we had almost written angels as painted fair to look like you; There's in you, all but we believe of heaven Amazing brightness, purity and truth, Eternal joy and everlasting love."

New Millenery Goods.—Mrs. Norton has just returned from the North with an extensive stock of Millenery goods of the latest fashions. We dropped in at her establishment yesterday and can assure our lady friends a supply of everything necessary to the make-up of finality will be found there.

LOCAL MARKET.

Store Prices of Articles at Meridian, Miss.

CORRECTED BY A MERCHANT.

Meridian Gazette Office,
April 13, 1867.

Axes—Collins.....		$1 75 @	2 00
Reynolds'.....		2 00 @	2 50
Bagging—Ky.	♯ yd.	40 @	35
India.....	♯ yd.	36 @	40
Bacon—Hams.	♯ lb..	20 @	18
Sug. cured.	♯ lb..	21½ @	—
Country sides.	♯ lb..	15 @	—
West. cl. "	♯ lb..	15½ @	—
" rib "	♯ lb..	15 @	14
Shoulders....	♯ lb..	14½ @	—
Beef—on foot,	♯ lb..	5 @	6
Corn fed.....	♯ lb..	7 @	8
Butter—Gosh...	♯ lb..	50 @	—
Western ...	♯ lb..	40 @	—
Brooms.....	♯each	50 @	75
Buckets.....	♯each	50 @	65
Cotton—Mid.	♯ lb..	25 @	28
Castings....	♯ lb.	10 @	—
Corn....	♯ bu.	$1 55 @	1 60
Coffee.....	♯ lb..	28½ @	30½
Chickens.....	♯ doz.	$4 50 @	$5 00
Eggs.....	♯ doz.	20 @	25
Flour.....	♯ bbl.	$17 00 @	$18 00
Double ex..	♯ bbl.	$16 00 @	—
Superfine f..	♯ bbl.	$13 00 @	14 00
Lard.....	♯ lb..	16 @	18
Molasses—La.	♯ gal.	90 @	1 25
Syrup.....	♯ gal.	1 75 @	—
Mackerel....	♯ bbl.	$ — 23 @	—
Kits.....	♯ bbl.	$3 64 @	4 00
Nails.....	♯ lb..	10 @	12½
Oil—Linseed..	♯ gal.	2 25 @	—
Pork—on foot,	♯ lb..	10 @	12½
Powder.....	♯ lb..	75 @	—
Putty.....	♯ lb..	20 @	—
Rice.....	♯ lb..	15 @	—
Potatoes—Irish	♯ bbl.	6 00 @	8 00
Sweet.....	♯ bu.	75 @	1 25
Salt.....	♯ sack	3 00 @	—
Sugar—Crush..	♯ lb..	25 @	—
Louisiana ..	♯ lb..	14 @	18
Clarified....	♯ lb..	20 @	—
Loaf.....	♯ lb..	30 @	28
Snot—Drop...	♯ lb..	20 @	—
Buck....	♯ lb..	20 @	—
Tobacco—Ch.	♯ lb..	$ 1 00 @	1 50
Common....	♯ lb..	$ 45 @	1 00
White Lead ..	♯ keg	16 @	—

SPECIAL NOTICES.

KNOW THY DESTINY.

Madame E. F. Thurston, the great English Astrologist, Clairvoyant and Psychometrician who has astonished the scientific classes of the Old World has now located herself at Hudson, N. Y. Madame Thurston possesses such wonderful powers of second sight, as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance, she delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of interest known as the Psychomotrope, guarantees to produce a like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant; together with date of marriage, position in life, leading traits of character, &c. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can assert. She will send when desired a certified nativity, or written guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be. By enclosing a small lock of hair and stating place of birth, age, disposition and complexion, and enclosing fifty cents and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture and desired information by return mail. All communications strictly confidential. Address in confidence Madame E. F. Thurston, P. O. Box 883, Hudson, N. Y. apr13-wly

WONDERFUL BUT TRUE.

MADAME REMINGTON, the world renowned Astrologist and Somnambulistic Clairvoyant, while in a clairvoyant state, delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychomotrope, guarantees to produce a perfect and life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, with date of marriage, occupation, leading traits of character, &c. This is no humbug, as testimonials without number can assert. By stating place of birth, age, disposition, color of eyes and hair, and enclosing fifty cents, and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail, together with desired information.

Address in confidence, Madame Germaine Remington, P. O. Box 297, West Troy, N. Y. apr13-wly

☞ A Young Lady returning to her country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the City, was hardly recognised by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead of twenty three she really appeared only sixteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she had used the CIRCASSIAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to every lady's toilet. By its use any lady or gentleman can improve their personal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herself is simple, yet surpassed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it does not bore it, but impurities, kindly healing the surface, giving the surface as Nature intended it should be, clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price $1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order by

W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists,
No. 5 West Eagle Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
The only American Agents for the sale of the same.

Mobile.

$100 REWARD.

STOLEN in Mobile, on Saturday, 23d inst., by a Negro Man named WILEY BROWN, my team of BAY MARES and CAR. The man was employed by me as driver of the team. The whole has been traced to Eight-Mile Creek Ferry, at which time there were two white men in the Cab with Wiley.

One of the mares was blind in one eye, the other was snagged in the right hind leg. When Brown is a Small, thin, dark Mulatto, about 25 years old. The above reward will be paid (with all expenses) for the recovery of the Horses and Cab. MICHAEL CAREY,
apr6-2t. Mobile, Ala.

IRA W. PORTER & CO.,

ODD FELLOW'S HALL,

Royal Street,

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

Wholesale and Retailers of

Hardware

Hardware

a full Stock, consisting in part of

PLANTERS' HARDWARE,

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

AND

DESIRABLE GOODS

For Merchants and Traders. Also,

Paints, Oils, Window-Glass,

DOORS,

GLAZED SASH AND BLINDS.

☞ All of which we are selling at Lower Prices than heretofore since the war.

☞ Merchants, Planters and others will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing

IRA W. PORTER & CO.,
Odd Fellows' Hall, Royal st.
aprtlyd

T. S. BIDGOOD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Books & Stationery.

Blank Book Manufacturer & Printer,

North-East Cor. St. Francis and Water sts,
MOBILE, ALA.

I MOST RESPECTFULLY call the attention of my friends and the public to my large and choice stock of Books and Stationery, which I am now opening, and offering at unusually low prices.

BLANK BOOKS.

Ledgers, Journals, and Record Books, of all the various sizes of paper. My stock of Blanks is all ruled to order, and the quality of paper and durability of binding cannot be surpassed.

Office Stationery,

PAPER.

I have paid particular attention to this department, and have the largest assortment and great est va iety of Note, Commercial Note, Letter, Commercial Post, Packet Cap, and Copy of English, French and American manufacture.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

My stock embraces all the school Books in use in Alabama and Mississippi, and all the Latest editions.

BOOK BINDING.

In this department I am fully prepared to execute all orders, with neatness, durability, and dispatch, and to Rule and Bind Books to any required Pattern.

PRINTING.

Printing of Blanks, Bills of Lading, Cotton Sales, and every description of Job Work done with neatness and dispatch.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND TEACHERS

and those who deal in stocks and Stationery, will find it to their advantage to give me a call before making purchases.
aprtawlm

☞ Peruvian Bark Bitters,☜
CELEBRATED TONIC;

A Certain Cure for Fever and Ague.

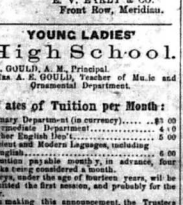
G. KOUNS & BRO., 59 Common St., N. O., Wholesale Agents. Manufactured by D. M. Perl & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 124 Chartres street, N. O. apr18-1y

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

—IN—

TIN WARE, STOVES,

SHEET IRON, &c.



E. V. EARLY & CO.
Front Row, Meridian.

YOUNG LADIES'

High School.

L. GOULD, A. M., Principal.
Mrs. A. E. GOULD, Teacher of Music and Ornamental Department.

Rates of Tuition per Month:

Primary Department (in currency).....	$5 00
Intermediate Department.....	6 00
Higher English Dep't.....	8 00
Classics and Languages.....	10 00
English.....	6 00
Tuition payable monthly in advance, four weeks being considered a month.	

Boys, under the age of fourteen years, will be admitted the first session, and gentlemen the year.

In making this announcement, the Trustees beg leave to state that they desire making this a permanent school, and one of the first order, and to this end have secured the services of teachers of high standing and of many years' experience, whose success, hitherto, in their opinion, furnishes sufficient guarantee to all who may repose confidence in them, of the faithful and faithful manner in which the children will be taught. To test the merits of this school, therefore, they ask only a liberal patronage and a fair trial.

E. Y. REW,
Secretary.
apr20 1867.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Johnson & Bradley is this day dissolved by mutual consent. G. W. Holden is alone authorized to settle the business and to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

G. W. HOLDEN,
J. BRADLEY.

Enterprise, Miss., March 18th, 1867.

Cairo.

DAVIDSON, BROWN & CO

Dealers in

HARDWARE,

IRON, STOVES, CASTINGS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

And Manufacturers of all kinds of

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware.

GENARAL AGENTS

John's Patent Gutta Percha

ROOFING,

AND STEAMBOAT DECKING.

No. 130 Ohio Levee,

sep29 CAIRO, ILL.

W. B. ROCKWELL. R. R. COX. E. ROCKWELL.

W. B. ROCKWELL & CO.,

Successors to Bilcock & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,

and Newsdealers,

BINDERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

Dealers in

Musical Instruments

and Sheet Music,

68 OHIO LENEE, CAIRO, ILL.

☞ Special attention given to filling orders sent by mail. mar28wly

D. HURD & SON,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

Commission Merchants,

Dealers in all kinds of

Staple and Fancy Groceries

and

WESTERN PRODUCE,

77 OHIO LEVEE, CAIRO, ILL.
mar27wdm

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

Magazine Street, between Gravier and Natchez,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

W. T. HICKLE & CO., Proprietors.

THIS establishment is now open for the reception of guests, having been newly furnished from the kitchen to the roof. Spring Beds, Hair Mattresses, Linen Sheeting, etc. The Parlors and Table Ware all new, and the table is furnished with every luxury the market affords. The Bars and Liquors equal to any used in private families, and the comforts and pleasures of a home so far as possible guaranteed to its guests.

The House itself may be said to be entirely new and fresh. The proprietors will spare neither labor or expense to merit a continuance of the liberal support with which they have so far been honored.
apr18-1y

H. P. DOUTHIT & CO.,

On Front Street, Second Door above Masonic Hall.

ARE constantly receiving and sell as low as can be afforded

Garden Seeds,

Family Groceries,

Confectioneries,

Fruits,

Nuts,

Mackerel,

and a variety of other articles too expensive to enumerate in this card.

The market value given for Poultry Eggs, Butter, Beeswax, Tallow, &c. mar16-1y&dm

St. Louis.

YAEGER & CO.,

Receivers of Flour,

Nos. 149, 15, 152 151 and 153,

North Second Street between Washington Avenue and Green Street,

ST. LOUIS.

mdr23wdm

A. M. DOWELL & CO.,

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH

MATTING.

HOUSE AND STEAMBOAT

FURNISHING GOODS &C.

506 FOURTH STREET, ST. LOUIS.

WELLS & MANNING,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

China, Glass and

QUEENSWARE,

Silver Plated and Brittannia Ware,

Tea Trays, Feather Dusters, Vases Lamps,

DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS,

Table Cutlery,

Hotel and Steamboat Ware Constantly on Hand.

N. W. Corner Fourth and St. Charles Sts.,

St. Louis, Mo

mar25wdm

☞ Send for Descriptive Pamphlet. ☜

M. W. WARNER'S PATENT

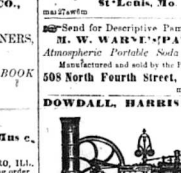
Atmospheric Portable Soda Fountain

Manufactured and sold by the Patentee.

508 North Fourth Street, St. Louis.

mh23-wdm

DOWDALL, HARRIS & CO.,



WASHINGTON FOUNDRY.

Eng ne and Machine Shop,

Corner Second and Morgan Streets

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw and Grist Mill Machinery, Single and Double Circular Saw Mills, Tobacco, Sugar and Cotton Screws, Hatchways, Deck and Cy linders, Wood Carding Machines, Rolling Castings, Young's Improved Patent Sinoothing Irons, Sugar Mills, Quartz Mills, Lead Pipe, Gas ings, Blast Pans, etc., Cotton Gins, Presses, Fire Brick and Refractory Clay all Kinds.

☞ Agents for JAS. SMITH & CO'S Sugar Plantation Cards.

Oil Well Machine y,
mh23—wdm

DR. WHITTIER,

LONGER BY YEARS LOCATED IN ST LOUIS than any other Private Diseases Physician, is a regular graduate of medicine, cures Syphilis in all its forms, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Diabetes, Bladder and Urinary diseases Syphilitic affections of the throat, skin or bones.

Thousands suffering from self abuse, excesses, errors and indiscretions in youth and mature years, producing some of the following effects Blotches, bodily weakness, nervousness, aversion to society, indigestion, constipation, dread of future events, loss of memory, a d finally impotency, have been cured.

He can refer to many old residents for past cures and present position, also many physicians here and elsewhere.

Occupying as he does of twelve years, with a competent assistant physicians, those requiring daily personal attention may remain in the establishment.

Medicine sent everywhere by mail or express.

His Theory and Exposition of Diseases, their effects, and instruct

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Wednesday morning a train on the Mobile & Ohio Road and on one of the Memphis & Charleston made the attempt to pass cross the track of the other at the same time. It is hardly necessary to state that the feat was not successfully performed. The "cow catcher" of the M. & O. engine ran into the tender of the other. The trains were moving slowly and but little damage was done. The "cow-catcher" was smashed and some injury done the track.—*Corinth News.*

We learn at at Corinth, on the latinste a negro man was attempting to get into the caboose of a freight train, while moving, missed his footing, a pair of trucks passing over one of his legs and crushed it in a most horrible manner.

About nine o'clock Monday night, a negro man was knocked from a train near Okolona, and killed.

At Buena Vista, in Chickasaw county, during the first part of the week, a Mr. Cox was killed by a Mr. Galoway. We have not learned the particulars.

A bloody shooting affray occurred a few days ago near Okolona, between two brothers named William and James Traylor. James Traylor also threatened the life of a Mr. Gillam and a Mr. Chancellor. We have not learned what was the cause of the difficulty, but understand that James Traylor's wife is charged as an accomplice, and that they are both lodged in jail at Houston.

A few days since Dr. D. H. Cook, of Rankin county, Miss., while hunting turkeys was attacked by three large wild cats. After a severe fight, lasting several minutes, he killed one, and gaining his horse, made good his escape.

An Act.

To revise an act, entitled an act, to insure the collection of jury tax fees and for other purposes, approved Feb. 24th, 1841 and the same is hereby revived.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the fifth section of the above recited act, so far as the same relates to the publication of notice of sale in some newspaper, be so amended, as to make it the duty of the Sheriff, to publish such notice in all cases for four success ive weeks, in some newspaper, and for ninety, and sixty days as therein required.

Sec. 3. It is further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the State Printer to publish the above recited act so far as the same is hereby revived, and reenacted as a part of this act.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That all acts in conflict with the provisions of this act be, & the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect, and be in force from and after its passage.

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
JACKSON, Miss., April 6, 1867.

WHEREAS, much painful apprehension exists in the public mind, resulting from the passage by Congress of "Military Bill" by Congress, and the General Order of General Ord in assuming command of the "Military District of Mississippi and Arkansas," and whereas, in some instances, the duties of the administration of the State Government has been unsettled to such an extent as to cause some of the officers of the State to suspend the functions of their offices, and many citizens are hesitating, while others refuse, to pay their taxes upon the assumed ground that the Tax Collectors are not "competent officers," and therefore are not authorized to receipt for the same; and as other evils and irregularities may arise from the uncertainty that exists as to the duties and responsibilities of officers and citizens of the State in their present situation, therefore, I deem it proper to make known that the acts of Congress, commonly called the "Military Bill," recognizes the civil existing Government of the State. It is true it is declared to be provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States —at any time to abolish, modify, control or supercede the same. But until a change is made in accordance with the provisions of this law, I hereby give NOTICE to the Civil Officers of the State, that their relations and responsibilities to the Constitution of the United States, to the State of Mississippi and to the people, remain unchanged, and they will be held strictly accountable for the faithful discharge of their duties, in carrying out the provisions of the laws, for the maintenance of the civil Government, and for the full and ample protection of all classes of inhabitants of the State, both white and black, in all their rights of persons, property, liberty and religion. And I further advise and admonish all good citizens and inhabitants to sustain the civil officers in maintaining the peace and good order of society; to deal justly and indulgent gently with each other, and in their political helplessness, to devote themselves to pursuits of industry, and to the repairing of the waste places in the life by which they are now so dependent upon the markets of other States, and to offer no resistance to any steps that may be taken in the reconstruction of the State by the Military authority of the United States, except such as may be authorized by the Courts, under the Constitution of the United States. Military power may become intolerable only when it is placed in the hands of the unprincipled and unjust, which, happily, is not the case in Mississippi. The "Military Bill" makes no provision for the support of the civil Government. Taxes must be collected by the civil officers to support it and to pay its debts, consequently whatever any changes are made either in the civil officers or the duties required of them, timely notice will doubtless be given and duly promulgated.

B. G. HUMPHREYS.

By the Governor:
GEO. BENGOUGH,
Sec. of State.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Congressional Plan of Government.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of the House concurring) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE.—Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State where they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed: but whenever the right to vote at any election for choice of President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty one years of age in that State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including the debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slaves; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5 The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT BILL

WHEREAS, No legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exist in the late States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas; and whereas, it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and republican State Governments can be legally established; therefore

Be it enacted &c. That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed; and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district, North Carolina and South Carolina the second district, Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third district, Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district, and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army not below the rank of brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, or, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose; and all interference under color of State authority with the action of officers named in this act shall be null and void.

Sec. 4. That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted, and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they may conflict with its provisions.

Sec. 5. That when the people of any one of the said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with all the provisions of the United States in all respects; framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been residents in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law; and when such constitution shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for electors of delegates; and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question for ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when said State, by a vote of its Legislature elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article 14, and when said article shall have become part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative:

Provided, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of said convention.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States, any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States, at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supercede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote under the provisions of this act; and no person shall be eligible to any office under any such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment.

The Supplementary Reconstruction Bill as Passed.

AN ACT supplemental to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration:

Be it enacted, etc., That before the first day of September next the Commanding General in each District defined by an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, approved March 2, 1867, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age, not disqualified in each county or parish in the State or States included in his District, which registration will include only the persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed to the following oath or affirmation:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of ——; that I have resided in said State for ——months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of ——, or the parish of —— in said State, as the case may be; that I am 21 years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State, or of the United States; that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do. So help me God," which oath, or affirmation, may be administered by any registering officer.

Sec. 2. That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State at such time and places therein as the Commanding General shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty days of public notice shall be given, an election shall be held of delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a Constitution and civil government for such State loyal to the Union, and commission in each State, except Virginia, to consist of the same number of members as the most numerous branch of the existing Legislature of any such State in the year 1860, to be proportioned among the several districts, counties or parishes of such State by the Commanding General, and to each representative district in the ratio of voters registered as aforesaid, as nearly as may be. The convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number of members as represented the territory now constituting Virginia in the most numerous branch of the Legislature of said State in the year 1860, to be apportioned as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. That at said election the registered voters of each State shall vote for or against a convention to form a Constitution therefor under this act.—Those voting in favor of such a convention shall have written or printed on their ballots by which they vote for delegates, as aforesaid, the words "for a convention;" and those voting against such a convention shall have written or printed on their ballots the words "against a convention." The persons appointed to superintend said election, and to make returns and abstracts of the votes given thereat, as herein provided, shall count and make return of the votes given for and against a convention; and the commanding General shall thereupon cause said have been returned, shall ascertain and declare the total vote in each State for and against a Convention; and if a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, then such convention shall be held as herein provided; but if a majority of said votes shall be against a convention, then no such convention shall be held under this act, provided that if the number of votes, list of voters, and of the persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the voters at said election, as shown by the returns receiving said returns be shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected as delegates according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof; and if a majority of the votes given on that question shall be for a convention, the commanding General, within sixty days from the date of election, shall notify the delegates to assemble in a convention at a time and place to be designated in the notification, and said convention, when organized, shall proceed to frame a constitution and civil government according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is supplementary, and when the same shall have been so framed, said constitution shall be submitted by the convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act, at an election to be conducted by the officers, or persons appointed by the Commanding General as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the notice that may be given of said convention, and the returns thereof shall be made to the Commanding General of the district.

Sec. 5. That if, according to said returns, the constitut on shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the registered electors qualified as herein specified, cent at said election, at least one-half of all the registered electors having been polled at said election on the question of ratification, the President of the convention shall transmit a copy of the same duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forth with transmit the same to Congress, if then in session, and if not in session, then immediately upon its next assembling; and if it shall moreover appear to Congress that the election was one at which all the registered and qualified electors in the State had an opportunity to vote free from force or constraint, fear or in the case of fraud, and if the Congress shall be satisfied that such constitution meets the approval of a majority of all the qualified electors in the State, and if the said constitution shall be declared by Congress to be in conformity with the provisions of the act to which this is supplementary, and other provisions of said act shall have been complied with, and said Constitution shall be approved by Congress, the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom as therein provided.

Sec. 6 That all the elections in the States mentioned in the said act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," shall, during the operation of said registration and elections, and conducting said elections, shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe the oath herein, and shall also perform the duties of their said office, and the oath prescribed by the act ap proved July 31, 1862, entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office." Provided, that if any person shall knowingly and falsely take and subscribe any oath in this act prescribed.

Sec. 7. That all expenses incurred by the several Commanding Generals, or by virtue of any orders issued, or appointments made by them, under or by virtue of this act, shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Sec. 8. That the Constitution for each State shall prescribe the fees, salary and compensation to be paid to all delegates and other officers and agents herein authorized or necessary to carry into effect the purposes of this act not herein otherwise provided for, and shall provide for the levy and collection of such taxes on property in such States as may be necessary to pay the same.

Sec. 9. That the word "article," in the sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary, shall be constructed to mean section.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.
In Circuit Court, February Term, 1867.
CLEMENS, BROWN & CO.,
vs. } Attachment.
JAMES J. SWILLEY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the plaintiff's affidavit and writ, on file in this office, that the defendant is not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed against him:

Therefore, it is ordered that he enter his appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House of said county, in the town of Meridian, on the second Monday in August next ensuing, plead, answer or demur, to said plaintiff's declaration, or the same will be taken as confessed, and the property attached will be condemned to satisfy the same and costs.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the "Meridian Gazette," a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at [L. S.] Marion, Miss., and issued March 16, 1867.

C. W. HENDERSON,
Clerk Circuit Court, L. C.
Printer's fee $15,00.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Wayne County.
Chancery Court, March Term, A. D. 1867.
WILLIAM ODOM, } Bill for Divorce.
vs.
MARY ODOM.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Mary Odom is a non resident of the State of Mississippi, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be executed upon her;

It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the "Meridian Gazette," for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear and plead, answer or demur to the said bill in sixty days, or the same will be taken pro confesso

Witness my hand and seal of office, the [L. S.] 19th day of March, A. D. 1867.

W. S. DAVIS, Clerk.
March 26, 1867—4w

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.
To J. R. and S. B. Carpenter, Perneeia Carb and Harriet E. Jones.

YOU are cited to be and personally appear in and before the Honorable Probate Court of the county and State aforesaid, at the Court House thereof, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to show cause, if any you can, why the final account of W. B. Cooper, Administrator of the estate of Benjamin Carpenter, deceased, should not be allowed and admitted to record.

It is further ordered that a copy of this be published in the "Meridian Gazette," a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.

Witness the Hon. M. H. Whitaker, Judge of said County.

Given under my hand and seal of office, [L. S.] at Marion, Miss., this 27th day of March, A. D. 1867.

W. W. McELROY, Clerk.
aprl2-4t

Administrator's Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the Probate Court of Clark County, State of Mississippi, made at the February Term thereof, A. D. 1867, I will on Monday the first day of April next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., upon the premises, proceed to sell at public outcry for CASH, the following described real estate, of and belonging to the estate of Robert McLain, dec'd, to-wit: Lots numbered eighty one, eighty-two, eighty three, and eighty four, in block or square 1-2 of the town of Quitman, as per the original Railroad survey.

L. R. BROWN,
Adm'r. of estate of Robt. McLain.
March 19, 1867—4ts.

Sheriff's Sale.

The north-east quarter, of the south-west quarter, section 24, township 6, range 15 east, lying in the County of Lauderdale, State of Mississippi, will be sold as the property of A. W. Swilley, in front the Court House, of said county, in Marion, on the 1st Monday in May, A. D. 1867, to satisfy sundry executions in my hands.

JO. EAKENS,
Sheriff.

Boarding House.

THE undersigned has opened a Board ng House in the town of Meridian, on the corner of Main and Sixth streets, where those wishing comfortable quarters and good fare can be accommodated. Terms reasonable.

MRS JULIA DRINKWATER.
aprl2-tf

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.
In Chancery Court, February Term, 1867.
C. C. McCLELLAND,
No. 66, vs.
MARY ENGELL,
WM. ENGELL, and
ISAAC SADDLER.

Upon opening the complainants bill, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not citizens of the State of Mississippi, but reside beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed against them:

Therefore, that they enter their appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next Term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House of said county, in the town of Meridian, on the second Monday in August next ensuing, plead, answer or demur, to complainant's bill, or the several allegations thereof, will be taken for confessed as to them.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the "Meridian Gazette," a newspaper published in the city of Meridian, once a week for one month,

Witness my hand and seal of office, [L. S.] March 19th, 1867.

C. W. HENDERSON,
Clerk Chancery Court.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.
In Circuit Court, February Term, 1867.
L. J. McINNIS, } Attachment.
vs.
WALTER S. BUNYARD.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the plaintiff's affidavit and writ, on file in this office, that the defendant is not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed against him:

Therefore, it is ordered that he enter his appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House of Lauderdale County, on second Monday of August A. D. 1867, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's declaration, or the same will be taken as confessed against him.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the "Meridian Gazette," a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at [L. S.] Marion, Miss., and issued March 16, 1867.

C. W. HENDERSON,
Clerk Circuit Court, L. C.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.
County Court of Meridian, March Term, 1867.
M. B. MURPHY, }
vs. } Attachment.
JOSEPH B. PLEASANTS. } $125 60.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the Sheriff's return, on the plaintiff's writ of attachment, that the defendant, Joseph B. Pleasants, is not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this court cannot be executed against him:

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the "Meridian" a newspaper printed and published in the city of Meridian, once a week for four weeks, notifying said defendant of the pendency of this suit, and that unless he appears at the next term thereof, at the Court room in Meridian on the first Monday in August, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's complaint, judgment will be taken as confessed against him, and the property attached condemned and sold under said writ of attachment to satisfy said debt and costs in this behalf expended, to be taxed, &c.

Witness my hand, this March 20th, 1867.

C. W. HENDERSON, Clerk
County Court of Meridian.
March 26—4w.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.
In Circuit Court, February Term, 1867.
JOHN DEARMAN, }
vs. } Attachment.
J. TAYLOR, Adm'r. }
J. GILLESPIE, and
F. E. DAVIDSON.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the plaintiff's affidavit and writ, on file in this office, that the defendant is not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this court cannot be executed against him:

Therefore, it is ordered that he enter his appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House of Lauderdale county, on the second Monday of August A. D. 1867, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's complaint, judgment will be rendered against him for the amount claimed in plaintiff's said complaint, and the property attached and condemned to satisfy the same and costs.

It is further ordered that a copy of this be published in the "Meridian Gazette" a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at [L. S.] Marion, Miss., and issued March 16, 1867.

C. W. HENDERSON,
Clerk Circuit Court, L. C.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.
In the matter of the estate of John Bently, deceased.
To John Bently, William Bently, Mary McClain, and Sarah Bagg.

YOU and each of you are hereby notified to be and personally appear before the Honorable Probate Court of said County, on the FIRST MONDAY in May next, to be held at the Court House thereof, in the town of Quitman, then and there to answer the petition of Francis Bently, praying dower in the lands of said intestate.

Witness the Honorable M. H. Whitaker, Judge of Probate of said county, the 1st Monday in March, A. D. 1867.

G. M. MASSINGALE, [L. S.]
Clerk.

Guardian Sale.

By virtue of an order obtained from the Honorable Probate Court of Lauderdale county, the undersigned, Guardians to Margaret, Frances, and Dorothy Brown, will proceed to sell on the 27th day of April, 1867, on the premises of Martha Brown, the east 1-2 of the south-west 1-4 of section 16, east 1-2 of section 24 of section 16, north 1-2 of north-west 1-4 of section 22, all of township 5, range 14, east.

Terms of sale, one third cash, and approved security.

JOHN H. BROWN,
MARTHA BROWN,
Guardians.
aprl2—4w.

Guardian Sale.

By virtue of an order obtained from the Honorable Probate Court of Lauderdale county, at the November term, 1866, the undersigned, Guardian to William McShan, will proceed to sell, in the city of Meridian, on Thursday, the 20th April, the undivided half interest of block No. 5, of McLemore's plat, it being part of north-east quarter of south-east quarter of Section 13, Township 5, Range 15 East, containing two acres more or less. Terms of sale cash.

The other undivided half interest can be purchased at private sale at the same time and place.

W. McSHAN.
W. P. Evans, Att'y.
marl6wt

Furniture and House Furnishing Goods.

Fallon, Fulton & Co.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Announce to their numerous friends and the public that they have recently enlarged their Establishment, and increased their stock

to such an extent that they are now prepared to fill orders for Goods in their line, on the shortest notice and the most reasonable terms.

Of assortment of

FURNITURE

is complete in itself, and is unsurpassed for style and price, being imported direct from the manufactories, we are enabled to sell articles in this line lower than can be bought in any South ern market. The increasing number of orders received daily from all parts of the country is the best evidence of the great bargains obtained by those who trade with us.

Having had many years' experience in the business, we know precisely what the public want, and how to fix a price to suit them.

We call especial attention to our handsome sets of

PARLOR, BEDROOM
AND FANCY COTTAGE FURNITURE

Plain MARBLE TOP BUREAUS,
WARDROBES,
SAFES,
TABLES,
STANDS,
CHAIRS, &c., in endless variety.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Under this heading we have a well selected variety of Double, Single, Plain Shank, Decorated

SPRING MATTRESSES,
PILLOWS,
BOLSTERS,
SHEETING,
MUSQUITO BARS,
TOWELING,
TABLE LINEN and CUTLERY,
QUEENSWARE,
TUBS, BUCKETS,
BROOMS,
Plain, Pressed and Fancy JAPANNED TINWARE,
MIRRORS
WINDOW SHADES, Fixtures, &c.

HARDWARE

All of our goods, of this character, bear the brands of the best manufacturers, and embraces everything that is generally used by farmers and builders

PAINTS AND OILS,

We have a large and complete supply of Painter's material, and Oils, consisting of Pure Lead, Zinc, and kinds of colored paints in oil and water. Paint and White wash Brushes, Copal, Gouch Japan, Damar, and Mastic Varnishes, Linseed, Lard and Sperm Oils, Turpentine, Benzine and Tanner's Oil. Turpentine, Benzine, Alcohol, Window Glass, Putty, Planters' Wax, Wall Paper, &c., &c., together with Sash, Blinds and Doors, Carriage Harness, and Trimmer's material, &c.

We invite everybody to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling confident we can offer satisfaction both in regard to quality and price.

Fallon, Fulton & Co.
Meridian, Miss.
feb 19

Astrology.

The World Astonished

At the wonderful revelations made by the great Astrologist,

Madame H. A. PERRIGO.

She receives secrets no mortal ever knew. She restores to happiness those who, from doubtful events, catastrophes, crosses in love, loss of reputation and friends, have become unhappy, or become despondent. She brings together those who have been long separated, causes speedy settlement of friends or lovers, restores lost or stolen property, tells you the business you are best qualified to pursue and how to succeed, when successful, causes speedy marriages and tells you the very person you will marry, with name, likeness and characteristics of the person. She reads your destiny through and through, reveals supernatural powers unveils the dark and hidden mysteries of the future. From the stars we see in the firmament, the splendid story that everycome or predominate in the configuration—from the aspects and positions of the planets and the fixed stars in the heavens at the time of birth, she deduces the future destiny of man. Failure is unknown to the astrologist. Astrology on earth, it paste you but a trifle, and you may never again have so favorable an opportunity. Consultation fee, with likeness and all desired information, $1. Parties living at a distance can have their fortunes told same by mail with equal safety and satisfaction to themselves, as if in person. A full and explicit chart, with name, sent with all inquiries answered and likeness enclosed, sent by mail on receipt of price above mentioned. The private history will be maintained, and all correspondence returned or destroyed. References of the highest order from those who have tested the skill of the planisly the day of the month and year in which you were born, address as above, plainly.

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Auburn, Golden, Flaxen and Silken Curls,

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With starry eyes, and radiant hair,
Whose curling tendrils soft, entwined,
Enchained all hearts and held and mind.

CRISPER COMA,

For curling the Hair of either Sex into Wavy and Glossy Ringlets or Heavy Massive Curls.

By using this article Ladies and Gentlemen can beautify themselves a thousand fold. It is only curls that they want, and this will curl straight hair, and at the same time give it a beautiful, glossy appearance. The Crisper Coma is entirely free from all hurtful ingredients, healthful and cleanses it; is highly and delightfully perfumed, and will not stain the finest linen. The kind ever offered to the American public. The Crisper Coma will be sent to any address, sealed and post paid for $1.

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Throw away your false frizzes, your switches, your curls.

Destructive of comfort, and not worth a fig; Come sport your own luxuriant hair, And rejoice in your own luxuriant hair.

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For restoring hair upon bald heads (from whatever cause it may have fallen out) and forcing a growth of hair upon the face, it has no equal. If the beard is desired to grow upon the human face in from five to eight weeks, or hair upon bald heads in from two to three months, it will do it. Numerous testimonials attest that there is nothing that will force or hasten the growth of the hair like it. Don't be humbugged by the numerous so called hair restorers [from their own experience] can boast of. We defy the world to find any one who can distinguish the genuine from the spurious? It certainly is difficult, as none but the most skilful chemists can be employed for the hair and beard are entirely worthless, and the cost of the genuine article is trifling compared to their purchase. To such we would say, try the Reparator Capilli; it will cost you but one dollar, and you will be free from all annoyances. If your druggist does not keep it, send one dollar and two cents to us, and it will be sent, post paid, together with a receipt for the money, which will be returned you if you are not satisfied with the article. Address,

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To the rich and the poor, to the young and the old,
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To the short and the long, to the right and the wrong,
To the sick and the well, to the lame and the hale,
To the pale and the hale, to the male and the female,
To the dark and the fair, to the short and the tall,
To the great and the small, to the big and the little,
To the brittle and the tough, to the smooth and the rough,
To the cross and the kind, to the short and the long,
To the weak and the strong

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OFFICE—In Brick Building of White, Lloyd & Co., on Front street.
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Ragsdale House,
ON THE HILL,
In the East Side of the Railroad
Is always open for transient and permanent boarders, day and night. Its rooms are large and well ventilated and the Proprietor making additions and improvements continually.
Remember "Ragsdale House," east side near railroad track. mar-6-y

A WARNING
TO ALL MANKIND.
How careful we should always be in every action in life, we should of all times think twice before speaking more.
And above all things look before we leap for by one rash act we may entail misery upon a whole nation.
How careful a man should be to tell the truth. He should never buy one pound of sugar without trying the strength of the market. Nor should he buy any article without first asking if he should not in any event buy Furniture until he calls on his firm of
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We have now on hand a large and well selected lot of
Parlor and Bedroom
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Also Paints, Oils, Turpentine varnish and painters materials, &c.
It is our intention to close this business and we are willing to work for small profits.
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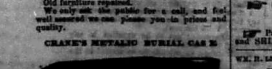
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Live Stock of every description bought and sold. Also Feed Stables at Quitman and Meridian. For the highest market price call at the
white stable. Rear Marion House, Meridian, Miss.

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BAR IRONS, HOLLOW WARE, GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS.
EVERY VARIETY OF CARRIAGE MATERIALS.
☞ Sole Agents for Herring's Safes.
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ORGANS,
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Fine New Rosewood Pianos, for exportation, from.....$450 to.....750
Every instrument warranted for seven years.
AND NO MISTAKE.
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FOR THE SALE OF COTTON AND COUNTRY Produce; also, Groats and Dealers in Northern and Western Goods,
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☞ Particular attention paid to orders from the country. mar27wly

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HAT STORE,
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Direct Foreign Importer and Dealer in
GLASS, CHINA EARTHENWARE,
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No. 29 St. Francis Street,
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A full supply of Kerosene Oil Lamps, constantly on hand.

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NO BOOKS—no more paper or ink—no iron bars—no more trouble COLLECTING—but more CREDIT—in favor of meeting the Shaver—credit or ten entirely played out—buy for cash and you are sure of BARGAINS.
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We wish to call the attention of the public at large, that we are in receipt of a large assortment of all descriptions of
GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS,
which we will sell at the following prices:
BACON—Clear Sides, 18½
Shoulders, 14
Clear Back Sides, 14½
Canvas Sugar-cured Hams, 21½
LARD—in kegs, 17½
in tierces, 16½
Sugar, fair to choice, 14 to 18½
Sugar-house Molasses, 87
Rice, 12½ to 15
Soda, 15; Coffee, 25 to 35; Imperial Tea, $2 25
Flour, $11 50, $12 00, $13 50 to $17 00 per bbl.
—We also have—
STARCH, Irish Potatoes, Navy Beans, Cheese,
APPLES—Dried, Hominy, Dried Peaches,
NUTS, Macaroon, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Tea,
FISH, Snuff (Garrett's at 40 cents per bottle)
OYSTERS, Shot, Powder, Caps, Corn Meal,
RAISINS, Flour, Soaps, Mackerel, Candles,
RYE Stuff, Wash Boards, Tubs, Buckets,
& Soda Crackers, Smoking & Chewing Tobacco
and splendid Butter, fresh, and nice, Butter
BROOMS, Salt for stock and table use, Catsup,
RICE, Mess Pork, Sardines, Preserves, Pepper,
ONIONS, Can Fruits, of all descriptions, Pepper Sauce, and other articles too numerous to mention; in connection with the above, in our shipping house, we keep constantly on hand every description of
DRY GOODS!
Boots and Shoes, of endless variety,
Hats and Caps,
Ready Made Clothing,
Ladies' Hats,
Children's Hats,
Children's Caps,
Hardware,
all of which we are determined to sell at the very lowest prices.
We have entirely abolished the CREDIT SYSTEM, and hope our friends will not call for credit any longer, as they will positively be refused. Time is no object, as we, the undersigned, compose [illegible] credit system. We flatter ourselves that we can make it profitable to the consumer of goods to pay cash.
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RECEIVING AND FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
COLUMBUS, MISS.
Consignments of Produce respectfully solicited.
Refers, by permission, to Wm. Kenan Hill, Strouse & Co.; Dan. Forrest, Tate, Gill, Able & Co.; F. Tutss & Co.; Leslie, Mathews & Co.; Hogshead & Bros., Hon. R. C. Gallaway, Memphis, Tenn. Speed, Adams & Wells, Sale & Co., Alexandria, La. Rorrie, Taylor & Co., St. Louis, Missouri.
Notice.
THE Board of Mayor and Aldermen have established the times for the collection of the city taxes fifteen days from this date, at the expiration of which time the law for the collection of taxes will be enforced against delinquents.
JUNIUS MEANS,
mar27wdlt Assessor & Col.

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FEMALE COLLEGE
FACULTY:
Elder J. B. HAMBERLIN, A. M.,
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Teacher in Music.
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Teacher in Drawing, Painting and Embroidery.
TERMS OF TUITION:
Primary course, per month.....$7 00
Preparatory.....8 00
Collegiate.....10 00
Ancient and Modern Languages in addition, each.....5 00
Music on Piano.....6
Use of Instrument.....1
Painting in Water Colors, per month.....3 00
" Oriental.....5 00
" Grecian.....5 00
" In Oil.....6 00
Drawing.....5 00
Embroidery.....5 00
" French.....5 00
To be paid in current currency, monthly, in advance, for day pupils, and five months in advance for boarding pupils, unless otherwise arranged at the time of entering. Four weeks considered a month. Arrangements are made for boarding a large number of pupils in private families, where they will be cared for and controlled according to rules enjoyed by the Principal, where their comfort, health and social intercourse will be carefully guarded, and where, thus distributed, they will be saved from many of the vices and misfortunes so frequent among a large number of girls crowded into a single boarding house. Charges for boarding will range from eighteen to twenty-five dollars per month, in advance.

R. Y. R. CHADWICK,
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Chemicals,
FANCY SOAP, PERFUMERY,
OIL, GLASS, INK, &c.,
Hair Restoratives, Dyestuffs, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Cigars, Fishing Rods, Hooks, Lines, &c.
Also a large Stock of PATENT MEDICINES, SCOVILL & CO.'S Patent Medicines which I am agent for.
No. 6 Front Street,
MERIDIAN.....MISSISSIPPI.
☞ Physician's prescriptions compounded day or night, accurately.
Just Received and for Sale Very Cheap.
FRENCH Garden Seeds.
MESS Pork, (A No.).
HAMS, Sugar cured. (30.)
SUGAR, white crushed. 22c.
BUTTER, superior (wrapt in Rolls).
FLOUR, family extra &c.
CALICO, Domestic &c.
A new supply just from the North, by
JNO. T. BALL,
At 2 story white store on top of hill.

TOOMSUBA
High School,
This school under the direction of W. C. Day as principal, will open at Toomsuba Station, Lauderdale county, Miss., on the 3d Monday in January 1867, at the following rates of tuition, to wit:
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.
Orthography, Geography, Arithmetic $3 00.
INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.
English Grammar, Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric and Algebra.....$4 00.
Higher Branches.....$6 00.
For the information of those not acquainted we would state that this school is situated in a very healthy place, where good water abounds. Board can be obtained in private families at reasonable rates. Any information that may be desired in regard to the school, can be obtained by reference to H. D. Cameron, at Toomsuba, Selma and Meridian Railroad.
Hurlbutt, Sturges & Co.,
AT THEIR OLD STAND,
on the Corner, and their
NEW STORE
ADJOINING,
HAVE on hand, and are constantly receiving the largest and best supply of
Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Groceries,
Hardware,
Cutlery,
Crockery,
Bagging,
Rope,
Boots,
Shoes,
Hats,
Ever Seen in this Country.
Which they will sell as low as they can afford. At any rate they will not be undersold.
They invite their old customers, friends and the public generally to call, and if they cannot afford more interest they will be sure to buy.
mar-6-wly
Private Boarding.
A few gentlemen can procure Private Board by applying to
D. C. SMITH.
mar27wdlt

MERIDIAN GAZETTE
MERIDIAN, MISS.
Wednesday, April 17, 1867.

The capture of Fort Buford, at the month of Yellow Stone river, is confirmed. Colonel Rankin, his wife, children, and the entire garrison of eighty persons, were slaughtered.

Gen. Pope, in command of the Military District of Georgia, Alabama and Florida, will make his headquarters Atlanta. So says the New Era.

Every public retail liquor saloon in Boston has been closed by the authorities, except the bars connected with hotels. The latter and the wholesale establishments would have been closed but for fear of a riot.

SOME SNAKE.—Mr. W. A. Hawkins on last Friday killed a large diamond rattle-snake, seven miles from Elyton, six feet four inches in length, (not including the rattles, sixteen in number) and twelve inches in circumference.

The Southside Rail Road bridge across the James river, six miles below Lynchburg, was partly destroyed by fire a few days ago. It caught from a passing train.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston is out in the Selma Messenger with a long letter defending himself against certain strictures in the life of Gen. Stonewall Jackson, by a staff officer of the latter.

It is stated that Mr. A. M. Gwinn, of Issaquena county, brother to Hon. Wm. Gwinn, formerly United States Senator from Mississippi, was drowned a few days since while attempting to cross the Mississippi river in a dug out.

In Selbila, Mo., a young rowdy recently shot a bar-keeper, and in half an hour the murderer was hanging from a tree, to which he had been suspended by a mob.

Ex-President Buchanan has declined the invitation of a public dinner, to be given at Philadelphia, which was tendered him recently by prominent Democrats of that city. He says he prefers to remain silent on all political questions, and only advises a steady adherence to the Constitution.

John G. Barlow, of Louisville, Kentucky, on Sunday, fired two shots at Rev. Mr. Smith, while preaching in Walnut street, Baptist Church. Intense excitement prevailed. Several ladies fainted. Barlow will be sent to the lunatic asylum.

The Livingston Journal says the most important case tried in Sumpter this term of court, was that of the State vs. Wm. Subinate, for the killing of Mr. Howe last summer. After half a day spent in getting a jury, the examination of witnesses was commenced on Thursday morning, and the trial concluded the same day. Verdict, guilty of murder in the first degree.

Subscriptions are being solicited for the erection of a cotton factory at Livingston, Alabama. A Company engaged in the manufactory of a superior loom, offer to furnish all the looms that may be required in the proposed mill, and take capital stock in the establishment in full payment.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—The High Court of Errors and Appeals, at its last term, decided that cases taken up in civil suits from the County Court to the Circuit Court, must be carried up precisely as cases are taken from the Circuit and Chancery Courts to the High Court of Errors and Appeals; and that Circuit Judges must decide the cases upon the records sent up, and in the same manner that the High Court would decide them if taken from Circuit or Chancery Courts; and it must certify the cases back to the County Court for execution. At this implies a record and full minutes and points, upon which alone the appellate Court has to pass.

An old Episcopal Church, built by Queen Anne in 1713, was burned at Richmond, Staten Island, last Thursday.

☞ The European question is probably hastening to its solution. The sultan positively refuses to cede the Island of Candia to Greece. The insurrection will continue to rage; the Turk will continue to develop the merciless instincts of his nature, and the Sultan will lose all the sympathy with which he has been regarded by European powers. When they cease to shield him his race will be short.

"The Devil in America."

This is the title of a book just published—written by Dr. Gledden, of Aberdeen. We have not read it, but from our knowledge of the author and the statements of those who have, feel assured it is both amusing and instructive, and will have a wide spread of popularity. We clip the following notice of it from the Mobile Advertiser and Register:

Strange as it may appear, there is perhaps no man in the community who "keeps the run" of the Devil and his works as well as the Reverend Divine whose business and pleasure is to do all the good and keep down all the evil that he can.

This volume is written by an eminent clergyman and professor, who for a third of a century has watched the rapid strides that his satanic majesty is making in this country. The Devil not only goes about like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour—but he puts on another and more attractive garb—sometimes coming softly like a dove; at others bleating gently like a lamb. He enters the social circle of society under various disguises—goes into the arena of politics and does not hesitate to throw on the gauntlet of religion, and steal into the pulpit in order to be more effective in his mission.

The author of this book is a shrewd observer, and being a distinguished chemist, has long been used to analysis. In this instance he has made a moral analysis of the Devil's "doings in America. He has subjected his systems digestion to a moral crucible from which he has extracted some beautiful and telling satires, for the amusement and instruction of the present generation. The book ought to be read by everybody. A man or genuine wit, rising often to lofty stairs, runs through its pages, and the reader always closes the volume feeling refreshed by his intellectual repast.

AN OPINION FROM GERRIT SMITH.—In a recent letter to William Lloyd Garrison, Garrit Smith says of Mr. Davis:

Would I have Jefferson Davis set at liberty? Certainly, unless he is detained for offences unatthached by the law of war. As the war rose from a mere rebellion into the dimensions and dignity of a civil war—or rather a national war—so, according to the highest authorities, we have no right to punish any merely for being engaged in it. If, from the millions of the South, Jefferson Davis is picked out (and for no other offence than what is common to them all) to be the target and victim of Northern vengeance, then is the cruelty to him exceedingly great, and then, too, are those millions insulted and degraded by being sunk below accountability. The South will never be at peace with us so long as she believes that Jefferson Davis is kept in prison for no other offence than having been an enemy in war—in short, for no other than her own offence.

Does the North feel that in the continued imprisonment of Mr. Davis, or in some no less insignificant way, she must maintain a monument of her abhorrence of the war? Then why does she not, in order to make the monument more faithful to history, more harmonious with the glorying fact that the North, as well as the South, was responsible for the war—continue, along with Mr. Davis, some representative of the guilty North—say some old pro-slavery Democrat, like Gen. Butler or Thomas H. Seymour.

The Cincinnati Commercial publishes an account of the hanging, by a mob at Brownstown, Ind., of two men, named Tally and Brooks. They were in jail, charged with the murder and robbery of an old lady several months ago, but a report having got abroad that they were not to be tried, a crowd of from two to three hundred men surrounded the jail, took out the prisoners, and hung them to a tree. Brooks made a partial confession, implicating Tally and a man named Haston, who is still in jail. Tally protested his innocence, and died in a cool, collected manner, selecting the tree on which he preferred to be hanged. The mob threatened to hang Easton if he is not speedily tried.

RAILROAD BONDS.—In Memphis on the 12th railroad bonds were quoted as follows:

Memphis and Ohio railroad bonds, 10c; Memphis and Charleston, 65 to 70c; Tennessee bonds with coupons, 40 to 50c; Tennessee bonds, new, 55 to 60c; Mobile and Ohio railroad bonds 50 to 55c.

Thos. Nelson has received the appointment of Postmaster at Gaston, in Sumpter county, Ala., and the mail will hereafter be delivered regularly at that place.

FIRE AT FAUNSDALE.—At Faunsdale, on the Selma and Meridian railroad, the store house of Mr. Willie Sellers, with its entire contents, was consumed by fire last Wednesday night.

THE MERIDIAN GAZETTE.
ADVERTISING RATES:
The following epitomize what is termed a square:
One square, or ten lines.
When more than 5 squares, it will be ¼ column
Indefinite advertisements will be charged by the square until ordered discontinued, payable monthly. Yearly contracts payable quarterly.

Presidency of the Mobile and Ohio Rail Road

As will be seen by a notice in another column, a meeting of the Stockholders of the M. & O. R. R. Road is to be held in Mobile on the 16th inst., for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

It will be part of the duty of the newly elected Directors to elect a President for the company for the ensuing year. The opinion is gaining ground that the present incumbent, Mr. Milton Brown, will not be a candidate for re-election—and we are of those who think that it will now be well to have the position filled by another. Mr. Brown has undoubtedly been of very great service to the company, and has managed its finances with much ability that we doubt could be surpassed by any one in the board of directors. He has placed the affairs of the company on a basis so far satisfactory, that with good management and economy, it is hoped that the embarrassments under which it has labored since the surrender, can be rapidly and removed in due course of time, without further serious inconvenience.

The name has been mentioned by Mr. Brown, we are of the belief that the entire influence of the Road will be brought to bear by his re-election. Much can be done by the company. However, the success of the road against [illegible] what it does his property in many respects than his immediate interest. He is one of the ablest[illegible] men in the country and [illegible] of extensive and [illegible] acquaintance. We hope he will not permit his name to be used at the coming election for President of the Company.

We have heard the names of two well known gentlemen urged as proper persons for the Presidency, either of whom would most admirably prove acceptable. We refer to our townsman Mr. Abram Murdock, and Mr. C. E. Boulding, the present Assistant Superintendent. Although we are not myself a stockholder in the corporation, we think we express the opinion of a very large majority of them in this section of country in stating that the selection of Mr. Murdock would meet with satisfaction. Some few there are, it is true, would not be satisfied with such a choice—but their ill-concealed personal enmity only serves to make them odious as caucasians in the eyes of business men, as their influence is impotent in the community.

Without in the least desiring to detract from the many very high qualities possessed by Mr. Boulding, for we believe Mr. Murdock to be the more proper man for it. His well-known business qualifications in every department of commerce and manufactures—his unceasing energy and in developing the mineral and other resources of the country—his intelligence as a clear-headed thinker and worker in every thing to which he puts his hand, pre-eminently, we think qualifies him for the position in question.

We do not propose to write a panegyric of Mr. M. He is too well known and too much esteemed at Winona to-day, during the performance of Dan Castello's circus. A free fight occurred among a gang of rowdies that were witnessing the performances. Three men were shot dead and one severely wounded. We await other particulars.

TAX ON SHOULDERING.—U. S. Commissioner, E. A. Rollins, has decided that the tax of 10 per cent. recently laid upon currency issued by any town, city or corporation, is collectable every time the note is paid out. The consequence will be that bankers will no longer receive such notes on deposit. According to the language of the Act, its provisions do not apply to circulating notes issued by States.

OFFICIAL ORGANS.—A Washington dispatch of the 11th, says the following papers has been named by the Clerk of the House as the official organs:

The Republican, Tribune and Iliad, New Orleans; Meridian Chronicle and Vicksburg Republican, in Mississippi; the Little Rock Republican, in Arkansas; two in Florida, two in South Carolina, and one in Texas, not yet named.

At Buena Vista, in Chickasaw county, during the first part of the week, a Mr. Cox was killed by a Mr. Galoway. We have not learned the particulars.

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE

Published Wednesday & Saturday by

J. GIBSON.

J. J. SHANNON, ... Editor

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Wednesday : : : April 17, 1867.

The Mormon Principal of the female seminary at Salt Lake City, recently eloped with and married the whole school.

A crazy negro woman white-washed herself the other day in Natchez, and paraded through the market house. So says the Democrat.

Gen P. D. Roddy has established himself as a banker on Wall street in New York. Gen. Loring has done the same on New Street.

Robert J. Kerr, of New Orleans, has arrived in Washington. He is authorized to procure a return of the funds collected by Butler for the benefit of the poor by the Department of the Gulf after the capture of New Orleans. Should Kerr succeed, Butler contemplates, at the suggestion of prominent Radicals of Louisiana, bringing the subject before Congress.

T. W. Winter, of Canton, has been appointed and confirmed for Marshal of the United States Court for the Southern District. Those who know Mr. Winter, say the appointment is well bestowed, and that he will make a competent officer.

We notice that the people of the city and county of Mobile, without distinction of color, are invited to attend a public meeting, to be held at the corner of Government and Royal streets, Wednesday evening, 17th inst., at half-past seven o'clock, for the purpose of conferring and consulting together as to the best method of promoting their general political welfare, in view of the existing crisis in public affairs. Messrs. Alex. McKinstry, Jno. Forsyth J. R. Eggleston, C. Price, J. R. Ingersoll, and others sign the call.

Wheeling into Line.—A meeting of the citizens of Pontotoc county was held on the 1st inst., E. W. Rootes, Esq., in the chair. Hon. R. W. Flournoy, at the solicitation of the people, proceeded to read and explain the Military bills passed by Congress relating to the lately rebellious States.—Hons. R. A. Pinson and Jeff. Wilson made eloquent and impressive addresses, advising the people to accept the "Sherman Bill," vote for a State Convention and ratify the Constitutional Amendment. Resolutions were adopted recommending compliance with the law, and requesting all persons in the county, who are permitted to do so, at the proper time to go forward and register their names in accordance with the provisions of the Supplemental bill to the Military bill.

Habeas Corpus in Jasper County.

Appeal to Gen. Ord for Relief from the Decision of the Judge.

We have been informed that a writ of habeas corpus was tried before Judge Watts at Grandaville on the 6th inst., in reference to the custody of two colored children, and that since then an application has been made to Gen. Ord to set aside the decision of the Court, under the provisions of the Military bill. It appears that Dr. Bragg, a citizen of Jasper county, had been the owner of a negro woman, the mother of two children, one aged fourteen, the other six years. The woman, with her husband, who was, not, however, the father of the children in controversy, was employed last year in Smith county and died there. Her husband retained the children, and removed with them at the close of the year to the farm of Mr. Sloan, of Newton county, with whom he made a contract for the present year. In January last, Dr. Bragg removed the children from Mr. Sloan's to his residence in Jasper county, and had them apprenticed to him under the act of the State Legislature passed November, 1865, and repealed February last. Barry, the colored man, who is step-father to the children, as their *next friend*, applied for a writ of habeas corpus, for the purpose of having them released from the custody of Dr. Bragg, alleging, among other things, the illegality of the proceedings in the Probate Court. Judge Watts declined to interfere, and dismissed the application. The colored man Barry has applied to Gen. Ord for possession of the children, and we understand that the case has been referred to Capt. Sunderland of the Freedmen's Bureau, at Landerdale, with instructions to examine into the facts, and if as represented, to take the children from Dr. Bragg and give them to the freedman Barry.

Registers in Bankruptcy.

By direction of Chief Justice Chase, the Clerk of the Supreme Court, issued the following statement to-day regarding recommendation and nominations of Registers in Bankruptcy:

"1. Under the act of Congress the power of appointing Registers in Bankruptcy is vested in the District Courts of the United States, the Supreme Courts of the Territories, and the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; but no person can be appointed who is not a counselor at law.

"2. The duty of recommending and nominating to the District Courts, and other courts mentioned in the act, suitable persons for appointment is imposed on the Chief Justice of the United States, and, Congress having now adjourned without acting on the bill introduced into the Senate to repeal this provision, he will proceed to carry it into effect.

"3. To insure, as far as practicable, the selection of fit men for Registers, the Chief Justice will require in every case where recommendation and nomination is desired, first, a certificate from the clerk or judge of the proper district, or Territorial court, or of some State Court of Record, under the seal of the court, that the gentleman named therein is a counselor of said court; and, secondly, a statement in what Congressional district or Territory the gentlemen proposed resides, and for what district or territory, and for what judicial district this recommendation and nomination is desired; and, thirdly, letters from business and professional men of the district, State or Territory, who have the confidence of their fellow-citizens, each of which letters must vouch distinctly and fully for the gentleman named, in respect to his professional knowledge and ability, second, in respect to his personal integrity; third, in respect to his general business capacity.

"4. In addition to these, when the State is represented in Congress, similar letters, if they can be had, are desired from the Representative of the district, and from the Senators of the State, or in the case of a Territory, from the delegates.

"5. No memorials or petitions or recommendations signed by others than the writer are required.

"6. All letters upon which any recommendation and nomination may be made, will be filed by the Chief Justice, in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States.

"7. Nominations and recommendations founded upon testimony furnished as above required will be made as early as practicable after the same shall have been received. If more than one gentleman in any district or Territory is thus recommended to him the Chief Justice will exercise his discretion in making the selection.

"8. Only one person shall be recommended and nominated in any one Congressional district, except: first, in the case that the court having the appointing power shall decline to appoint the person first recommended and nominated; or, second, in the case that, after the act shall have gone fully into operation, the appointing court shall certify to the Chief Justice that the business of the district can not be properly done by one register; or, third, in some cases when a Congressional district may be partly in one judicial district and partly in another.

The Governor's Proclamation.

Gov. Humphrey's proclamation, as re-published in our last issue, was intended to "correct erroneous impressions which prevail in some portions of our State, to the disturbance of the administration of the law, and the interruption of public business, as to the effect of the recent legislation of Congress placing the State under military surveillance, but leaving to the existing officers the duty of performing their functions;" and the Governor says also that, "in some instances, the regular administration of the State government has been unsettled to such an extent as to cause some of the officers of the State to suspend the functions of their offices; and many citizens are hesitating, while others refuse, to pay their taxes upon the assumed ground that the tax collectors are not 'competent officers,' and therefore are not authorized to receipt for the same." He notices all civil officers of the State that their relations and responsibilities to the Constitution of the United States, to the State of Mississippi, and to the people are unchanged by the Military Act, and that they will be held to a strict accountability for the performance of their duties. The Governor says that military rule may become intolerable when placed in the hands of the vicious and unjust, which, fortunately, is not the case in Mississippi. He advises good citizens to deal justly and generously with each other, to sustain civil officers, and to devote their energies to the production of cereals, and to offer no resistance to the reconstruction of the State under the military authority of the United States. A disregard of the laws is a great evil, and must be guarded against by the press. It is the "duty of the citizen, the duty of the patriot, the duty of the christian, to obey the laws and to co-operate with those in authority, whether these be kings, governors, pro-consuls, satraps, or military despots, in the prevention of crime or the advancement of the public good."

The High Court—Important to Clerks.—Since writing the article which appeared in our last issue in reference to the terms of the High Court, we learn that the Clerk of that court desires all the records and papers relating to cases taken up by appeal or writs of error, to *be mailed to him at Jackson*. Cases taken up from this time to the first of June, should be made returnable to the June term that will be held at Macon. After the first of June to the August term, to be held at Mississippi city, &c. But the papers should all be mailed to the Clerk at Jackson.

☞ Gen. George H. Thomas, in a letter to Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago, appeals strongly in favor of relieving the destitution in the South, especially in certain parts of Georgia and Alabama. He was written to for information and in his reply states that from his knowledge of some portions of these States, numbers will have to move unless they can procure provisions. He adds: all classes of the citizens are alike destitute, the rich as well as the poor, and both must starve if they remain in the country unless provisions are sent to them. The rich are perfectly willing to purchase if any one will send them provisions and wait for them to gather in their crops before demanding payment. By aiding those people I know you will be doing good service in relieving the distress which is common throughout the South, and you will also be giving encouragement to people who will appreciate the relief afforded them in their time of need.

A Great Jewelry Robbery.—A New Orleans correspondent of the Mobile Register says:

We have had a first-class robbery here since I last wrote, none of your two-penny, police court affairs, but a genuine cracker. The professionals who honored us were from Cincinnati, and belong to the burglar order. They are a part of the gang dealing in cities in many cities, and came down to New Orleans to have a "go" at something in order to replenish the purse. They came here some time ago, and the police soon found that they knew them to be members of the profession long ago, and that they have been quietly watching them. They knew what the rascals were here for, and yet they permitted them to move at large without interference. The story of the burglary I shall tell in a few words. Place: Dillienthal's Jewelry store on Canal street. Time: 3 o'clock Thursday morning. They had first entered Mr. L.'s house and stolen his keys, and then opened the store. Supplying themselves with diamonds and gold watches to the amount of about $60,000, they left the store, and soon found themselves discovered by the police. They both ran, but were overtaken, and Davis, a fat fine looking man, was captured with an empty pistol. The other ran under a covered gutter, scattering, in his haste, diamonds and gold watches all along the course of his entry. The police went for a light and while they were absent the thief might have ran away, for until the officers returned with a candle, procured from the Bee office, they had no idea where the thief had gone. Both might have escaped had they had nerve enough at the last moment, but neither could stand before a pistol, even though empty. The greater portion of the plunder was recovered, but some is yet missing, including that taken from Mr. L.'s house.

Of six hundred and twelve young ladies who fainted last year, more than half of them fell in the arms of gentlemen. Only three had the misfortune to fall on the floor.

Louisville, April 13.—Montana dates report terrible sufferings from the extreme cold weather. A man was frozen to death on Gallatin river, in that region, and five men had their limbs so badly frozen that amputation was necessary.

It is believed that the St. Louis and Montana Mining Company will make $1,000,000 in gold this season.

Lond-n, April 13.—The debate on the Reform Bill occupied last night in the House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone, leader of the opposition, offered an amendment fixing rating at five pounds. After a long and interesting debate, the amendment was rejected. The Government majority was 21.

The Times of this morning has a congratulatory article upon the defeat of the Liberals on the Reform Bill. The course pursued by Mr. Gladstone is severely censured, while that of the Liberals who deserted their party, lauded.

The Times thinks the Liberal bolters now hold the balance of power, and virtually control the bill.

Lond-n, April 13.—Evening.—In case of a war between France and Prussia, Bavaria and Baden will make common cause with Prussia.

New York, April 14.—Escobedo is considered incompetent for his position.

A portion of Chalchuapa is again in rebellion under the leadership of Gen. Herrera, who proposes to erect the Izgaza district into a sep rate State. Trouble is apprehended from this, as the opponents might easily move on Sahille and liberate Gen Ortega.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Washington, April 13.—The national bank circulation is 299,000,600. The President has recovered and is receiving visitors as usual.

Henry J. Raymond, of the Times, has been nominated as Minister to Austria.

The internal revenue receipts for the week are $2,400,000. The Senate is making a serious enquiry as to premature publication of occurrences in executive sessions.

Two illicit distillery establishments were seized in Philadelphia.

The private boxes at the National Theatre, upon the night of the Southern Relief Benefit, sold for $110.

Augusta, Ga., April 13.—A mass meeting of the freedmen was held to-day. About 1000 negroes were present. After organizing, a preamable and resolutions were read, the substance of which was, that the loyal people of Georgia, should give a united and continued support to the Union Republican party; that there should be no distinction on account of race or color in the enjoyment of political rights; that the right to vote gives the right to sit upon juries; that corporal punishment should be abolished, being a relic of barbarism; that the widows and orphans of those who died in crushing the rebellion are entitled to the nation's protection and gratitude; and that the national debt is a sacred obligation.

T. Shepton, (colored,) spoke in support of the resolutions, but his remarks were conservative.

Gen. Johnson understood that the object of the meeting was for the purpose of advising and consulting with the colored people, in order to form a common platform on which white and black could secure equal justice before the law, and work in harmony together. He was surprised to find that the meeting was called for purely party purposes, therefore spoke reluctantly. and under disadvantages. Had he known that the programme had been pre arranged, he would not have been present. Having been politely, however, invited, he did not feel at liberty to decline. He spoke not for the purpose of defeating the objects of the resolutions, but of advising for the best interests of the colored race. He advised them to be sober and industrious; to use the right of franchise judiciously, and to avoid wicked and designing men, who are now in their midst to sow discord and strife.

He believed that the good and intelligent white men of the South would do justice to the negroes. He would do all in his power to improve the race socially and politically. There is and should be no antagonism between the races—their interests are the same. There should be mutual confidence and harmony, and be earnestly hoped both races would be friends and colaborers in working out the great problem of the regenerations of the South.

Simeon Beard and other colored speakers favored the Republican party and the passage of the resolution supporting that party.

The preamable and resolutions were adopted.

Many intelligent colored men disapproved of the spirit of the resolutions, but the meeting was very harmonious.

Gov. Jenkins has written a letter to the people of Georgia advising non action under Shermans bill until the legality of the measure is tested before the Supreme Court. He considers the law unconstitutional and has strong hopes that the Supreme Court will so decide.

HARDAWAY & CO.,
AGENTS.
WHolesale & Retail Druggists,
Corner Washington and Clay Sts.,
VICKSBURG, MISS.

KEEP always on hand, a large and complete stock of Drugs and Medicines, such as Opium, Castor Oil, Soap, Turpentine, Spices, Blackberb, Cream Tartar, Bi-carbonate Soda, Epsom Salts, Rosendale Cement, Paints, etc., and in fact all

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Embraced in the Pharmacopia Our Pharmacen tical Preparations are made in strict accordance with the revised Pharmacopia.

Physicians will attend to orders carefully.

FAMILY MEDICINES,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
WINDOW GLASS AND PUTTY

of various sizes.

Liquors, Liquors,

Pure Old Cognac Brandy, Extra Port Wine, Sherry Wine, Extra Old Madeira Wine, Old Holland Gin, Schiedam Schnapps, Hostetter's Bitters, Plantation Bitters, Pure Old Bourbon Whisky—all of the best quality and especially selected for Medical use.

SPICES, LEXINGTON MUSTARD, ETC.

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS,

White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Coal Oil, Patent Oil Colors, etc.

Our stock embraces everything coming within the Drug Business. Give us a call and we will guarantee satisfaction.

All orders intrusted to our care, filled with promptness and accuracy.

HARDAWAY & CO., Agents,
spr17ewtf Washington Street.

HILL, HENDERSON & CO

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FAMILY & FANCY GROCERIES,

Lee Street,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

CONSTANTLY receiving and on hand, Bacon, Lard, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Fish, Irish Potatoes, Hominy, Rice, Tobacco, and many other articles too numerous to men tion, usually kept in a Grocery House, which they will sell at the lowest of the lowest prices.

Also agents for the sale of Petro Oil and La. upa.
spr2ewim

New Spring & Summer Goods

BROACH, BROWN & Co.,

AT THE

YELLOW STORE,

On Front Street,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,

ARE now receiving from New York, and the A. Waters Cities, their Spring and Summer Stock, embracing every grade and style of Goods suited to the trade of the country, and may safely claim one of the largest and best assorted in the market.

Having purchased their Goods in the cheapest markets, and at times when goods were lowest, they congratulate themselves on being able to sell Goods cheaper, and more reliable in style and qualities, but in prices also. Their department of Ladies' Dress Goods will be replete with every variety of the richest and most desirable styles of

Muslins,
Barrages,
Poplins,
Lawns,
Mozentigers,
Silks,
Cloaks,
Laces,
Edgings,
Insertings.

They would also direct attention to those visiting Meridian to their store (Brooks & Co.,) where may be found a similar stock.

Terms low for cash, and cash only.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAM GASTON,

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Meridian as a Mechanic and House Carpenter. His work is well known to the public and shows for itself. Having framed the Presbyterian Church and Rush's Livery Stable, he flatters himself that his work will give satisfaction. He will make contracts and build houses and will with responsible parties for one-half the amount in January, 1868.

Refers to B. T. Rush and A. Threefoot. spr17m

Jeff. Davis is to be Released.

WHILE this celebrated gentleman is creating excitement in Canada, we are doing the same in the city of Meridian.

Cheaper than the Cheapest for Cash.

Our policy is "Quick Sales and Small Profits." We have on hand now a large stock of

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats &c.

Customers always as complete, prices lower and inducements greater than at any other house. Give us a call. KLEIN, WOLFF & LANDAU, Opposite Jones House.
spr17ewly

WOODRUFF & DISERENS

Dealers in

BOOKS and STATIONERY,

Music, Musical Instruments,

Toys, Notions, and Fancy Goods,

WASHINGTON STREET (South of Clay,)

VICKSBURG.

AGENTS for Grover & Baker Sewing Machines. Needles, Silks and Threads on hand.
spr17ewtm

THE NELSON HOUSE,

Though not the "Biggest" Building,

AT THE

RAILROAD JUNCTION

Jackson, Miss.,

HAS established a reputation for Good Fare, Comfortable Rooms, Clean Beds, and other conveniences for the TRAVELING PUBLIC.

The Proprietor will spare no efforts to make his guests feel "at home."

spr7ewly JOHN NELSON, Prop'r.

J. W. JENNINGS,

General Steamboat Agent,

WHARF-BOAT (Foot of Crawford St.,)

Vicksburg, Miss.

General Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

Dealer in all kinds of

WESTERN PRODUCE

AND

Plantation Supplies.

☞ Orders from the Country solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. spr17ewtm

T. C. DAVIS, Rankin Co. W. W. MORRIS, La. & Evansville.

DAVIS & MORRIS,

Cotton Factors,

Receiving, Forwarding and

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

VICKSBURG, MISS.

☞ Consignments respectfully solicited.

☞ Liberal Cash advances made on Cotton shipped to our New Orleans friends.

References.—Col. C. A. Brougher, Jackson Dr. J. R. Phillips, Meridian; Green, Weiss & Co., and J. R. Powell, N. O.

W. M. WILLIAMS, W. H. JOHNSON, D. W. LANKIN, Vicksburg. Vicksburg, Yazoo City.

W. M. WILLIAMS & CO.,

FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

Transfer Agents Vicksburg and Meridian R. R.,

Wharf-boat Proprietors,

AND

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

Vicksburg, Miss.

Consignments solicited.

Transfer Commissions at Vicksburg.

CORN, per sack, 5 Cents.
OATS, " " 5 "
SALT, " " 10 "
COFFEE, " " 10 "
FLOUR and MEAL, per bbl. 10 "
LIME AND VEGETABLES, " 10 "
PORK AND BEEF, " " 20 "
LIQUORS, " " 20 "
MOLASSES, " " 10 "
SUGAR, per 100 lbs. 5 "
GROCERIES, " 7 "
ASSORTED MERCHANDISE, " 10 "
COTTON, per bale, 50 "
BAGGING, " 50 "
TIES, per roll, 25 "
ROPE, per coil, 10 "
spr17ewtm

Sheriff's Sale.

The north-east quarter, of the south-west quarter, section 34, township 6, range 15 east, lying in the County of Lauderdale, State of Mississippi, will be sold as the property of J. W. Swilley, in front the Court House, of said county, in Marion, on the 1st Monday in May, A. D. 1867, to satisfy sundry executions in my hands.

JO. BARNES, Sheriff.

Private Boarding

BY MRS. ANN DOZIER, ST. LOUIS, MO.

I HAVE opened a large and commodious Private Boarding House, and will be pleased to see any of my old friends.

No. 209 6th Street, between Pine and Olive, spr17ewtf.

BATTLE HOUSE,

MOBILE, ALA.

Thoroughly Re-fitted and Furnished.

Every Room Supplied with Gas.

spr10tf CHARGE $4 PER DAY.

W. W. SHEARER, Clerk. C. H. WILLIAMS, Pres.

MERIDIAN

SAVINGS INSTITUTION;

OF THE CITY OF MERIDIAN,

Buys and Sells Northern and Southern Exchange,

Gold & Uncurrent Money

RECEIVES DEPOSITS,

And Gives Prompt Attention to all Collections, &c., Confided to it.

Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
spr10ewly

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an attachment for rent in my favor, I have levied upon the stock and fixtures of J. Gill & Co., consisting of bar-room fixtures, sundry barrels and kegs of whisky and wine—one billiard table—one large cooking stove and fixtures complete which will be sold to the highest and best bidder for cash on Thursday the 18th day of April 1867.

Sale to take place at the brick house, known as the Stonewall saloon

JOSEPH RAKEN, Sheriff.
by JUNIUS MEANS, Deputy.

DR. WM. M. MAYES,

Toomsuba, Miss.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Toomsuba and vicinity. He will keep constantly on hand, Drugs, Medicines and choice Liquors for medicinal purposes. spr13-1.

Wanted.

6,000 SHINGLES delivered at my residence for which the market price will be paid.
spr4wtl. J. J. SHANNON.

Attention Firemen.

THE undersigned has been requested by many citizens to call a meeting for the purpose of organizing a Hook and Ladder Company, for the protection of property in this city against fires. All citizens who feel an interest in the welfare of the city are requested to meet at the Mayor's office on Wednesday, 10th April, at seven o'clock p. m.

R. L. HENDERSON.
spr6wtd

Cooper's Well.

THIS cob brated watering place is now open for the reception of visitors. PRICE, $3 00 per day, $15 00 per week, and $50 00 per month. Monthly Boarders pay 25 per cent. weekly.

T. C. McMAKIN,
spr1ewly &c. Proprietor.

Notice.

BY a Young Lady a situation as teacher in a school or private family. For particulars address

spr18ewtw. Meridian, Lauderdale Co., Miss.

MERIDIAN SALOON

BASEMENT OF THE JONES HOUSE.

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,

Containing the finest brands of LIQUORS to be found in the market. Wholesale and Retail. The BRANDIES and WHISKIES are of superb quality—no common article on hand.

spr3-ewly. La e Evansville.

THE RUBY,

Front St., between Lee & Johnson Avenues

MERIDIAN, MISS.

A FIRST-CLASS BAR ROOM, where the public can always procure the very best Foreign and Domestic liquors in any style desired.

Free Lunch every day at 11 o'clock.
mar26ewtf W. H. SWITZER.

H. P. DOUTHIT & CO.,

On Front Street, Second Door above Masonic Hall,

ARE constantly receiving and sell as low as can be afforded

Garden Seeds,
Family Groceries,
Confectioneries,
Fruits,
Nuts,
Mackerel,

and a variety of other articles too numerous to enumerate in this card.

The market price given for Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Beeswax, Tallow, &c. mar27ewdwim.

Lauderdale Medical Association.

THE members of this Association will convene April 20th, 9 o'clock P. M., at the Mayor's office, in Meridian, for the transfer of business. A full attendance is solicited. All regular practitioners of medicine in the adjacent counties are respectfully invited to attend.

J. F. WELCH, President.
Wm. H. Bynum, Sec'y. spr13ewds

French Burr Portable Grist Mills,

For Corn, Meal, Wheat, Flouring and Stock Feed,

"Queen of the South."

Also bolting Apparatus, Smutters and Mill work generally. These Mills are built from the celebrated "French Burrs" of our own importation, and are either hand or power. Send for descriptive Pamphlet. Address, or call on,

ISAAC BRESLAR & CO.,
Cor. Front & Main streets,
mar26ewly Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW STORE!

LEE STREET,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

ROSENBAUM & CO.,
Dealers in

DRY GOODS, &c., GROCERIES
HARDWARE, CLOTHING.

HAVE now opened and are still receiving a full and complete assortment of GOODS in the line, embracing everything kept in this market.

They have been engaged in mercantile business in this county for many years, and believing that they understand the wants of the people, flatter themselves that they have selected a stock so full, complete and varied, that it cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Having established themselves at the centre of trade, they hope to see their old friends and to make many new ones.

Their stock was purchased in New York by a member of the firm, and is new and clean. Goods so can be bought in East Mississippi.

New York.

BROAD GAUGE SHORT LINE.

Atlantic and Great Western RAILWAY.

—VIA—

Cincinnati, or Urbana, or Galion, or Mansfield, or Cleveland, or Corry, or Salamanca,

TO OR FROM

NEW YORK,

BOSTON,
PITTSBURG,
PHILADELPHIA,
BALTIMORE, and
WASHINGTON CITY.

This is the Only Route to the

OIL REGIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA

Passengers who wish a Quick and Comfortable Trip will appreciate the Smooth and Perfect Track, the Luxurious Day Cars, and the Magnificent Sleeping Coaches, the Excellent Dining Halls, with ample time for Meals, and the Prompt Time and Sure Connection of the

Atlantic and Great Western Railway,

Fare as Low and Time as Quick as by any other Route.

Through Tickets and Baggage Checks No. 253 Broadway, New York; No. 3 State Street and 55 School Street, Boston; Depot and Union Office, Cincinnati; No. 66 Chief Street, Chicago; in Cincinnati, at No. 80 West Fourth Street; N. E. cor. Broadway and Pearl Street, 115 Vine Street; at U. S. Mail Line Steamers Land no foot of Vine Street, and at New Passenger Depot of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway; in Louisville, at S. W. cor. Main and Third Streets, and 35 Fourth Street, and at the Offices of Connecting Lines.

D. McLAREN, Gen'l. Supt.
E. F. FULLER, Gen'l Ticket Agent

To Guard Against CHOLERA Use RedJacket Bitters

JUST PUBLISHED.

New Edition Revised and Enlarged.

WELL'S

Every Man His Own Lawyer,

and BUSINESS FORM BOOK.

A complete guide in all matters of Law and Business negotiations, for every State in the Union.

With Legal forms and full Instructions for conducting business, without Legal Assistance, in Suits and business transactions of every description.

Together with the Statutes of all States and laws concerning the Collection of Debts, property exempt from execution, lien law, Usury, Interest in each State, and the penalties and limitations of actions &c.

Also the general Bankrupt Law, with forms and full instructions to enable the insolvent debtor to take full benefit of the Act, without legal assistance.

Also persons laws, with full instructions and forms to enable the discharged soldier or sailor to procure back pay, pensions, bounties, and all war claims.

Also patent laws, with full instructions for inventors.

Also excise laws, stamp duties, Post-Office and Custom-House Regulations, the whole action of the Government relative to Reconstruction and the Freedmen, Constitution of the United States with amendments, State Seals, and Naturalization laws.

This work, prepared some years ago, was received with great favor by the public, and being a law sale, it is believed, than any work of the kind ever published. Since then all important material changes in the statutes of many of the States; the war has not only altered the social condition of a race of people but has established the Internal Revenue System, National Banks, new Postal laws, Custom-House Regulations, and Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, reconstruction of slaves, general Bankrupt law, &c. &c. Proprietors.

The subject of pensions, Bounties and war claims has also assumed a new and vastly increased importance.

These numerous changes have led the publisher to make a new and thoroughly revised edition, reproducing the whole work, with special regard to making the same as simple and reliable, without regard to expense. No critical and thorough has been left undone to render this most important reliance can be placed upon the work as authority on all the subjects of which it treats.

Over two hundred and sixty pages of new matter, have been added to the present large contents of the times.

The utility of such a work no one will now question. The sale of hundreds of thousands of copies of the former editions, and the constant demand for it, have satisfied the publishers.

The professional man, the farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer, the merchant, the sailor, each require a convenient, comprehensive, and reliable work, which will enable him to draw up any instrument in writing that may be required, to a legal form, which will furnish such legal information as is called for in the various avocations of life, a book that everybody can understand, and that it will enable every man or woman to be his or her own lawyer.

There is no class of the community, male or female, who have or expect to have any property, or who have any rights or privileges which require protection, but will find in this work an early handbook and advantage by the possession of this book. It will save them money, save them trouble, save them time, save them litigation and lawyer's fees and give them information that money can afford to be without.

12mo, 650 pages. Price, handsomely bound, $3 00

Sent postpaid on the receipt of the price.

A good reliable agent wanted in every town in the United States. Also a few more wanted in all prominent points as General Agent. Also a few wide-awake men to travel in establishing agencies.

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Publisher,
No. 14 Chamber Street, New York.

Papers giving this advertisement a conspicuous insertion will receive a copy of the work.

When Changing Water & Diet Use RedJacket Bitters

WHISKERS and MUSTACHES!

FORCED to grow upon the smoothest face in from three to five weeks by using Dr. DEVINE'S TAURATEUR CAPILLINE, the wonderful French Remedy. Thousands are testifying upon the Beard and Hair in an almost miraculous manner. It has been used by the elite of Paris and London with the most flattering success. Names of all purchasers will be registered, and if entire satisfaction is not given in every instance, the money will be cheerfully refunded. Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt, $1. Descriptive Circulars mailed free. Address DEVINE & SHUTTS, Sole Agents, No. 3 Second St., Troy, N. Y., Sole Agents for the United States. spr31-wly.

Star Stable!

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

I HAVE completed my large and commodious Stable, and announce myself ready to accommodate the public in the best manner.

I can and your fashion, faster and stronger than any livery stable in the State, and my prices are reasonable. I know but few!

I am determined not to be excelled in my Stable in the State.

Hacks always in attendance on arrival of the trains.

Horses fed by the day, week, or month. Horses and Mules always on hand for sale. Horses and Mules sold on commission.

Thankful for past favors, I ask a continuance of the same.

Yours, truly,
marSewly J. SEE.

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Semi-Weekly, (in advance) per annum.....$5 00
" " six months.....2 50
Weekly. " per annum.....2 00
" " six months.....1 00

If not in advance, 25 per cent. additional.

Post Masters throughout the State are authorized to act as agents for the Gazette, and will be allowed twenty five per cent. on all cash remittances.

Rates of Advertising in Semi-Weekly Gazette:

	1 mo.	2 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	12 mo.
1 square...	$ 5	$ 8	$10	$ 18	$ 25
2 squares...	8	10	15	25	35
3 squares...	10	15	20	30	45
4 squares...	13	18	25	35	55
¼ column...	15	20	30	50	75
½ column...	20	31	45	75	125
1 column...	30	45	75	125	200

☞ Business cards of five lines or less will be published one year for $16.

The same rates will be charged for advertising in the Weekly Gazette. A deduction will be made where advertisements are published in both papers.

Legal Advertisements, not longer than one square, when the cash accompanies the advertisement, will be published for $5. If not paid in advance, $10.

Each additional square will be charged at the same rates.

Notices to Creditors by Executors or Administrators will in all cases be considered as one square and charged for at the above rates.

☞ No proof of publication will be furnished in any case until the advertisement is paid for.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Wednesday, - - - April 17, 1867.

We learn the National Bank of Selma was robbed of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars on Monday afternoon. No particulars received yet.

Thanks.—H. C. Clarke, Esq., of Vicksburg, has our thanks for a number of late papers, periodicals, &c. All kinds of books, stationery, late papers and periodicals may be found at H. C. Clarke's.

Ladies' Supper at Marion.—We understand the Ladies of Marion will give a Supper, on Thursday evening, 25th inst., for the benefit of the Baptist Church. Active preparations are being made to render the Supper a magnificent affair. The proceeds are to be applied to the building of a church, and we know the good ladies of Marion too well not to expect a pleasant entertainment to all who are so fortunate as to be present on the occasion.

Fire at Marion.—The building used as an Academy, and also by the Masonic fraternity, and for religious worship, at Marion, was consumed by fire on Monday night. The fire is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

A very large number of stockholders passed down the Mobile road yesterday to attend the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, which commences in Mobile to-day. Judge Brown, Hon. A. Murdock, and C. E. Rushing, Esq., are mentioned in connection with the Presidency.

Sad Accident.—On Sunday afternoon, a little boy, son of Mr. Hugh Lacey, living five miles west of Chunkey, on the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad, lay down alongside the track and went to sleep. The passenger train came along shortly afterwards, and the little fellow not being perceived, had his skull terribly shattered by the locomotive. The train was stopp d and the unfortunate boy carried to his parents in a dying condition.

A new schedule went into effect on the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad last Sunday. The mail or passenger train leaves Vicksburg daily at 5 A. M., arrives at Jackson at 8.10 A. M., leaves Jackson for Meridian at 8.30 A. M., reaching the latter place at 3.55 P. M. Leaves Meridian daily at 6.40 A. M., arrives at Jackson at 1.50 P. M., leaves Jackson for Vicksburg at 2.10 P. M., reaching the latter place at 5.25 P. M.

We regret to hear that the steam saw mill of Captain E. M. Block, near Newton station, was burned on Saturday last. The machinery was new, of the best quality, and the mill in successful operation. We have heard no particulars of how the fire originated.

Our Brass Band.—The Meridian Brass Band, recently organized, appeared in public, we believe, for the first time Saturday last, on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the Presbyterian church, when their performance was very creditable indeed.

Distressing Accident.—A very serious and distressing occurrence took place on last Saturday at Riley's Mill, near Lake, Newton county. While the mill was running the iron band around one of the mill rocks burst. Mr. Riley, who was at the mill, was struck by a piece of the iron, thrown down, and had his leg broken. The fall also hurt his back, from which he is still suffering greatly. A young man who was taking meal from the hopper at the time of the accident, was also badly injured. He had two ribs broken, his left arm shattered, and was struck on the throat by a piece of iron. He is yet in a critical condition.

We learn that Rev. H. C. Harris designs having daily services at Masonic Hall during Passion week, and that he expects to commemorate Easter day in a becoming manner. All members and friends of the Episcopal Church in reach of Meridian are invited to attend, particularly at Easter.

Mr. Harris will have services at the Masonic hall every night this week and on Friday at eleven A. M.

We call attention to the advertisement of T. S. Bidgood, wholesale and retail dealer in books and stationery, Mobile. Mr. Bidgood has been in business many years in Mobile, and always had the confidence of those who dealt with him. He now has a magnificent stock of blank books, paper, office stationery &c., which he offers for sale at moderate prices. He is also prepared to do all book binding, printing, &c.—Country merchants and teachers will find it to their interest to give him a call, or send him their orders.

Passion Week.—Passion Week is known in the Calender of the Church as the week which saw the agony, the sin of the rest, the humiliation by scourging and mockery, the false trial, the crucifixion, the death and the burial of Christ. It is the last week of the Lenten Fast, or the great fast of forty days, which is kept by the Protestent Ephscopal and Roman Catholic Churches of this country. Lent and Passion Week are also kept by the English Church, or the Holy Catholic Church of England, (from whom the Episcopalians have derived it,) and by the Greek Church, or the Holy Catholic Church of Russia, and a portion of Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Jerusalem, &c.

A vast majority of the Christians on the globe agree in keeping Lent. Eusebius testifies, A. D., 325 that Lent, (Eccl. Hist. Lib. 5, Cap. 24) and Good Friday (De. Lib. 1. Cap. 17) the chief day of Passion Week, have been kept from the first ages of christianity.

Passion Week derives its name from the sufferings or Passion of Christ. It was kept by the Christians of old with extraordinary strictness and humiliation. Some fasted, it is said, three, some four, and others who could bear it, six days successively. It began this year on Monday last, 14th inst., and ends on Sunday morning, April 21st., at daylight, which Sunday is known as Easter or Resurrection day, and is kept with joyful songs and much rejoicing by all Christians under Episcopal rule. Passion week is observed as a time of great self denial constant prayer, and confession of sins, with fasting and works of charity and love.

Good Friday is especially sacred, as that is the anniversary of Christ's crucifixion.

Laying the Corner Stone.—The corner stone of the Presbyterian Church, of this place, was lain last Saturday by Meridian Lodge No. 186 of Free and Accepted Masons, P. G. M., W. S. Patton, acting as G. M., W. J. Berry, G. S. W., Jas. Watts, G. J. W., Jno. Armstrong, G. M., A. H. Barkley, G. C., J. Mitchell, G. S. B., James Welch, G. A. The day was clear, beautiful and bright, and the attendance to witness the interesting and imposing ceremonies, very large. After the work of laying the corner stone was completed, an interesting masonic address was delivered by P. G. M. Patton, and an oration in behalf of the Presbyterian church, delivered by Rev. J. A. Smylie. Everything passed off harmoniously, and the occasion will long be remembered by those who were present.

We return our thanks to Messrs. Woolruff & Disorons, of Vicksburg, for late copies of the New York Herald, Cincinnati Commercial, St. Louis Republican and several other late papers and periodicals. They always have a supply of the latest northern and western papers, magazines and late publications of every kind. Those who want books, stationery or anything of that sort will find all they desire at this well known house.

Sanford has returned from the North, and says he has purchased a large and nice stock of dry goods, boots, shoes, hats, &c., which he will sell at the lowest possible price for Cash and Cash Only. Sprague's best stand and prints at 20 cents per yard, and all other brands equal to Sprague's, at the same price. Prints will be sold by them as low as 12½c per yard, and every other article in proportion. They have on hand dress, cash, blinds, &c., which they will sell at the lowest cash price. 1t

Nelson House, Jackson, Miss.—We invite attention to the advertisement of the Nelson House at the Railroad Junction, Jackson, Miss. The accommodations at the Nelson House are excellent, the fare equals any in the State and the charges moderate. Those who want a comfortable resting place at the Capital will find at the Nelson House all they desire.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Kahn, Wolff & Aaron, of this city, who are now offering for sale a stock of Goods on Lee street, opposite the Jones House, which they are not ashamed to advertise. They have on hand a complete assortment of dry goods, notions, clothing, boots, shoes, hats, &c., which they are selling at reduced prices. Give them a call.

Our readers are specially referred to the advertisement of Ira W. Porter & Co., Mobile, Ala., who offer to the public a complete stock of hardware suitable for plan ters, builders, and those who desire house furnishing goods, together with paints, oils, window glass, doors, sashes, glazed sash, blinds &c., including everything necessary in building. Their stock is equal to any in the South and they sell at the most reasonable rates.

During a recent visit to Mobile we examined their stock and prices and can advise those who desire anything in their line to give them a call. This is one of the old firms of Mobile who were in business before and during the war, and who by honesty, liberality, and fair dealing, have acquired a character that gives them special claims for public patronage.

Tar Beer and Sciatic Stimulant.—The Red Jacket Bitters are free from all acidities usually found in ordinary tonics, and stomach bitters of the present day.—They are made from sound and fresh materials; nothing that is not entirely wholesome and healthy enters into the composition of them, prepared in ripe old Bourbon Whisky.

apr15-3w

Tom Hanna, an employee of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, was run over and killed at Shugualak, on Monday night, by a freight train, while out on the track changing a switch.

The card of the Meridian Savings Institution will be found elsewhere. It is under the management of Mr. C. H. Williams, and we are glad to learn is doing a very good business.

LOCAL MARKET.

Store Prices of Articles at Meridian, Miss.

CORRECTED BY A MERCHANT.

MERIDIAN GAZETTE OFFICE, April 17, 1867.

Axes—Collins.....	@	$15 00	@2 00
Reynolds.....	@	2 00	@—
Bagging—Ky..	@ yd.	40	@ 36
India.....	@ yd.	36	@ 40
Bacon—Hams..	@ lb..	20	@ 18
Sing. cured..	@ lb..	21½	@—
Country sds..	@ lb..	15	@—
West. cl. "	@ lb..	15½	@—
" rib "	@ lb..	15	@ 14
Shoulders...	@ lb..	14½	@—
Beer—on foot,	@ lb..	6	@ 6
Corn fed.....	@ lb..	7	@ 8
Butter—Goshen	@ lb..	50	@—
Western	@ lb..	40	@—
Brooms.....	@ each	50	@ 75
Buckets.....	@ each	50	@ 75
Cotton—Mid..	@ lb..	25	@ 28
Castings.....	@ lb..	10	@—
Corn.....	@ bu.	$1 55	@ 1 60
Coffee.....	@ lb..	28½	@ 30½
Chickens.....	@ doz.	$4 80	@ $5 00
Eggs.....	@ doz.	20	@ 25
Flour—Ch. f..	@ bbl.	$17 00	@— 18
Double ex..	@ bbl.	$16 00	@— —
Superfine f..	@ bbl.	$13 00	@14 00
Lard.....	@ lb..	16	@ 18
Molasses.....	@ gal.	90	@ 1 25
Syrup	@ gal.	$ 1 75	@ — —
Mackerel.....	@ bbl.	$— 23	@— —
Kits.....	@ bbl.	$3 64	@ 4 00
Nails.....	@ lb..	10	@ 12½
Oats—Linseed..	@ gal.	$ 2 25	@ — —
Pork—on foot,	@ lb	10	@ 12½
Powder.....	@ lb..	75	@ —
Putty	@ lb..	20	@ —
Rice.....	@ lb..	12	@ —
Potatoes—Irish	@ bu.	6 00	@ 8 00
Sweet.....	@ bu.	75	@ 1 25
Salt.....	@ sck	$ 3 00	@ — —
Sugar—Crush..	@ lb..	25	@ —
Louisiana ..	@ lb..	14	@ 18
Clarified....	@ lb..	20	@ —
Loaf	@ lb..	30	@ 28
Shot—Drop...	@ lb..	20	@ —
Buck.....	@ lb..	20	@ —
Tobacco—Chz.	@ lb..	$ 1 00	@ 1 50
Common...	@ lb..	$— 45	@ 1 00
White Lead ..	@ keg	$15 00	@— —

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FREE TO EVERYBODY.

A Large 4 pp. Circular, giving information of the greatest importance to the young of both sexes.

It teaches how the homely may become beautiful, the despised respected, and the forsaken loved.

No young lady or gentleman should fail to send their Address, and receive a copy post-paid, by return mail.

Address P. O. Drawer, 21,
apr15-w6m. Troy, N. Y.

KNOW THY DESTINY.

Madame E. F. Thornton, the great English Astrologist, Clarvoyant and Psychometrican who has astonished the scientific classes of the Old World has now heralded herself at Hudson, N. Y. Madame Thornton possesses such wonderful powers of second sight, as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance, she delineates the very feature of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychometrope, guarantees to produce a likelike picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, together with date of marriage, position in life, leading traits of character, &c. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can assert. She will send when desired a certified certificate, or written guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be. By enclosing a small lock of hair, and stating place of birth, age, disposition and complexion, and enclosing fifty cents and stamped envelope addressed to yours if, you will receive the picture and desired information by return mail. All communications sacredly confidential. Address in confidence, Madame E. F. Thornton, P. O. Box 223, Hudson, N. Y. apr15-wly

WONDERFUL BUT TRUE.

MADAME REMINGTON, the world renowned Astrologist and Somnambulistic Clairvoyant, while in a state of mysterial state, delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychometrope, guarantees to produce a perfect and life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, with date of marriage, occupation, leading traits of character, &c. This is no imposition, as testimonials without number can assert. By stating place of birth, age, disposition, color of eyes and hair, and enclosing fifty cents, and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail, together with desired information.

☞ Address in confidence, Madame Gertrude Remington, P. O. Box 297, West Troy, N. Y. apr15-1y

☞ A Young Lady returning to her country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the City, was hardly recognised by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead of twenty three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she had used the CIRCASSIAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any Lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentleman can improve their personal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herself is simple, yet unsurpassed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be, clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price $1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order by

W. L. CLARK, & CO., Chemists,
No. 5 West Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y.
The only American Agents for the sale of the same. apr15-1y.

Ragsdale House,

ON THE HILL,

On the East Side of the Railroad

IS always open for transient and permanent boarders, day and night. Its rooms are large and commodious, and the Proprietor is making additions and improvements continually.

Remember "Ragsdale House," east side near railroad track. mar-diy

Mobile.

IRA W. PORTER & CO.,

ODD FELLOW'S HALL,

Royal Street,

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

Wholesale and Retailers of

Hardware

Hardware

a full Stock, consisting in part of

PLANTERS' HARDWARE,

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

HOUSE FURNISHI G GOODS,

AND

DESIRABLE GOODS

For Merchants and Traders. Also,

Paints, Oils, Window-Glass,

DOORS,

GLAZED SASH AND BLINDS.

☞ All of which we are selling at Lower Prices than heretofore since the war.

☞ Merchants, Planters and others will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing

IRA W. PORTER & CO.,
aprdswtf Odd Fellows' Hall, Royal st.

T. S. BIDGOOD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Books & Stationery.

Blank Book Manufacturer & Printer,

North-East Cor. St. Francis and Water sts.,

MOBILE, ALA.

I MOST RESPECTFULLY call the attention of my friends and the public to my large and choice stock of Books and Stationery, which am now opening, and offering at unusually low prices.

BLANK BOOKS.

Ledgers, Journals, and Record Books, of all the various sizes of paper. My stock of Blanks are all made to order and of quality of paper and durability of binding cannot be surpassed.

Office Stationery.

PAPER.

I have paid particular attention to this department, and have the largest assortment and great est variety of Note, Commercial Note, Letter, Commercial Post, Packet, Bill and Cap, of King Ush, Frenchmead American manufacture.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

My stock embraces all the school Books in use in Alabama and Missisr, pi, and all the Latest editions.

BOOK BINDI G.

In this department I am fully prepared to execute all orders, with n nness, durability, and neatness, and to Rule and Bind Books to any required Pattern.

PRIN ING.

Printing of Blanks, Bills of Lading, Cotton Sales, and every description of J.b Work done with neatness and despatch.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND TEACHERS, and those who deal in books and Stationery, will find it to their advantage to give me a call before making purchases. aptswwm

"Peruvian Bark Bitters,"
CELEBRATED TONIC;

A Certain Cure for Fever and Ague.

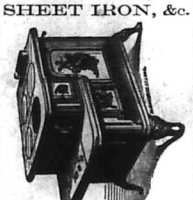
G. L. KOUSS & BRO., 59 Common St., N. O., Wholesale Agents. Manufactured by D. C. Perl & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 124 Chartres street, N. O. apr15-1y

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

—IN—

TIN WARE, STOVES,

SHEET IRON, &c.



E. V. EARLY & CO.
Front Row, Meridian.

YOUNG LADIES' High School.

L. GOULD, A. M., Principal
Mrs. A. E. GOULD, Teacher of Music and Ornamental Department.

Rates of Tuition per Month:

Primary Department (in currency).....	$3 00
Intermediate Department.....	4 00
Higher English Dep't.....	5 00
Ancient and Modern Laguage, including English.....	6 00

Tuition payable monthly, in advance, four weeks being considered a month.

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Secretary.

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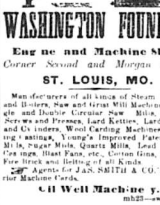

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The following parties have recently drawn valuable property in the name of the Merchants & Manufacturers Jewelry Association, and have kindly allowed use of their names:

Frederick W. Jackson, Esq., Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., Piano, value, $450; Miss Ada L. Bowne, Waverly Terrace, Jersey City, Ladies' Gold Enamel and Diamond Set Watch, value $75; Mrs. Lizzie Bowne, Jersey City, Sewing Machine, value $75; Mrs. Mary A. Dowding, Jersey City, Gold Watch, value $200; James B. Power, Harrisburg, Pa., Sewing Machine, value $75; Mrs. Mary A. Power, Harrisburg, Pa., Watch and Chain, value $100; Mrs. A. Wise, Sewing Machine, value $75; J. D. Ives, Esq., Detroit, Mich., Gold Enamel Set; Mrs. Louis Meredith, Detroit, Mich., Diamond Set; Miss Ida Ives, Detroit, Mich., Diamond Set; Sterling, Esq., Gold Watch, value $200; Mrs. Sterling, Gold Watch, value $200; Mrs. Hewins, Boston, Mass., Gold Watch, value $200; James H. Power, Harrisburg, Pa., Sewing Machine, value $75; Mrs. Mary A. Power, Harrisburg, Pa., Watch and Chain, value $100; Mrs. A. Wise, Sewing Machine, value $75; J. D. Ives, Esq., Detroit, Mich., Gold Enamel Set; Mrs. Louis Meredith

...tter from Ex-Gov. McRae on the Political Situation.

BUCATUNNA, Miss., March 30, 1867.

REV. BISHOP PAYNE—DEAR SIR:—When I saw you last, as we passed up the M. & O. R. R. on the cars, in a conversation on the subject of the condition of the country, and the proper course to be pursued by our people in reconstruction under the Sherman Military Bill, I said to you, I took no interest in public affairs. You replied that the country, although unhappily, as I supposed, ruined, in Mississippi, had a claim upon me for my opinions, having honored me in time past, with her confidence, and given me high positions. I have reflected much upon that remark coming from you, Bishop, who I know have only the good of everybody at heart, and I have studied whether I should consult my own feelings and keep silent, or whether I should in duty to the people of Mississippi, for whom I am much, give my views as the proper course to be pursued in the present calamitous condition of our affairs. If, as you suppose, my opinion is one to be valuable to anybody, either citizens of our State, certainly it shall be given most cheerfully.

The whole legislation of Congress is now before us and I have no difficulty in determining the course our people ought to pursue. Up to this time we have followed the lead of the President, and have done nothing to dishonor ourselves. And though I think this course from the beginning, since the close of the war, has been erroneous, differing from him in principle as to the true theory of the government, yet I give him credit for his good intentions, and for following out the declared policy of President Lincoln, and of the Congress during the prosecution of the war. The policy was that the government was one of the whole people of the United States, indivisible, that there could be no secession of a State from the Union, that there was none during the war, but that a rebellion of a part of the people of certain States existed against the common government. This was in accordance with the federal theory of the government from its organization.

I believe the government was one of compact between the States, or the people of the States in their character as States respectively, has been the Constitution was the band of union of the States, forming the government of the United States. Under this theory, I believe in the words of the Constitution, that the powers not delegated to Congress were secured to the States or the people respectively. This was the States rights theory of the government from its foundation. In accordance with this theory the people of the States, in their character as States, had a right to withhold infractions of the Constitution, and when it was violated by Congress in the passage of laws for its suppression to be heard to determine the just measure of redress. Seen from under this theory was not this war a rebellion only against such unconstitutional laws borne, and as a relief would it have been justifiable? Was not the action of those holding the opinion they entertained it by force. As soon as secession was made, and the Federal theory of the Government by force trampled over the theory of State rights, the war was ended, and President Johnson endeavored to carry out the Federal theory under the policy of President Lincoln, and the declared policy of Congress. The seceded States acquiesced in his reconstructions—State governments were organized, civil and social order restored, and the whole work of reconstruction would have long ago been complete, if Congress had cooperated with him in their previously declared policy as to the objects for which the war was prosecuted.

It is not necessary to review the legislation of Congress to show its utter inconsistency on this point, to enable us to reach the conclusion that they are now right in reference to what was the true theory of the Government under the doctrine of State rights, and upon which we as States seceded from the Union. If States did secede from the Union—they established and maintained a separate Government *de facto* and *de jure*, for more than four years, which was recognized in belligerent power by the great nations of the earth. This Government was overthrown by the superior power of the United States, and its people as a conquered people had no rights except such as the conquerors chose to concede to them in accordance with the laws of nations and of humanity. The right of Congress, in my opinion, within the Federal Constitution was complete, to dispose of the States and people conquered as they saw fit, so far as our theory of government was concerned. And while I attribute to President Johnson the best intentions, I think it unfortunate that he did not convene Congress immediately after the close of the war, and endeavor to harmonize with them in a policy which would have restored the Union in fact, in feeling, and harmonious sympathy between all its parts. But this was never be done. Reconstruction will take place, but it is forced against the sentiment of every man in the seceded States. Neither Unionists, Loyalists, or Secessionists, not even the negroes, who were as true in the main to secession as any class of our people, would voluntarily give their assent to the measures, which now force reconstruction. And yet I advise the people of Mississippi to *accept*, no, I will not say that because it implies willingness, but to *submit* to those measures, which they have no power to resist. When they had a choice to accept or reject the Constitutional Amendment, which the present reconstruction measures are but the enforcement of, in a more odious form, their honor and their manhood unanimously rejected it. It is one thing to choose or not to choose when voluntarily left to do so. It is another to submit or not to submit when no choice is left to us. We can choose with honor, as we have done, not to submit to degrading terms. We can submit, with honor, to degrading terms which we would not choose, and which we have unanimously rejected.

Belonging to the excluded class in the organization of the State government, because the people of Mississippi have heretofore reposed their confidence in me, in too high a degree as one of their public men. I would sacrifice anything for them, and I now say to them, through you, I willingly sacrifice for their sake all rights to office, position and suffrage, under these reconstruction measures, of which I am by them disarmed, and advise those who are entitled under these acts, to register and vote.

So far as the freedmen are concerned, I would not advise them to register and vote, unless it shall appear that had men have likely to improperly influence them, and lead them astray. In that event they ought to register, and our people should advise with them and endeavor them to vote intelligently. As you suppose, my opinion is one to shall be valuable to anybody, either citizens of our State, certainly it shall be given most cheerfully.

The whole legislation of Congress is now before us and I have no difficulty in determining the course our people ought to pursue. Up to this time we have followed the lead of the President, and have done nothing to dishonor ourselves. And though I think this course from the beginning, since the close of the war, has been erroneous, differing from him in principle as to the true theory of the government, yet I give him credit for his good intentions, and for following out the declared policy of President Lincoln, and of the Congress during the prosecution of the war. The policy was that the government was one of the whole people of the United States, indivisible, that there could be no secession of a State from the Union, that there was none during the war, but that a rebellion of a part of the people of certain States existed against the common government. This was in accordance with the federal theory of the government from its organization.

I believe the government was one of compact between the States, or the people of the States in their character as States respectively, has been the Constitution was the band of union of the States, forming the government of the United States. Under this theory, I believe in the words of the Constitution, that the powers not delegated to Congress were secured to the States or the people respectively. This was the States rights theory of the government from its foundation. In accordance with this theory the people of the States, in their character as States, had a right to withhold infractions of the Constitution, and when it was violated by Congress in the passage of laws for its suppression to be heard to determine the just measure of redress. Seen from under this theory was not this war a rebellion only against such unconstitutional laws borne, and as a relief would it have been justifiable? Was not the action of those holding the opinion they entertained it by force. As soon as secession was made, and the Federal theory of the Government by force trampled over the theory of State rights, the war was ended, and President Johnson endeavored to carry out the Federal theory under the policy of President Lincoln, and the declared policy of Congress. The seceded States acquiesced in his reconstructions—State governments were organized, civil and social order restored, and the whole work of reconstruction would have long ago been complete, if Congress had cooperated with him in their previously declared policy as to the objects for which the war was prosecuted.

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The Military Government Bill.

AN ACT to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States and to facilitate restoration.

WHEREAS, No legal State governments or adequate protection for life or property now exist in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas, and whereas it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and republican State governments can be legally established therein; be it

Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the Congress, as hereinafter prescribed, and for that purpose the first district shall be composed of the State of North Carolina; the second district, South Carolina and Georgia; the third district, Alabama and Florida; the fourth district, Mississippi and Arkansas; the fifth district, Louisiana and Texas.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the army not below the rank of brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority within the district to which he is assigned.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and try persons accused, or in aggravated cases he may, when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose and all interference under color of State authority under this act shall be null and void.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district; and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they may conflict with its provisions.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That when the people of any one of the said rebel States shall have formed a constitution of government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects, framed by a convention of delegates elected by the male citizens of said State, twenty-one years old and upward, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who have been residents in said State for one year previous to the day of such election, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law; and when such constitutions shall provide that the elective franchise shall be enjoyed by all such persons as have the qualifications herein stated for election of delegates; and when such constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the persons voting on the question of ratification who are qualified as electors for delegates, and when such constitution shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, and Congress shall have approved the same; and when said State, by a vote of its Legislature elected under said constitution, shall have adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, and known as article 14, and when such article shall have become part of the Constitution of the United States, said State shall be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law, and then and thereafter the preceding sections of this act shall be inoperative:

Provided, That no person excluded from the privilege of holding office by said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, shall be eligible to election as a member of the convention to frame a constitution for any of said rebel States, nor shall any such person vote for members of said convention.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That until the people of said rebel States shall be by law admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States any civil government which may exist therein shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same; and in all elections to any office under such provisional governments all persons shall be entitled to vote under the provisions of this act, and no person shall be eligible to any office under any such provisional governments who would be disqualified from holding office under the provisions of the third article of said constitutional amendment.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

AN ACT supplemental to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration:

Be it enacted, etc., That before the first day of September, 1867, the Commanding General in each district named by an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, approved March 2, 1867, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age, and upward, resident in each county or parish in said States included in his District, which registration will include only those persons who are qualified to vote by the laws of the State aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed to the following oath or affirmation:

I ——, do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of ——; that I have resided in said State for —— months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of ——, or the parish of —— in said State, as the case may be; that I am 21 years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, or for felony committed against the laws of any State, or of the United States, that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and that I will faithfully support and obey the said act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and the supplementary thereof, that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do. So help me God."

Which oath, or affirmation, may be administered by any registering officer.

Sec. 2 And it is further enacted, That after the completion of the registration herein provided for in any such State each board of registration, or the Commanding General shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty days of public notice shall be given, an election shall be held in each county or parish in such State, except Virginia, at such place or places therein as may be directed by the Commanding General, for the purpose of framing a constitution and civil government for such State and submitting the same, when framed, to the people lawfully entitled to vote at said election, as herein prescribed, and at the same time and place, and under the same regulations, to vote for or against any proposed constitution, and for the election of such officers under the same as are provided for by the said constitution, and to cause returns of said election to be made to him. The Commanding General shall appoint as many persons to superintend said election and make returns as he may think necessary, not exceeding three in each election district, and may substitute any person for any person named in this act. The oath of registration shall be administered to each person by any officer of the army of the United States, or by any person authorized by the Commanding General to administer oaths.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Commanding General shall decide upon the returns and qualifications of the members of the convention, and shall prescribe the time and place at which the convention shall meet, which shall be as soon as practicable after the completion of the registration, and not later than the first day of December, 1867, and shall furnish to each member elected to the convention the oath of office prescribed by the act to which this is supplementary, and such other oath as may be directed by the convention; and if any person refuses to take the oath he shall forthwith be removed and his place supplied by the appointment of another person to the office of such person so refusing, and the Commanding General shall fill all vacancies occurring in the convention from any cause.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the convention shall prescribe the manner in which the votes for delegates shall be taken and returned, and shall judge of the election and qualifications of its own members; and when any person shall offer to vote, or shall be voted for as a delegate, his name shall be registered, and the oath prescribed by the act to which this is supplementary, and such other oath as may be prescribed by the convention, shall be administered to him by the president or secretary thereof, and any person who shall take either of said oaths before mentioned, and shall subsequently violate the same, shall be subject to the pains and penalties of perjury, and shall be punished accordingly.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the constitution, when framed by the convention, shall be submitted by the convention for ratification by the persons registered under the provisions of this act, at an election to be conducted by the officers or persons appointed by the Commanding General or assistants provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof to be given by the convention, and the returns thereof shall be made to the Commanding General of the district.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if, according to said returns, the constitution shall be ratified by a majority of the votes of the registered electors qualified as herein prescribed, cast at said election, at least one half of all the registered voters voting upon the question of such ratification, the President of the convention shall transmit a copy of the same duly certified, to the President of the United States, who shall forthwith transmit the same to Congress, if then in session, and if not in session, to the immediately next session thereof; and if, upon examining the same, Congress shall not disapprove of the election and ratification, the fact shall be announced by the President of the United States by proclamation, and thereupon the State shall be declared entitled to representation, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom as therein provided.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all elections in the States mentioned in the said "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," shall, during the operation of said registration of voters, and conduct of such elections, be under the supervision of the officers assigned to command therein, and the said officers shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age, and upward, resident in each county or parish in said States included in his District, which registration will include only those persons who are qualified to vote by the laws of the State aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed to the following oath or affirmation:

I ——, do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of ——; that I have resided in said State for —— months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of ——, or the parish of —— in said State, as the case may be; that I am 21 years old; that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, or for felony committed against the laws of any State, or of the United States, that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do. So help me God."

Which oath, or affirmation, may be administered by any registering officer.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That after the completion of the registration herein provided for in any such State each board of registration, or the Commanding General shall appoint and direct, of which at least thirty days of public notice shall be given, an election shall be held in each county or parish in such State, except Virginia, at such place or places therein as may be directed by the Commanding General, for the purpose of framing a constitution and civil government for such State and submitting the same, when framed, to the people lawfully entitled to vote at said election, as herein prescribed, and at the same time and place, and under the same regulations, to vote for or against any proposed constitution, and for the election of such officers under the same as are provided for by the said constitution, and to cause returns of said election to be made to him. The Commanding General shall appoint as many persons to superintend said election and make returns as he may think necessary, not exceeding three in each election district, and may substitute any person for any person named in this act. The oath of registration shall be administered to each person by any officer of the army of the United States, or by any person authorized by the Commanding General to administer oaths.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the word "article," in the sixth section of the act to which this is supplementary, shall be construed to mean "section."

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Insolvent Notice.

WHEREAS, by an order of the Probate Court of Jasper County, State of Mississippi, made at the last May term, A. D. 1866, thereof, the estate of C. L. Hildards, deceased, was declared insolvent. Now, therefore, all persons holding claims against said estate are hereby notified to come forward and have said claims duly proved and registered in the register's office of the Clerk, within six months from the first publication hereof, or they will be barred.

LEWIS GADDY,
Administrator.

apr9w6m.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.

In Circuit Court, February Term, 1867.

CLEMENS, BROWN & CO., }
vs. } Attachment.
JAMES J. SWILLEY }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the plaintiff's affidavit and writ of attachment in this case, that the defendant is not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed on him:

Therefore, it is ordered that he enter his appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next Term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House of said county, in the town of Marion, on the second Monday in August next ensuing, plead, answer or demur, to complainant's bill, or the several allegations thereof, will be taken for confessed as to him.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the "Meridian Gazette," a newspaper published in the city of Meridian, Lauderdale county, Miss.

Witness my hand and seal of office, this March 13th, 1867.

[L. S.] C. W. HENDERSON,
march19,5t.] Clerk Chancery Court.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.

In Circuit Court, February Term, 1867.

L. J. McINNIS, }
vs. } Attachment.
WALTER G. BUNYARD. }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the plaintiff's affidavit and writ, on file in this office, that the defendant is not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed on him:

Therefore, it is ordered that he enter his appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House of said county, in the town of Marion, on the second Monday in August next ensuing, plead, answer or demur, to complainant's bill, or the several allegations thereof, will be taken for confessed as to him.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the "Meridian Gazette," a newspaper published in the city of Meridian, Lauderdale county, Miss.

Witness my hand and seal of office, this March 13th, 1867.

[L. S.] C. W. HENDERSON,
March19,5t.] Clerk Chancery Court.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.

In Circuit Court, February Term, 1867.

WALTER G. BUNYARD, }
vs. } Attachment.
L. J. McINNIS. }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the plaintiff's affidavit and writ, on file in this office, that the defendant is not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed on him:

Therefore, it is ordered that he enter his appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House of said county, in the town of Marion, on the second Monday in August next ensuing, plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's complaint, or judgment will be rendered against him for the amount claimed in plaintiff's said complaint, and the property attached and condemned to satisfy the same and costs.

It is further ordered that a copy of this be published in the "Meridian Gazette," a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.

Witness my hand and seal of office, this March 13th, 1867.

[L. S.] C. W. HENDERSON,
March19,5t. Clerk Chancery Court.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.

County Court of Meridian, March Term, 1867.

M. R. MURPHY, }
vs. 67. } Attachment.
JOSEPH PLEASANTS. } $125 60.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the Sheriff's return, on the plaintiff's writ of attachment, that the defendant, Joseph B. Pleasants, is not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this court cannot be executed against him:

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the "Gazette," a newspaper published in the city of Meridian, once a week for four weeks, notifying said defendant of the pendency of this suit, and that unless he appears at the next term thereof, at the Court room in Meridian on the first Monday in May next, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's complaint, judgment will be taken as confessed against him, and the property attached condemned and sold according to the prayer of said bill, and costs in this behalf expended, to be taxed, &c.

Witness my hand, this March 20th, 1867.

C. W. HENDERSON, Clerk,
County Court of Meridian.

March 26—4w.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.

In Circuit Court, February Term, 1867.

JOHN DEARMAN, }
vs. 560 } Attachment.
—— TAYLOR, Adm'r, &
F. E. GILLESPIE, and }
F. E. MATHISON. }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the plaintiff's affidavit and writ, on file in this office, that the defendant is not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this court cannot be executed on him:

Therefore, it is ordered that he enter his appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House of Lauderdale county, on the second Monday of August A. D. 1867, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's complaint, or judgment will be rendered against him for the amount claimed in plaintiff's said complaint, and the property attached and condemned to satisfy the same and costs.

It is further ordered that a copy of this be published in the "Meridian Gazette" a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at [L. S.] Marion, Miss., and issued March 16, 1867.

C. W. HENDERSON,
March 16w4t Clerk Circuit Court, L. C.
Printer's fee $15.00.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Wayne County.

Chancery Court, March Term, A. D. 1867.

WILLIAM ODOM, }
vs. } Bill for Divorce.
MARY ODOM. }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Mary Odom is a non resident of the State of Mississippi, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be executed upon her:

It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the "Meridian Gazette," for four consecutive weeks, requiring the said defendant to appear and plead, answer or demur to the said bill in sixty days, or the same will be taken pro confesso.

Witness my hand and seal of office, the [L. S.] 19th day of March, A. D. 1867.

W. S. DAVIS, Clerk.

March 26, 1867—4t.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.

To J. R. and S. B. Carpenter, Pernecia Cash and Harriet R. Jones.

YOU are cited to be and personally appear before the Honorable Probate Court of Lauderdale County at the county seat thereof, on the Court House thereof, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to show cause, if any you can, why the final account of W. B. Cooper, Administrator of the estate of Benjamin Carpenter, deceased, should not be allowed and admitted to record.

It is further ordered that a copy of this be published in the "Meridian Gazette," a newspaper published in said county and town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.

Given under my hand this the 16th day of April next, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m., upon the premises proceed to sell at public outcry for CASH, the following described real estate, belonging to the estate of Robert McLain, dec'd, to-wit: Lots numbered eighty one, eighty-two, eighty-three and eighty-four, in the town of Meridian, Miss., as per plat of Mobile Railroad survey.

L. B. BROWN,
Adm'r. of estate of Robt. McLain.
March 19, 1867—4t.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.

In Chancery Court, February Term, 1867.

C. C. MIDDLELAND, }
vs. } Bill for Divorce.
MARY ENGELL, and }
W. ENGELL, and }
ISAAC SADDLER. }

Upon opening the complainant's bill, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are non-citizens of the State of Mississippi, but reside beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed against them:

Therefore, that they enter their appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next Term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House of said county, in the town of Marion, on the second Monday in August next ensuing, plead, answer or demur, to complainant's bill, or the several allegations thereof, will be taken for confessed as to them.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the "Meridian Gazette," a newspaper published in the city of Meridian, Lauderdale county, Miss.

Witness my hand and seal of office, this March 13th, 1867.

[L. S.] C. W. HENDERSON,
March19,5t.] Clerk Chancery Court.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.

In Circuit Court, February Term, 1867.

L. J. McINNIS, }
vs. 562 } Attachment.
WALTER G. BUNYARD. }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the plaintiff's affidavit and writ, on file in this office, that the defendant is not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed on him:

Therefore, it is ordered that he enter his appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House of Lauderdale county, on the second Monday of August A. D. 1867, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's complaint, or judgment will be rendered against him for the amount claimed in plaintiff's said complaint, and the property attached and condemned to satisfy the same and costs.

It is further ordered that a copy of this be published in the "Meridian Gazette" a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at [L. S.] Marion, Miss., and issued March 16, 1867.

C. W. HENDERSON,
March 16w4t Clerk Circuit Court, L. C.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Clarke County.

In the matters of the estate of John Bently, dec'd.

To John Bently, William Bently, Mary McClain, and Benjamin Bently, Jr., Sons.

You and each of you are hereby notified to be and personally appear before the Honorable Probate Court of Lauderdale county, on the first MONDAY in May next, to be held at the Court House in Meridian, Miss., then and there to answer the petition of Francis Bently, praying dower in the lands of said intestate.

Given under my hand, as Judge of Probate of said county, the 1st Monday in March A. D. 1867.

G. M. MASSINGALE, [L. S.]
Clerk.

Guardian Sale.

By virtue of an order obtained from the Honorable Probate Court of Lauderdale county, the undersigned, Executors to Isabella Bryan, deceased, hereby notify, will proceed to sell on the 27th day of April, 1867, on the premises of Martha Brown, one mile East of Bonita Depot, the south 1-4 of section 15, east 1-2 of south-east 1-4 of section 16; south 1-2 of north-west 1-4 of section 22, all of township 5, range 14, east of second principal meridian, Miss., notes and approved security. JOHN H. BROWN.
MARTHA BROWN.
Guardians.

apr2-w4w.

Guardian Sale.

By virtue of an order obtained from the Honorable Probate Court of Lauderdale county, at the November term, 1866, the undersigned, Guardian of Mary Ann Bryan, proceed to sell, in the city of Meridian, on Saturday, the 20th day of April, the undivided half interest of block No. 6, of Meridian's plat, lying east of second street, and the south-west quarter of Section 18, Township 5, Range 13 East, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less. Terms—one third cash, balance in one and two years, with approved security. JOHN H. BROWN.
Guardian.

W. P. Evans, Att'y. march26-4t

Furniture and House Furnishing Goods.

Fallon, Fulton & Co.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Announce to their numerous friends and patrons that they have recently enlarged their Establishment, and increased their stock of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

to such an extent that they are now prepared to fill orders for Goods in their line, on the shortest notice and the most reasonable terms.

Our assortment of

FURNITURE

is complete in itself, and is unsurpassed for quality of style and price, being imported direct from the manufactories, we are enabled to sell articles in this line lower than they can be bought in any South-ern market. The increasing number of our friends and fellow dealers from all parts of the country is the best evidence of the great bargains obtained by those who trade with us.

Having had many years' experience in the business, we know precisely what the public want, and how to fix a price to suit them.

We call especial attention to our hands-some sets of

PARLOR, BEDROOM
AND FANCY COTTAGE FURNITURE

Plain MARBLE TOP BUREAUS,

WARDROBES,
SAFES,
TABLES,
STANDS,
CHAIRS, &c., in endless variety.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Under this heading we have a well selected variety of Double, Single, Plain Shuck, Cotton and

SPRING MATTRESSES,
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SHEETING,
MUSQUITO BARS,
TOWELING,
TABLE LINEN AND CUTLERY,
QUEENSWARE,
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TUBS,
BROOMS,

Plain, Pressed and Fancy JAPANNED TINWARE,
MIRRORS
WINDOW SHADES, Fixtures, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS,

We have a large and complete supply of White Lead, Zinc, all kinds of colors ready ground in oil and water, Paints and White Lead Tints, all kinds of colors, Varnishes, Japans and Shellacs, Linseed, Lemon, Lavender and Tanner's Oil, Turpentine, Benzine, Glue, Putty, Window Glass, Patent Medicines, Well Paper, &c., &c. Sash, Doors, Blinds and Doors, Carriage Harness, and Trimmings material, &c.

In short, we have every article that is usually found in a first class Furniture and House Furnishing Goods Store, and we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition. We charge no fancy prices, but sell at a small profit for cash, or to prompt paying customers. Call and see us, and we will convince you that we mean what we say.

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Meridian, Miss.

HARDWARE

All of our goods, of this character, bear the brands of the best manufacturers, and guarantee everything that is generally used by farmers and builders.

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Astrology.

The World Astonished

At the wonderful revelations made by the great Astrologer,

Madame E. A. PERRIGO.

She astonishes the people of every age. She reveals to happiness those who have been unfortunate in life, causes to love, loss of loved ones and friends, and tells you the name of your only despondent. She brings together those who have been parted, gives information of absent friends, or lovers, restores lost or stolen property, tells you the business you are best qualified to pursue, tells in what year you will be successful, causes speedy marriages and tells you the very day you will have a new home, name and likeness and characteristics of the person. She reads, unveils your thoughts, and by her wonderful supernatural powers unveils the dark and hidden mysteries of the future. From the stars we see the Almighty has written down all that will occur, or come to pass, from the foundation of the world to the end of time. Therefore, by the aid of these stars, she can tell you what is to come to you in future years. All that is to come to you in future years. All that is to come to you in future years. All that

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VOLUME I. MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI, APRIL 20, 1867. NUMBER 13.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

AN ACT to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the several district courts of the United States be, and they hereby are, constituted courts of bankruptcy, and they shall have original jurisdiction, in their respective districts in all matters and proceedings in bankruptcy, and they are hereby authorized to hear and adjudicate upon the same according to the provisions of this act. The said courts shall be always open for the transaction of such business, and the powers and jurisdiction hereby granted to and conferred shall be exercised as well in vacation as in term time, by the judges thereof, at chambers and have the same powers and jurisdiction, including the power of keeping order and of punishing any contempt, as if sitting in open court. And the jurisdiction hereby conferred shall extend to all cases and controversies and questions touching the bankrupt and any creditor or creditors who shall claim any debt or demand under the bankruptcy, or who shall prove the same, or any part thereof, against the estate of the bankrupt; to the ascertainment and liquidation of the liens and other specific claims thereon; to the marshalling and disposition of the various properties and conflicting interests of all parties; and to the marshalling and disposition of the effects, and the adjustment of the equities and rights of all parties and due distribution of the assets among all the creditors; and to all acts, matters and things to be done under and in virtue of the bankruptcy, until the final distribution and settlement of the estate of such bankrupt, and the close of the proceedings in bankruptcy. The said courts shall have full authority to compel obedience to all orders and decrees passed by them in bankruptcy, by process of contempt and other remedial process, to the same extent as the circuit courts now have in any suit pending therein in equity. Said courts may sit for the transaction of business in bankruptcy at any place in its district, at which place and the time of holding which they shall have given notice, as well as at the places designated by law for holding such courts.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the circuit court of the United States, within and for the districts in which the proceedings in bankruptcy shall be pending, shall have a general superintendence and jurisdiction of all cases and questions arising under this act; and, except when special provision is otherwise made, may, upon bill, petition, or other proper process of any party in interest, grieved, hear and determine the case as a court of equity. The powers and jurisdiction hereby granted may be exercised either by said court or by any justice thereof in term time or vacation. Said circuit courts shall also have concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts of the same district of all suits at law or in equity which may or shall be brought by the assignee in bankruptcy against any person claiming an adverse interest, or by such person against such assignee, touching any property or rights of property of said bankrupt transferable to or vested in such assignee; but no suit at law or in equity touching any such property shall be brought by or against such assignee, or by or against any person claiming an adverse interest touching such property, in any place other than in the district where the bankrupt resided at the time of the commission of the act, or the greater portion of his property was situated, unless by consent of parties, except as hereinafter provided; and where any such suit shall be brought in any other district, the defendant shall plead in abatement, unless the same shall be brought within two years from the time the cause of action shall accrued, for or against such assignee, *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall revive a right of action barred at the time such action once is appointed.

OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAW IN, COURTS OF BANKRUPTCY.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the judges of the district courts of the United States, within and for the several districts to which they may be Congressional district in said districts, upon the nomination and recommendation of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, one or more registers in bankruptcy, to assist the judge of the district court in the performance of his duties under this act. No person shall be eligible to such appointment unless he be a counsellor of said court, or of some one of the courts of record of the State in which he resides. Before entering upon the duties of his office, every person so appointed a register in bankruptcy shall give a bond to the United States, with condition that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office, in a sum not less than one thousand dollars, to be fixed by said court, with sureties satisfactory to said court or to either of the judges thereof, and shall take with a certified copy of such orders and of the schedules of creditors and assets filed in the proceedings in bankruptcy, and of the assignees, in grant protection, to pass the last examination of any bankrupts in cases which may be referred to him by the judge, and to sit in chambers and despatch those such part of the administrative business of the court as the judge may assign him, but shall be denied in general rules and orders, or in the district judge shall in any particular case otherwise direct. And the records and memoranda of his proceedings in such cases in which he shall act, in a district to be briefly stated, and the orders and decrees rendered by the proceedings are taken, forward to the clerk of the district court a certified copy of the same, to be filed in his office, and kept with said clerk in the proper minute book of the said court in his office, and any register of the district court shall have such power. *Provided, however*, That nothing in this section contained shall empower a register to commit any person for contempt, or to exercise any power in the nature of the allowance or refusal of discharge; but he is required and instructed to report any matter of fact touching the conduct, character or claim of the bankrupt, which may be necessary for the information of the judge before the bankrupt is finally discharged, and he shall be paid to be fixed by the judge, for whose the business may be rendered is the course of proceedings authorized by this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the judge of the district court may direct a register to attend at any place within the district for the purpose of hearing such voluntary applications under this act as may not be opposed, of attending any meeting of creditors, or receiving any proof of debts, and, generally, for the transaction of such part of the business of the original jurisdiction, in bankruptcy, as may be directed by the judge, and the traveling and incidental expenses of such register, and of any clerk or other officer attending him, shall be allowed in so acting, shall be settled by said court in accordance with the rules prescribed under the tenth section of this act, and may form part of the assets of the estate in respect of which such register has so acted; or if there be no such assets, or if the assets shall be insufficient, then such expenses shall form a part of the costs in the case or cause in which the register shall have acted in such journey or journeys, as when sitting in court. And the jurisdiction hereby conferred shall extend to all cases and controversies and questions between the bankrupt and any creditor or creditors who shall claim any debt or demand under the bankruptcy, or who shall prove the same, or any part thereof, against the estate of the bankrupt; to the ascertainment and liquidation of the liens and other specific claims thereon; to the marshalling and disposition of the various properties and conflicting interests of all parties; and to the marshalling and disposition of the effects, and the adjustment of the equities and rights of all parties and due distribution of the assets among all the creditors; and to all acts, matters and things to be done under and in virtue of the bankruptcy, until the final distribution and settlement of the estate of such bankrupt, and the close of the proceedings in bankruptcy. The said courts shall have full authority to compel obedience to all orders and decrees passed by them in bankruptcy, by process of contempt and other remedial process, to the same extent as the circuit courts now have in any suit pending therein in equity. Said courts may sit for the transaction of business in bankruptcy at any place in its district, at which place and the time of holding which they shall have given notice, as well as at the places designated by law for holding such courts.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the circuit court of the United States, within and for the districts in which the proceedings in bankruptcy shall be pending, shall have a general superintendence and jurisdiction of all cases and questions arising under this act; and, except when special provision is otherwise made, may, upon bill, petition, or other proper process of any party in interest grieved, hear and determine the case as a court of equity. The powers and jurisdiction hereby granted may be exercised either by said court or by any justice thereof in term time or vacation. Said circuit courts shall also have concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts of the same district of all suits at law or in equity which may or shall be brought by the assignee in bankruptcy against any person claiming an adverse interest, or by such person against such assignee, touching any property or rights of property of said bankrupt transferable to or vested in such assignee; but no suit at law or in equity touching any such property shall be brought by or against such assignee, or by or against any person claiming an adverse interest touching any such property, in any place other than in the district where the bankrupt resided at the time of the commission of the act, or the greater portion of his property was situated, unless by consent of parties, except as hereinafter provided; and where any such suit shall be brought in any other district, the defendant shall plead in abatement, unless the same shall be brought within two years from the time the cause of action shall accrued, for or against such assignee, *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall revive a right of action barred at the time such action once is appointed.

OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAW IN, COURTS OF BANKRUPTCY.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That appeals may be taken from the district to the circuit courts in all cases in equity and writs of error may be allowed to said circuit courts from said district courts in cases at law under the same regulations as now exist in cases where the debt or damages claimed amount to more than five hundred dollars, and any supposed error in matter of law shall be stated in the decree, or assignee who is dissatisfied with the allowance of a claim, may appeal from the decision of the district court to the circuit court from the district; but no appeal shall be allowed in any case from the district to the circuit court unless the same be claimed or notice given thereof to the clerk of the district courts to be entered with the record of the proceedings, and in case of such appeal the creditor, as the case may be, or to the defendant party in equity, within ten days after the entry of the order or decision appealed from. The appeal shall be entered at the term of the circuit court which shall be the first held within and for the district next after the expiration of ten days next after the time of claiming the same. But if the appellant in writing waives his appeal before any decision the same is rendered, or if he fail to the district court as if no appeal had been taken; and no appeal shall be allowed unless the same be claimed within the time in this section shall give bond in such [sic] now required by law in case of such appeal. No writ of error shall be allowed in such case unless the claiming it shall comply with the statutes regulating the granting of such writs.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in cases arising under this act no appeal or writ of error shall be allowed in case from the district courts to the circuit courts of the United States, unless the matter in dispute in such case shall exceed two thousand dollars.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That any Justice or the Supreme Court of the United States, subject to the provisions of this act, may establish general orders for the following purposes:

For regulating the practice and procedure of the district courts in bankruptcy cases, the several forms of petitions, orders, and other proceedings to be used in said courts in all matters of bankruptcy.

For regulating the fees payable and the charges and costs to be allowed, except such as are established by this act or by law, with a view to uniformity throughout the United States said courts, not exceeding the rate of fees now allowed by law for similar services in other courts.

For regulating the practice and procedure of the register.

For regulating the filing, custody, and disposition of records;

And generally for carrying the provisions of this act into force and effect.

After such several orders shall have been established, any of them may be revoked, altered, or amended by the Justice who established them, and all other rules and orders which may be established by the Supreme Court of the United States, not inconsistent with this act, shall be binding upon the district courts of the United States, and upon the registers in bankruptcy, and upon all proceedings had therein.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the judge of the district court may direct a register to attend at any place within the district for the purpose of hearing such voluntary applications under this act as may not be opposed, of attending any meeting of creditors, or receiving any proof of debts, and, generally, for the transaction of such part of the business of the original jurisdiction, in bankruptcy, as may be directed by the judge, and the traveling and incidental expenses of such register, and of any clerk or other officer attending him, shall be allowed in so acting, shall be settled by said court in accordance with the rules prescribed under the tenth section of this act, and may form part of the assets of the estate in respect of which such register has so acted; or if there be no such assets, or if the assets shall be insufficient, then such expenses shall form a part of the costs in the case or cause in which the register shall have acted in such journey or journeys, as when sitting in court. And the jurisdiction hereby conferred shall extend to all cases and controversies and questions between the bankrupt and any creditor or creditors who shall claim any debt or demand under the bankruptcy, or who shall prove the same, or any part thereof, against the estate of the bankrupt; to the ascertainment and liquidation of the liens and other specific claims thereon; to the marshalling and disposition of the various properties and conflicting interests of all parties; and to the marshalling and disposition of the effects, and the adjustment of the equities and rights of all parties and due distribution of the assets among all the creditors; and to all acts, matters and things to be done under and in virtue of the bankruptcy, until the final distribution and settlement of the estate of such bankrupt, and the close of the proceedings in bankruptcy. The said courts shall have full authority to compel obedience to all orders and decrees passed by them in bankruptcy, by process of contempt and other remedial process, to the same extent as the circuit courts now have in any suit pending therein in equity. Said courts may sit for the transaction of business in bankruptcy at any place in its district, at which place and the time of holding which they shall have given notice, as well as at the places designated by law for holding such courts.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the circuit courts of the United States, within and for the districts in which the proceedings in bankruptcy shall be pending, shall have a general superintendence and jurisdiction of all cases and questions arising under this act; and, except when special provision is otherwise made, may, upon bill, petition, or other proper process of any party in interest grieved, hear and determine the case as a court of equity. The powers and jurisdiction hereby granted may be exercised either by said court or by any justice thereof in term time or vacation. Said circuit courts shall also have concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts of the same district of all suits at law or in equity which may or shall be brought by the assignee in bankruptcy against any person claiming an adverse interest, or by such person against such assignee, touching any property or rights of property of said bankrupt transferable to or vested in such assignee; but no suit at law or in equity touching any such property shall be brought by or against such assignee, or by or against any person claiming an adverse interest touching any such property, in any place other than in the district where the bankrupt resided at the time of the commission of the act, or the greater portion of his property was situated, unless by consent of parties, except as hereinafter provided; and where any such suit shall be brought in any other district, the defendant shall plead in abatement, unless the same shall be brought within two years from the time the cause of action shall accrued, for or against such assignee, *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall revive a right of action barred at the time such action once is appointed.

OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAW IN, COURTS OF BANKRUPTCY.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That appeals may be taken from the district to the circuit courts in all cases in equity and writs of error may be allowed to said circuit courts from said district courts in cases at law under the same regulations as now exist in cases where the debt or damages claimed amount to more than five hundred dollars, and any supposed error in matter of law shall be stated in the decree, or assignee who is dissatisfied with the allowance of a claim, may appeal from the decision of the district court to the circuit court from the district; but no appeal shall be allowed in any case from the district to the circuit

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE

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J. J. SHANNON, Editor

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Saturday, April 20, 1867.

Political Meeting in Lowndes—A New Party.

A meeting of the citizens of Lowndes county, without distinction of race or color or old party connections, was held last Saturday at the Court House in Columbus. It was the first meeting under the new order of things, and the prints of that place say the most novel one ever witnessed there. The white man and the black man met together to talk over the mighty events of the living present, and carve out a line of conduct for the future that will give to our section repose and comfort. The most prominent citizens of the country were present to talk over the ashes of the day with their former slaves. Old prejudices were laid aside and the utmost harmony prevailed. Blacks and whites delivered addresses, and committees were appointed to confer with the freedmen to secure harmony of action. An association was formed to be known as the Constitutional Union Party with the following principles: That the people are the true source of political power; that within its Constitutional sphere, the Federal Government is supreme—and it is the duty of each State and the people thereof, to respect and obey all laws passed in accordance therewith. That *politically*, the white and black men of the South occupy the same position, under the laws, their interests are identical; and recognizing all *citizens* as entitled to the same *political* rights, recommending the establishment of schools for all classes; pledging the freedmen our warmest sympathies and aid; guaranteeing him the enjoyment of the rights of person and property, and inviting all men, without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude, to connect themselves with the party.

We regard this meeting in Columbus as a step in the right direction. The platform there enunciated is the true one to restore our State to her proper place, and save the people from such tyranny as is now felt in Missouri and Tennessee. We want no radical party here after the fashion of that which disfranchised the ablest and most useful citizens of the above named States; and to present it, the good and true men of the country must go forward in the work of reconstruction on a platform containing the salutary suggestions incorporated in the Columbus enunciation of principles. A new party must be created with a platform broad and comprehensive enough for all men, black and white, to stand upon, and work in bringing the country up heartily and promptly to the demands of the government. The events of the last few years have destroyed the power and prestige of the northern Democracy. As a party organization they are impotent, and an attempt at the present juncture to ally ourselves with them would be ruinous. We believe the career of the Radicals will end with the reconstruction of the South, and the admission of our representatives. Why then should we connect ourselves with either of these parties? Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof. Let us reconstruct the State on the principles of the acts of Congress. Let us act in good faith to the colored people, and frame a Constitution guaranteeing impartial suffrage, and when we are represented in Congress, then will be ample time for party affiliations. New questions will arise, and if we are wise, we will support such measures as will promote our material interests and develop the resources of the South.

There is war brooding in Europe. The old hostilities between the Gallic and German races are excited, and within a very short period must be submitted to the arbitrament of the sword. Prussia, the great rival of France, wants to consolidate her power and control the whole of Germany, thus shutting Napoleon out from the Rhine frontier. The French Emperor is trying to double his army so as to be a match for the German Colossus. The Belgian minister of war states that France is having 480,000 breech-loading muskets manufactured. The arsenals in Prussia are actively at work. Austria is having 600,000 muskets converted into breech-loaders.—England will have 9,000 similarly converted by the end of the year. Russia is transferring 600,000. Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece and Belgium are all engaged in the same warlike preparations.

Gov. Sharkey and the Supreme Court.

The telegraph advises us that the application of Governor W. L. Sharkey to the Supreme Court, in behalf of Mississippi, to obtain an injunction against President Johnson and Gen. Ord, as being about to enforce the military reconstruction bill, has been overruled. We have all along deprecated the institution of the suit, believing that to pronounce the action of Congress null and void, would legislate the court out of existence, keep a military government in the South for years, give the entire management of our local governments to the negro, and make our State so hot that a white man would be unable to live in it. The work of reconstruction under the military bill will go on, for Congress has become the government, wielding supreme power, overthrowing the Constitution and rendering the President and Supreme Court impotent to resist its decrees. If, writes Kinderhook, the Supreme Court should decide every point in favor of the petitioners, and forbid the President and the military commanders to execute the act in question, would their edict be obeyed? No, there is none so poor as to do them reverence. The President might obey it; but if he did he would be impeached and instantly removed from office. But Gen. Grant, Gen. Sheridan, and all the officers of the army, would pay no attention to any such injunction. If a conflict of this kind ever does occur, between the President and the Supreme Court on the one hand, and Congress on the other, the officers of the army will obey the latter. Besides, it is understood that reconstruction, in all the Southern States, will take place in accordance with the provisions of the military government bill. President Johnson has given no encouragement whatever to the petition of our Ex-Governor. He knows, and Reverdy Johnson knows, that the military government bill is unconstitutional; but both of them agree that this is not the time to raise that point in the Supreme Court. The true policy is to reconstruct the State governments under the law, and thus secure admission to the National Legislature, and secure thereafter control by the States of their own internal affairs. It is useless to talk about the unconstitutionality of the requirements, arguments will avail nothing action is what we need. Let us place Mississippi in the line of admission as a State, and we may be able to offer some resistance.

A correspondence between the Western Union Telegraph Company and Secretary Seward is published. It relates to the abandonment of the Russian American Telegraph. The Company say that their line was completed to New Westminister, the Capital of British Columbia, and further explorations, on both the American and Asiatic shores were favorable to the entire feasibility of the enterprise, but the unexpected success of the Atlantic cable removed "the basis of revenue" from the Russian-American line, and after an expenditure of $3,000,000, the work of construction was discontinued.

Telegrams are published in Northern papers, stating that it is the intention of Lynch, who has been appointed by Gen. Sheridan to supercede Attorney General Herron, to bring indictments against Mayor Jno. T. Monroe and others, for their connection with the July riots, in New Orleans, of last year.

The Grand Master of the Masonic Order in France, has issued a circular stating the Summer Solstide will be celebrated on the 15th of June next in Paris, by a festival and banquet. Masons from all parts of the globe, who may be in attendance at the Paris Exposition, are invited to participate.

The Montgomery Advertiser of the 11th inst., says the panic which recently overran that city, on the announcement that the banks refused to receive city money on deposit, in consequence of the ten per cent. tax, to which they would subject themselves, has in a great measure subsided. The Advertiser says the firm stand taken by the City Council has brought about the result.

The jail at Kosciusko was broken open last week, says the Goodman Star, and all the prisoners confined therein made their escape. The jail was in a dilapidated condition, like the Marshall county jail, no doubt, and it does not surprise us to hear of the prisoners breaking out.

Gen. Albert Pike publishes in the Memphis Appeal, of which he is editor, a vindication of the conduct of the Confederate Indians during the war. He denies that scalping was committed by them, except at Pea Ridge by the Cherokee regiment, which afterwards went over to the Federals; and he says they did not seem to be particular whose scalps they took.

Reconstruction in Louisiana.

Gen. Sheridan in special orders No. 15, issued April 10th, has appointed Registers in New Orleans, adopted rules for conducting elections, and decided that until the decision of the Attorney General can be had as to who are disfranchised, the law will be interpreted rigidly. The following extracts from the order will show the manner in which the registration will be conducted:

In obedience to the directions contained in the first section of the law of Congress, entitled "an act supplemental to an act entitled 'an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,'" the registration of the legal voters, according to that law in the Parish of Orleans, will be commenced on the 15th inst., and must be completed by the 15th of May.

Each member of the Board of Registers, before commencing his duties, will file in the office of the Assistant Inspector General at these headquarters, the oath required in the sixth section of the act referred to, and be governed in the execution of his duty by the provisions of the first section of that act—faithfully administering the oath therein prescribed to each person registered.

Boards of Registers will immediately select suitable offices within their respective districts, having reference to convenience and facility of registration, and will enter upon their duties on the day designated. Each Board will be entitled to two clerks. Office hours for registration will be from 8 o'clock till 12 A. M., and from 4 till 7 P. M.

When elections are ordered, the Board of registers for each district will designate the number of polls, and the places where they shall be opened in the election precincts within its district—appoint commissioners and other officers necessary for properly conducting the elections, and will superintend the same.

They will also receive from the commissioners of elections of the different precincts the result of the vote, consolidate the same and forward it to the Commanding General.

Registers and all officers connected with elections will be held to a rigid accountability, and will be subject to trial by Military Commission for fraud, or unlawful, or improper conduct in the performance of their duties. Their rate of compensation and manner of payment will be in accordance with the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the supplemental act.

Every male citizen of the United States twenty-one years of age and upward, of whatever race, color or previous condition, who has been resident in the State of Louisiana for one year, and parish of New Orleans for three months previous to the date at which he presents himself for registration, and who has not been disfranchised by act of Congress or felony at common law, shall, after having taken and subscribed the oath prescribed in the first section of the act therein referred to, be entitled to be, and shall be, registered as a legal voter in the Parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana.

Pending the decision of the Attorney General of the United States on the question as to who are disfranchised by law, Registers will give the most rigid interpretation to the law, and exclude from registration every person about whose right to vote there may be a doubt. Any person so excluded, who may, under the decision of the Attorney General, be entitled to vote, shall be permitted to register after the decision is received—due notice of which shall be given.

Gen. Pope's Address.

Gen. Pope, as our readers are already apprised, was entertained in Atlanta on the evening of the 12th inst., at what the New Era terms a "supper supplemental" to the Sherman bill. In his speech in response to the toast offered him, Gen. Pope expressed his gratification at the cordial and friendly reception given him by the Southern people. He said that the recent legislation of Congress was conceived in no spirit of hostility to the South but as affording the "speediest and most satisfactory means of restoring the Southern States to the Union." He advised acceptance of the terms proposed by Congress, etc., etc.

With regard to his own purposes and policy, we quote the following;

It is not unlikely that you expect from me some indication of the course I intend to pursue in the execution of my office; but, whilst if would be manifestly improper for me, under the circumstances, to gratify your wishes, it is much to be doubted whether, with every inclination, it would be proper for me to do so.

The Acts of Congress prescribe my duties, and the means by which they are to be performed; but the manner in which these means are to be used depends so much upon circumstances which may arise from day to day, and conditions which are liable to constant change, that I could hardly be expected to lay down any rule of action now, which might not be so far departed from, and so frequently that it would rather mislead you than guide you.

It will be sufficient for me to say, generally, that it is my purpose that the military forces under my command shall appear as little as possible in your civil affairs; and that it may self shall appear in them only so far as the law requires. Of course, upon the people themselves must depend how much or how little they see or feel the military authority which has been placed over them.

I shall endeavor—and, I trust, with success—to discharge my duties amongst you with strict fidelity to the law, with fairness, and with due regard to the rights of all; so that when we come to part we may take leave of each other, if not with concurrence of opinion, at least with feelings of mutual kindness and respect.

ANOTHER "SMALL" NEGOTIATION PENDING.—Uncle Sam is not satisfied with the strip of land which he recently purchased of Russia. He now desires a wider field in which to make his morning walk. Mr. Sewards motto doubtless is:

"No post up Cities.
Contracts our power,
For the whole boundless
Continent [must be] ours!"

The following special from Washington to the N. O. Crescent, gives the reader an idea of what was going on in regard to the negotiations now pending:

April 19.—Negotiations are now in progress between the United States and Great Britain, for the purchase of a large portion of British America.

Mr. Seward has made an offer to Lord Stanley, the British Secretary of the Colonies, to buy all of British America lying west of the longitude of the Mississippi river.

This far, it is said, some difference has arisen in the negotiations in reference to the including of Vancouver's Island in the arrangement.

WHAT A HISTORIAN SAYS OF US.—In his last speech in the French Assembly, M. Thiers, the distinguished historian, said:

"America is one of the youngest and most enterprising nations; what has she done? She had a choice among free States. She had England, which is free. She had France, which has been free, which ought to be free, and can be so again. She chose Russia. Was she guided by her internal policy? No, Messieurs; she said to herself: England has tendencies favorable to the Southern States. In France they dream of a certain Empire, and an expedition was made to establish it. [Noise and confusion.] Therefore, America went over Russia. That proves what I was saying, that nations do not control their foreign to their domestic policy."

OPENING OF THE EXPOSITION.—The Emperor Napoleon wore a plain evening dress, with the insignia of the Legion of Honor, and supported himself upon a cane. His face was smiling, but pale, and he appeared fatigued. The Empress was dressed in black, and appeared in good health. The Princess Clotilde wore a brown velvet robe trimmed with gold. The Prince Imperial and Plon Plon were not present. When the Emperor appeared, the assembled crowd of English and Americans shouted "hurrahs," and therein were joined by the Turks, Japanese, Italians, Prussians, Austrians, Spaniards, French, etc., each in the style of their country. The Turks, Japanese, Russians, Tunisians and Persians wore their national costumes. At a distance the Exhibition building looks like a gigantic gasometer, with the flags of all nations streaming therefrom.

FAILURE.—Col. Sprague writes from Florida, to Gen. Hartauff, at New Orleans, that the establishment of a colony of freedmen at New Smyrna, under Gen. Alfred Ely, is a failure. He landed there with two hundred souls. The freedmen soon became dissatisfied, and many of them hired themselves out to the neighboring planters. The Colonel says the enthusiastic spirit of philanthropy which dictates the schemes of colonization, does not prevent the agent from fleecing the colored man in the way of exorbitant fees, and extravagant and unreasonable charges for personal service.

GEORGIA SEEKS REDRESS.—The complaint prepared by Georgia for presentation to the Supreme Court, relating to the Military Bill, is ready. It differs from the Mississippi complaint in any respects, but chiefly in not making the President a party to the action. The petition asks that Stanton, Grant and Pope be enjoined. We understand that Georgia will be represented by Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. O'Connor, of New York.

A machine intended to level railroad tracks, lay ties, deposit rails, lay them in their places, and almost construct a railroad has been successfully experimented with in San Francisco.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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WILL practice in the Circuit Courts of Lauderdale, Clarke, Jasper, Smith, Newton, Wayne and Scott, and the Federal Court for the Southern District at Jackson.
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Board by the Month, Week or Day on Moderate Terms.

Lauderdale Medical Association.

THE members of the Association will convene in April 20th, 8 o'clock P. M., at the Mayor's office, in Meridian, for the transaction of business. A full attendance is desired. All regular practitioners of medicine in the adjacent counties are respectfully invited to attend.
J. P. WELCH, President.
Wm. H. BYRNE, Secty. sp13wlyh

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FAMILY MEDICINES. SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. WINDOW GLASS AND PUTTY of various sizes.

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Pure Old Cognac Brandy, Extra Port Wine Choice Sherry Wine, Finest Old Madeira Wine, Old Holland Gin, Rebadiam Schnapps Hostetter's Bitters, Plantation Bitters, Pure Old Bourbon Whisky—all of the best quality and specially selected for Medical use.

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CORN,	per sack,	5 Cents
OATS,	"	5 "
SALT,	"	10 "
COFFEE,	"	25 "
FLOUR and MEAL,	per bbl,	50 "
LIME AND VEGETABLES,	"	10 "
PORK AND BEEF,	"	20 "
LIQUORS,	"	50 "
MOLASSES,	"	25 "
SEAT,	per 100 lbs,	8 "
GROCERIES,	"	50 "
ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,	"	50 "
COTTON,	per bale,	50 "
BAGGING,	"	25 "
	per roll,	25 "
ROPE,	per coil,	10 "

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Free lunch every day at 11 o'clock.
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ARE constantly receiving and sell as low as can be afforded
Garden Seeds,
Family Groceries,
Confectioneries,
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Nuts,
Mackerel,
and a variety of other articles too numerous to enumerate in this card.
Highest Cash value given for Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Beeswax, Tallow, &c. mh25-ewly.

Star Stable!
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

I HAVE comp'eted my large and commodious Stable, and entertain myself ready to accommodate all who may favor me with a call.
I can send you further, faster and cheaper than any Livery man I know of in the State (perhaps because I know but few).
I am determined not to be excelled by any Stable in the State.
Hacks always in attendance on arrival of the trains.
Horses fed by the day, week, or month. Horses and Mules always on hand for sale. Horses and Mules sold on commission.
Thankful for past favors, I ask a continuance of the same.
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MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.
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How merely we should always be in every action in life, we should at all times think and act as though there stood over us the avenging angel of death, pronouncing sentence of death upon us, if we did not do all things well—how happy he will be and reap a rich reward, not only in the world to come, but in this mortal existence.

How careful a man should be in all he does. He should never buy one pound of sugar without trying the strength of the market. Nor should he buy any calico or cotton and shoes as he should not in any great buy Furniture until he calls on the first one

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We have now on hand a large and well selected lot of

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Also, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, varnish and painters materials, &c.
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LARD—in kegs, 17½
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Sugar, fair to choice, 14 to 18½
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Seds, 18; Coffee, 24 to 31; Imperial Tea $2 $; Flour, $11 50, $12 50, $14 50 to $17 00 per bbl.

—We also have—

STARCH, Irish Potatoes, Navy Beans, Cheese, APPLES—Dried, Hominy, Dried Peaches, NUTS, Macaroni, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Tea, FISH, Snuff (Garrett's at 50 cents per bottle) OYSTERS, Shot, Powder, Caps, Corn Meal, RAISINS, Flour, Soaps, Mackerel, Candles, DYE Stuffs, Wash Boards, Tubs, Buckets, and splendid Butter, fresh and nice, Butter & Soda Crackers, Smoking & Chewing Tobacco BROOMS, Salt for stock and table use, Catsup, RICE, Mess Pork, Sardines, Preserves, Pepper, ONIONS, Can Fruits of all description, Pepper Sauce, and other articles too numerous to mention. In connection with the above, in our line, here we keep constantly on hand every description of

DRY GOODS!

Boots and Shoes, of endless variety,
Hats and Caps,
Ready Made Clothing,
Ladies' Hats,
Children's Hats,
Children's Caps.
Hardware,

all of which we are determined to sell at the very lowest prices.
We have entirely abolished the CREDIT SYSTEM, and hope our friends will not call for credit any longer, as they will positively be refused. Times are so uncertain, we find ourselves compelled to adopt the cash system. We flatter ourselves that we can make it profitable to the consumer of goods to pay cash.

SANFORD & BRO.

Hurlbutt, Burges & Co.,
AT THEIR OLD STAND,
on the Corner, and their

NEW STORE
ADJOINING,

HAVE on hand and are constantly receiving the largest and best supply of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Groceries,
Hardware,
Cutlery,
Crockery,
Begging,
Rope,
Boots,
Shoes,
Hats,
Liver Soon in this Country.

Which they will sell as low as they can afford. At any rate they will not be undersold.
They invite their friends, customers and the public generally to call, and if they consult their own interest they will be sure to buy.
mar5ewly

Private Boarding
BY MRS. ANN DOBBS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

I HAVE opened a large and commodious Private Boarding House, and will be pleased to see any of my friends.
No. 66 Olive Street, between Pine and Olive.
sp17ewly

DR. WM. M. MAYES,
Toomsuba, Miss.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Toomsuba and vicinity. Will be found at his residence when not professionally engaged.
Refers to Dr. J. R. Phillips, Meridian; Dr. Wm. Byrne, Meridian; Dr. Wm. Hall, Quitman; Dr. Wm. Hall, Enterprise; Dr. Wm. Hall, Shubuta.
sp17ewly

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION

Semi-Weekly, (in advance) per annum..... $5 00
" " six months..... 2 50
Weekly, " " " 2 00
If not in advance..... 3 00

Post Masters throughout the country are authorized to act as agents for the Gazette, and will be allowed twenty per cent. on all cash remittances.

Rates of Advertising in Semi-Weekly Gazette.

	1 mo.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
1 square...	$ 5	$ 7	$ 9	$ 12	$ 25
2 squares...	8	10	12	20	35
3 squares...	10	15	20	30	45
4 squares...	12	18	22	35	50
1 column...	15	20	30	50	75
½ column...	25	30	40	75	125
1 column...	30	40	50	125	200

☞ Business cards of five lines or less will be published one year for $15.

The same rates will be charged for advertising in the Weekly Gazette. A deduction will be made where advertisements are published in both papers.

☞ Advertisements, not longer than one square, when the cash accompanies the advertisement, will be published for $5. If not paid in advance, $10.

Each additional square will be charged at the same rates.

Notices to Creditors by Executors or Administrators will be sold at half rates, as one square and charged for at the above rates.

☞ No proof of publication will be furnished in any case until the advertisement is paid for.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Saturday, - - April 30, 1868.

☞ The Annual Convention of the Stockholders of the Selma and Meridian Railroad Company takes place in Selma on Wednesday, May 13th.

Boarding House Mobile by J. W. Campbell.—Our readers who visit Mobile will find the boarding house of Mr. J. W. Campbell at the old Boone House on St. Louis street. One of the most pleasant stopping places in Mobile. Give him a call.

William Gaston Mechanic and House carpenter Meridian.—Our readers will find among new advertisements that of Mr. Gaston. Mr. G. is a first class workman who will give entire satisfaction to all who secure his services in building. Rush's livery stable and the Presbyterian church were both framed by him and exhibit his skill.

He offers to make contracts for the erection of houses, and wait with responsible parties for one-half the amount till January next. Mr. Gaston is not only a skilled workman, but a useful citizen, whose labors will help build up and improve our flourishing town. Those who desire to make valuable improvements should secure his services at once.

Vicksburg Advertisements.

Woodruff & Dibbrell, Books, Stationery, &c.—We call attention to the advertisement of Woodruff & Dibbrell, dealers in books, stationery, musical instruments, &c., at Vicksburg. Their assortment of goods is equal to any in the South, and they sell at the most reasonable rates. Our friends who visit Vicksburg should by all means call and examine their stock.

J. W. Jennings, General Steamboat Agent, Commission and Forwarding Merchant.—We invite attention to the card of J. W. Jennings, General Steamboat Agent, on the wharf boat, at foot of Crawford street, Vicksburg. Mr. Jennings has a large assortment of Western produce, which he sells at moderate rates. He will also give prompt attention to the forwarding of goods sent to his care. Orders from the country will be promptly attended to, and satisfaction given.

Davis & Morris, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants.—Our readers will find among our new Vicksburg cards that of Davis & Morris. Mr. Davis is an energetic business man from Rankin county, in this State, and is associated with Mr. Jno. Morris, late of Evansville, Ind. This is one of the best firms in Vicksburg, and are highly recommended by all who know them. They give prompt attention to forwarding goods, and offer the best of references.

W. M. Williams & Co., Forwarding and Commission Merchants.—The firm of W. M. Williams & Co., succeed the well-known house of Johnson & Lamkin, who have been proprietors for several years of one of the largest wharf boats in Vicksburg, and have done a large business all the time to the entire satisfaction of their patrons. They are transfer agents at Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad, and publish with their card the rate of transfer commission. Give them a call!

Hardaway & Co., Druggists, Vicksburg, Miss.—Our readers will find in the proper column, the advertisement of this well known house. Hardaway & Co., have an immense stock of drugs which they are selling wholesale and retail at the lowest prices. Their establishment is one of the largest in the South and their stock comprises everything that can be found in the most extensive drug stores. Druggists, Physicians and planters in this part of the State can buy their drugs more successfully from Vicksburg than any other point and will find it to their interest to order from Hardaway & Co. They are always grateful for advertise favors and we show it by doing large business and refer to our patrons in their vicinity as evidence. Give them a call.

Tax Bee are Against Swindlers.—The Red Jacket Bitters are free from all noxious matter found in ordinary tonic and stomach bitters of the present day. They are made from roots and fresh materials; passing that is not entirely whole some and healthy enters into the composition of them, prepared by rigs and Rectifier Whisky.

apr13-2w

The Trustees of Phillips Academy, Hanover, have added ten-pin alleys to their new gymnasium. Ten years ago alleyists were expelled for indulging in this game. Verily the world moves.

Col. J. L. Power published in the Jackson Clarion a notice to the mained soldiers of Mississippi, stating that he will be prepared by the 20th inst., to forward full instructions to the beneficiaries whose names have been reported by the several Assessors, and to all others claiming the benefits of the act. Those claiming commutation by reason of having previously furnished themselves with artificial legs, will apply to the Probate Judge of their county, who will be supplied with the necessary blanks for the purpose.

The books, papers and property of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company were turned over to the receiver, General Potter, by the Board of Directors, at Meadville, Pa., on Tuesday last.

Senator Wilson and Henry A. Wise had an interview during the former's visit to Richmond. The Senator said that the chances of obtaining the negro vote for the radicals was not so favorable as he anticipated, and that if such a negro celebration as occurred on the 3d inst. were to take place in New York, there would be a riot. He would not say directly whether the late reconstruction measures of Congress were a finality.

We learn from the Hernando Press of April 4th, that the male Academy, a fine two-story brick building, located in the Southern suburbs of the town, was entirely destroyed by fire on the previous Saturday evening. Rev. S. L. Reid was occupying one part of the building as a residence, and the other portion was devoted to a school room. The house was insured for $5,000 in the Ætna Insurance Company, whose agents are authorized promptly to rebuild the house.

To a Louisiana committee that waited on Banks to ask his support of the bill levying the Mississippi, he said; "Give me back Postlie (a radical killed in the riot,) and I will give you levees."

The Washington Chronicle says that more than nine thousand dollars have been subscribed by Senators and members, for the distribution of political documents throughout the South.

A young man by the name of Kelly, living in Attala county, was shot and killed a few days ago, by a man by the name of Finney. No particulars are given.

It is stated that in the last twelve months Water Valley has increased in population from two hundred to near two thousand. More than two hundred houses have been erected there during the same period.

☞ The proprietors of some papers are so prosperous they now hire subscribers to take their paper. A New Hampshire editor and proprietor takes the lead in liberal inducements, as follows:

Subscribers for one copy of the Cancer will be presented with one box of petroleum paste blacking. This is a very superior article; it will black boots, stoves, or may be used as a hair dye. (For testimonials from leading clergymen, statesmen and boot blacks, see advertising columns of the Cancer.)

Subscribers for two copies will receive a box of sardines.

Subscribers for five copies will be presented with a pair of ironclad spectacles, with glass eyes, warranted to suit one age as well as another.

Subscribers for ten copies will be entitled to a patent adjustable bootjack, which can also be used for a corkscrew, coffee mill or ink stand.

Subscribers for twenty-five will receive a marble bureau mahogany top to it.

Subscribers for fifty copies will receive a seven octavo sewing machine with the Agriffe attachment.

Subscribers for seventy-five copies will receive a lose-wood suite of furniture.

Subscribers for one hundred copies will receive a burial plot with an order for a tombstone delivered when required.

Subscribers for five hundred copies will receive a nomination for Congress.

Subscribers for a thousand copies will be presented with a farm in New Jersey fenced in and mortgaged.

The subpœ issued by the Supreme Court, in the case of Georgia, reads thus:

The State of Georgia, Complainant, vs.
E. M. Stanton, U. S. Grant and J. Pope, Defendants.

The President of the United States to Edwin M. Stanton, Ulysses S. Grant and John Pope—Greeting:

For certain causes offered before the Supreme Court of the United States holding jurisdiction in equity, you are hereby commanded, that laying all other matters aside, and notwithstanding any excuse, you be and appear before the said Supreme Court, holding jurisdiction in equity, on the first Monday in December next, at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, being the present seat of the National Government of the United States, to answer unto the bill of complaint of the State of Georgia in the said Court exhibited against you. Whereof you will not fail at your peril.

Witness,
Hon. SALMON P. CHASE,
Chief Justice, etc.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

NASHVILLE, April 17.—In the Conservation State Convention yesterday, Ethridge was nominated for Governor.

RICHMOND, April 17.—Negro societies here celebrated their emancipation to-day. Several white and colored delegates to the State Convention, which meets to-morrow have arrived.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Ex-Governor Bradford, of Maryland, was yesterday confirmed as surveyor of the port of Baltimore.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Gold 135¼. There are rumors of failure in the West.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.—Cotton tends down; sales 7,000 bales; uplands 11 1-16d; Orleans 12¼.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Senate confirmed Charles N. Manning as Collector of Customs at Alabamale, North Carolina.

Among the documents sent to Senate to-day, was one from the President, in reply to a resolution, showing that none of the heads of Departments, as charged, had given any construction on the Tenure of Office Act. The Solicitor of the Treasury, however, in reply to inquiry from the Secretary, expressed himself to the effect that the Chief Deputies of Custom Houses could be removed in order to procure suitable persons to discharge the duties of Collector of Customs, in cases of vacancy, until the latter office could be filled in the prescribed mode.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—Flour unchanged; trade brands and family $8 00. Some mills have stopped, being short of wheat; others are running half the time. Corn 77 in bulk; 87 sacked; mess pork dull 23 22 00, nominal. Lard, Receiving; bacon, small sales; should rs 9c; sides 11c.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Cotton easy; sales 1,200 bales, at 27½c.

MOBILE, April 17.—Cotton sales, 300 bales, middlings, 25; receipts, 336 bales.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.—Noon.—Cotton opening cotton has been very heavy, and prices declined ½; uplands now 11 1-16.

MONTGOMERY, April 17.—Judge Goldthwaite, of the Coosa Circuit Court, has decided that the Homestead Law, passed at the last session of the Alabama Legislature, is unconstitutional, which leaves creditors all laws exempting smaller amounts of property. CLEM.

BUFFALO, N. Y. April 18.—R. Tuesday, John Simon, Catholic Bishop of this city, died Tuesday.

Steamer Scotia arrived last night from Liverpool. On the 11th she ran into and sunk the ship Berkshire, from New Orleans for Havre. The captain, wife and sixteen of the crew were saved. Arrived steamer Niagara, from Richmond.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—In the Supreme Court to-day R. J. Walker filed an amended bill in behalf of Mississippi against Secretary Stanton and General U. S. Grant and Ord.

The Attorney General moved to dismiss both this and the Georgia bill, for want of jurisdiction, and it was agreed by the counsel that the motion should be argued on the 29th inst.

PITTSBURG, April 18.—Subscriptions for the relief of the suffering in the South have commenced here. In two days the sum collected amounted to nearly two thousand dollars.

The Columbus, (Ga.) Sun gives the particulars of the killing of a negro teamster and his four mules, by lightning, not far from that city.

One thousand five hundred freedmen have applied to the American Colonization Society to be sent to Africa during the next eight months.

The Nashville Banner states that there are very decided indications from many quarters of the State in favor of Emerson Ethridge as the Conservative candidate for Governor of Tennessee.

Council Proceedings.

CALLED MEETING.
SATURDAY, April 18.

1. Resolved, That the Mayor be authorized to appoint a delegate to represent the city of Meridian at the Railroad meeting to be held at Louisville, Miss., on Wednesday, the 24th inst.

2. That the Mayor be authorized to draw his warrant for the necessary expenses of the trip.

Adopted.

The Board ratified the action of the Mayor in giving F. Y. Townsend a deed to all that portion of First street north and east of Johnson's Avenue, M. & O. R. R. survey, and according to the line thereof, a sufficiency of ground to straighten the south boundary of Commerce street. Immediate possession of ground given by both parties.

The Board resolved to extend Lee Avenue through the southwest corner of block No. 90, Bagsdale survey, to Mississippi street, and for and in consideration of the ground so taken, that the owner thereof be allowed to extend his eastern boundary of block 89 to a line extending from the southeast corner of Church street to the present northwest corner of Lee Avenue.

Approved, R. L. Henderson, Mayor.
L. M. Hart, Acting Clerk.

CALLED MEETING.
MONDAY, April 13.

Board met pursuant to a call from the Mayor.

Present: R. L. Henderson, Mayor, Messrs. Ramsey, Rush, Hart and Smith, Aldermen.

The Board was called to order. The reading of the minutes of last meeting dispensed with.

The meeting was called for the purpose of hearing statements from Messrs. Ragsdale and Ball, in regard to the assessment of their property. Those gentlemen complained that their taxes were oppressive, and prayed for a reduction of their assessments. The following resolution, introduced by Alderman Hart, was adopted:

Resolved, That there being no sufficient showing that the property of L. A. Ragsdale was assessed at an oppressive high valuation, that the assessment be confirmed.

The same was applied to the case of Jno. R. Ball.

The Tax collector was instructed to discharge his duty, and collect all unpaid taxes during the fiscal year.

Being no other business, the Board adjourned.

R. L. Henderson, Mayor.
J. C. Lloyd, City Clerk.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FREE TO EVERYBODY.

A Large 6 pp. Circular, giving information of the greatest importance to the young of both sexes.

It teaches how the homely may become beautiful, the despised respected, and the forsaken loved.

No young lady or gentleman should fail to send their Address, and receive a copy post-paid, by return mail.

Address P. O. Drawer, 21,
Troy, N. Y.
aprils-wfm.

KNOW THY DESTINY.

Madame E. F. Thornton, the great English Astrologist, Clarvoyant and Psychometrican who has astonished the scientific classes of the Old World, has now located herself at Hudson, N. Y. Madame Thornton possesses such wonderful powers of second sight, as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance, she delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychometrope, guarantees to produce a lifelike picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, together with date of marriage, position in life, leading traits of character, &c. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can assert. She will send when desired a certified certificate, or written guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be. By enclosing a small lock of hair, and stating place of birth, age, disposition and complexion, and enclosing fifty cents and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture and desired information by return mail. All communications are strictly confidential. Address in confidence, Madame E. F. Thornton, P. O. Box 223, Hudson, N. Y. aprils-wly

WONDER UP BUT TRUE.

MADAME REMINGTON, the world-renowned Astrologist and Somnambulistic Clairvoyant, while in a clairvoyant state, delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychometrope, guarantees to produce a perfect and life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, with date of marriage, occupation, leading traits of character, &c. This is no imposition, as testimonials without number can assert. By stating place of birth, age, disposition, color of eyes and hair, and enclosing fifty cents, and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail, together with desired information.

☞ Address in confidence, Madame Gaston Remington, P. O. Box 197, West Troy, N. Y.

☞ A Young Lady returning to her country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the City, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead of twenty three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause so great a change, she plainly told them that she had used the CIRCASSIAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any Lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentleman can improve their personal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herself is simple, yet unsurpassed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be, clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price $1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order by

W. L. CLARK, & CO., Chemists.
No. 8 West Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y.
The only American Agents for the sale of the same. aprils-w1y.

HILL, HENDERSON & CO

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FAMILY & FANCY GROCERIES.

Lee Street,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

CONSTANTLY receiving and on hand, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Irish Potatoes, Hominy, Rice, Tobacco, and many other articles too numerous to mention, usually kept in a Grocery House, which they will sell at the lowest of the lowest prices.

Also agents for the sale of Petro Oil and Lamps aprils-wfm

New Spring & Summer Goods

BROACH, BROWN & Co.,

AT THE

YELLOW STORE,

On Front Street,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,

ARE now receiving from New York, and the Western Cities, their Spring and Summer Stock, embracing every grade and style of Goods suited to the trade of the country, and making their stock one of the largest and best assorted in the market.

Having purchased their Goods in the cheapest markets, and at times when goods were lowest, they congratulate themselves on being able to give satisfaction to customers, not only in the style and quality of goods they sell, but in the department of Ladies' Dress Goods will contain a full assortment of the richest and most varied styles of

Muslins,
Barrages,
Poplins,
Lawns,
Mozentigers,
Silks,
Cloaks,
Laces,
Edgings,
Insertings.

They would also direct attention of those visiting Marion to their store (Broach & Co.,) where they can find a similar stock.

Terms low for cash, and cash only.

BEAUTY!

Auburn, Golden, Flaxen, and Silken Curls, PRODUCED by the use of Prof. DEBREUX FRISER LE CHEVEUX. One application warranted to curl the most straight and stubborn hair or either sex into every ringlets, or heavy masses of curls. Has been used by the Ladies of Paris and London, with the most gratifying results. Does no injury to the hair, nor be used, and will soon prove it. Descriptive Circulars mailed free. Address BERGER, HEUTTE & Co., Chemists, No. 205 Hudson St., Troy, N. Y., Sole Agents for the United States. aprils-w1y.

Physician, Druggists, Merchants, Planters, Boarding Houses, &c.

CELEBRATED TONIC!

A Certain Cure for Fever and Ague.

L. EGGING & BRO., 39 Commerce St., N. O., Wholesale Agents, Manufactured by D. R. Wyatt & Co., Vicksburg, Miss., 124 Chartres street, N. O. aprils-1y

Mobile.

IRA W. PORTER & CO.,

ODD FELLOW'S HALL,

Royal Street,

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

Wholesale and Retailers of

Hardware

Hardware

a full Stock, consisting in part of

PLANTERS' HARDWARE,

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

AND

DESIRABLE GOODS

For Merchants and Traders. Also,

Paints, Oils, Window-Glass,

DOORS,

GLAZED SASH AND BLINDS,

☞ All of which we are selling at Lower Prices than heretofore since the war.

☞ Merchants, Planters and others will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing.

IRA W. PORTER & CO.,
Odd Fellows' Hall, Royal st.
sprfawtf

T. S. BIDGOOD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Books & Stationery.

Blank Book Manufacturer & Printer,

North-East Cor. St. Francis and Water sts.,
MOBILE, ALA.

I MOST RESPECTFULLY call the attention of my friends and the public to my large and choice stock of Books and Stationery, which I am now opening, and offering at unusually low prices.

BLANK BOOKS.

Ledgers, Journals, and Record Books, of all the various sizes of paper. My stock of Blanks are all made to order, and of quality of paper and durability of binding cannot be surpassed.

Office Stationery.

PAPER.

I have paid particular attention to this department, and have the largest assortment and greatest variety of Note, Commercial Note, Letter, Commercial Post, Foolscap, &c., and Cap, of English, French and American manufacture.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

My stock embraces all the School Books in use in Alabama and Mississippi, and also the latest editions.

BOOK BINDING.

In this department I am fully prepared to execute all orders with neatness, dispatch and dispatch, and I. Rule and Bind Books to any required Pattern.

PRINTING

Printing of Blanks, Bills of Lading, Cotton Sales, and every description of J. O. Work done with neatness and dispatch.

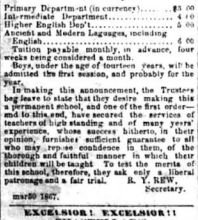
COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND TEACHERS and those who deal in Books and Stationery, will find it to their advantage to give me a call before making purchases. apr4-1y

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

IN

TIN WARE, STOVES,

SHEET IRON, &c.



V. EARLY & CO.
Front Row, Meridian.

YOUNG LADIES'

High School.

L. GOULD, A. M., Principal.
Miss A. E. GOULD, Teacher of Music and Ornamental Department.

Rates of Tuition per Month:

Primary Department (in currency)..... $5 00
Intermediate Department..... 4 00
Higher English Dep't..... 6 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, including English..... 6 00

Tuition payable monthly, in advance, four weeks being considered a month.

Boys, under the age of fourteen years, will be admitted the first session, and probably for the year.

In making this announcement, the Trustees beg leave to state that they desire making this a permanent school, and one of the first order—and to this end, have secured the services of teachers of high standing and of many years' experience, whose success hitherto, in their respective spheres, furnishes sufficient guarantee to all who may repose confidence in them, of the thorough and faithful manner in which their children will be taught. To test the merits of this school, therefore, they ask only a liberal patronage and a fair trial. R. Y. REW,
Secretary.

mar30 1m

EXCELSIOR! EXCELSIOR!!

CHASTELLAR'S

HAIR EXTERMINATOR!!

For Removing Superfluous Hair.

TO the ladies especially, this invaluable depilatory recommends itself as being an almost indispensable article to female beauty. It is easily applied; does not burn or injure the skin, but acts directly on the roots. It is warranted to remove superfluous hair from low forehead, or from any part of the body, completely, effectually and radically extirpating the same leaving the skin soft, smooth and natural. This is the only article used by the French, and is the only real effectual depilatory in existence. Price 75 cents per package, sent post paid, to any address, on receipt of an order, by

BERGER, HEUTTE & Co., Chemists,
apr18-wly 205 River St., Troy, N. Y.

ASSIST DIGESTION WITH

Red Jacket Bitters

Wanted.

By a Young Lady a situation as teacher in a family or private family. For particulars address L. L. Meridian, Lauderdale Co., Miss.

Cairo.

DAVIDSON, BROWN & CO

Dealers in

HARDWARE,

IRON, STOVES CASTINGS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

And Manufacturers of all Kinds of

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware.

GENERAL AGENTS

John's Patent Gutta Percha

ROOFING,

AND STEAMBOAT DECKING.
No. 130 Ohio Levee,

CAIRO, ILL.

TO GIVE TONE TO THE SYSTEM USE

Red Jacket Bitters

W. B. ROCKWELL. M. S. COX. E. ROCKWELL.

W. B. ROCKWELL & CO.,

Successors to Bliss & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,

and Newsdealers,

BINDERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS

Dealers in

Musical Instruments

and Sheet Music

68 OHIO LEVEE, CAIRO, ILL.

Special attention given to filling orders sent by mail. marl3wwm

TO PREVENT AND CURE FEVER & AGUE USE

Red Jacket Bitters

D. HURD & SON,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

Commission Merchants,

Dealers in all kinds of

Staple and Fancy Groceries

and

WESTERN PRODUCE,

77 OHIO LEVEE
near Station CAIRO, ILL.

CURE DYSPEPSIA USE

Red Jacket Bitters

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

Magazine & Nineteenth Streets, Opposite the Cars and Omnibus,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

W. T. HICKLE & CO., Proprietors.

THIS establishment is now open for the reception of guests, having been newly furnished throughout, from the roof to the floor. Spring Hair Mattresses, Linen Sheeting etc. The Furniture and Table Ware will not be surpassed by any hotel with every luxury the market affords. The Bars and Liquors equal to any, and in prices unfamiliar, and the comforts equal to those of a home as far as possible guaranteed to all patrons.

The House itself may be said to be entirely new and fresh. The proprietors will spare no pains to render it a favorite resort, and solicit the liberal support with which the last house has been favored. apr4-1y

PATENT MICA ROOFING.

THE New York Mica Roofing Company, (Established 1864,) are manufacturing their Letters Patent THE BEST ARTICLE OF COMPOSITION ROOFING EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. It is adapted to every style of Roof, steep or flat, and can be readily applied by any one.

The U. S. Government, after a thorough test of its utility, have adopted its use in the Navy Yards, and upon Public Buildings.

The Roofing is put up in rolls, and has only to be nailed to the Roof to make a

DURABLE FIRE AND WATER-PROOF COVERING.

We particularly recommend its use upon Dwellings, Stores, Churches, Factories, Machine-Shops, Steamboat Decks, &c.

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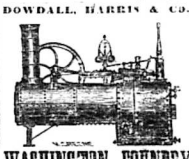

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THE BANKRUPT LAW.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

distance of residence of the creditor, or for other sufficient reason has not been present, and for other expenses and contingencies, shall be divided among the creditors; but unless at least one-half in value of the creditors shall attend such meeting, either in person or by attorney, it shall be the duty of the assignee so to determine. In case a dividend is ordered, the Register shall, within ten days after such meeting, give notice to such creditors entitled to dividend, and shall calculate and set opposite to the name of each creditor who has proved his claim the dividend to which he is entitled out of the net proceeds of the estate set apart for dividend, and shall forward by mail to every creditor a statement of the dividend to which he is entitled, and such creditor shall be paid by the assignee in such manner as the court may direct.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That the like proceedings shall be had at the expiration of the next three months, or earlier, if practicable, and at the like meeting of creditors shall then be called by the court, and a final dividend, then declared, unless any action or suit at law or in equity, be pending, or unless some other estate or effects of the debtor afterwards come to the hands of the assignee, in which case he shall act as soon as may be, convert such estate or effects into money, and within two months after the same shall be received, shall declare a dividend in manner aforesaid. Further dividends shall be made in like manner as often as occasion requires, and after the third meeting of creditors no further meeting shall be called, unless ordered by the court, any time before, if there shall be in the hands of the assignee any outstanding debts or other property, due or belonging to the estate, which cannot be collected and received by the assignee without unreasonable or inconvenient delay or expense, the assignee may under the direction of the court, sell and assign such debts or other property in such manner as the court shall order — No dividend already declared shall be disturbed by reason of debts being subsequently proved, but the creditors proving such debts shall be entitled to a dividend equal to those which, prior to the time other creditors before any further payment is made to the latter. Preparatory to the final dividend, the assignee shall submit his accounts to the court and file the same, and give notice to the creditors of such filing, but shall also give such notice that he will apply for settlement of his account, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee, at a time to be specified in such notice, and at such time the court shall audit and pass the accounts of the assignee, and such assignee shall, if required by the court, be examined as to the truth of such account, and if found correct, he shall thereby be discharged from all its responsibility as assignee to any creditor of the bankrupt. The court shall thereupon order a dividend of the estate and effects, or of such part thereof as it sees fit, among such of the creditors as have established their claims, in proportion to the respective amount of their said debts. In addition to all expenses necessarily incurred by him in the execution of his trust, in any case, the assignee shall be entitled to an allowance for his services in such case, on all moneys received and paid away by him therein, for any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, five per centum thereon; for any larger sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, two and a half per centum on the excess over one thousand dollars; and for any larger sum one per centum on the excess over five thousand dollars; and if, at any time there shall not be in his hands a sufficient amount of money to defray the necessary expenses required by the further execution of this trust, he shall not be obliged to proceed therein until the necessary funds are advanced or satisfactorily secured to him. If, by accident, mistake, or other cause, without fault of the assignee, either or both of the said second and third meetings should not be held within the time limited, the court may, upon motion of an interested party, order such meetings, with like effect as to the validity of the proceedings as if the meeting had been duly held. In the order for a dividend under this section the time for claims shall be entitled to priority or preference, and to be first paid in full in the following order:

First, the fees, costs, and expenses of suits and the several proceedings in bankruptcy under this act, and for the custody of property, as herein provided.

Second, All debts due to the United States, and all taxes and assessments under the laws thereof.

Third, All debts due to the State in which the proceedings in bankruptcy are pending, and all taxes and assessments made under the laws of such State.

Fourth, Wages due to any operatives, clerk, or house servant, to an amount not exceeding $50, for labor performed within six months next before the date of the first publication of the notice of proceedings in bankruptcy.

Fifth, All debs due to any persons who, by the laws of the United States, are, or may be entitled to a priority or preference, in like manner as if this act had not been passed. Always provided, That nothing contained in this act shall interfere with the assessments and collection of taxes by the authority of the United States or any State.

OF THE BANKRUPT'S DISCHARGE AND ITS EFFECTS.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That at any time after the expiration of six months from the adjudication of bankruptcy, or if no debts have been proved against the bankrupt, or if no assets have come to the hands of the assignee at any time after the expiration of sixty days, and within one year from the adjudication of bankruptcy, the bankrupt may apply to the court for a discharge from his debts, and the court shall thereupon order notice to be given by mail to all creditors who have proved their debts, and by publication at least once a week in such newspapers as the court shall designate, due regard being had to the general circulation of the same in the district, or in that portion of the district in which the bankrupt and his creditors shall reside, to appear on a day appointed for that purpose, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the bankrupt. No discharge shall be granted, or, if granted, be valid, if the bankrupt has wilfully sworn falsely in his affidavit annexed to his petition, schedule, or inventory, or upon examination in the course of the proceedings in bankruptcy, in relation to any material fact concerning his estate or his debts or to any other material fact; or if he has concealed any part of his estate or effects, or any books or writings relating thereto, or if he has been guilty of any fraud or gross neglect in the care, custody, or delivery to the assignee of the property belonging to him at the time of the presentation of his petition and inventory, or in applying such property as he is permitted to retain under the provisions of this act, or if he has caused, permitted, or suffered any loss, waste, or destruction thereof; or if, within four months before the commencement of such proceedings, he has procured his lands, goods, money or chattels, to be attached, sequestered, or seized on execution; or if, since the passage of this act, he has destroyed, mutilated, altered, or falsified any of his books, documents, papers, writings, or securities, or has made or been privy to the making of any false or fraudulent entry in any book of account or other document, with intent to defraud his creditors, or has removed or caused to be removed any part of his property from the district, with intent to defraud his creditors; or if he has given any fraudulent preference contrary to the provisions of this act, or made any fraudulent payment, gift, transfer, conveyance, or assignment of any part of his property, or has lost any part thereof in gaming or has admitted a false or fictitious debt against his estate, or if, having knowledge that any person has proved such false or fictitious debt, he has not disclosed the same to his assignee within one month after such knowledge; or if, being a merchant or tradesman, he has not, subsequently to the passage of this act, kept proper books of account; or if he, or any person in his behalf, has procured the assent of any creditor to the discharge, or has compounded the action of any creditor at any stage of the proceedings, by any pecuniary consideration or obligation; or if he has, in contemplation of bankruptcy, and with intent to defraud creditors, made any pledge, payment, transfer, assignment, or conveyance of any part of his property, directly or indirectly, absolutely or conditionally, the purpose or covering such payment, pledge assignment, transfer or conveyance, or to be benefitted thereby or by such attachment, having reasonable cause to believe such person is insolvent, and that such attachment, payment, pledge, assignment, or conveyance, is made in fraud of the provisions of this act, then and in such case the bankrupt shall not be entitled to a discharge from his debts, and the assignee may recover the property, or the value of it, from the person or persons to whom it has been delivered; and if any person being insolvent, or in contemplation of insolvency or bankruptcy, within six months before the filing of the petition by or against him, makes any payment, sale, assignment, transfer, conveyance, or other disposition of any part of his property to any person who then has reasonable cause to believe him insolvent, or to be acting in contemplation of insolvency, and that such payment, sale, assignment, transfer, or other conveyance, is made with a view to prevent his property from coming to his assignee in bankruptcy, or to prevent the same from being distributed under this act, or to defeat the object of, or in any way impair, hinder, impede, or delay the operation of, this act, or to evade any of the provisions of this act, the sale, assignment, transfer, or conveyance, shall be void, and the consideration may recover the property, or the value thereof, as assets of the bankrupt. And if such sale, assignment, transfer, or conveyance is made to and held by a bona fide purchaser for a valuable consideration from a person not having reasonable cause to believe him insolvent, or to be acting in contemplation of insolvency, and that such payment, sale, assignment, transfer, or other conveyance, is made with such view to prevent his property from coming to his assignee in bankruptcy, or to prevent the same from being distributed under this act, or to defeat the object of, or in any way impair, hinder, impede, or delay the operation of, this act, or to evade any of the provisions of this act, the sale, assignment, transfer, or conveyance, shall stand and be valid to the same extent as if this act had not been passed, and the bankrupt shall be entitled to a discharge from all his debts except as hereinafter provided, and shall give him a certificate to that effect under the seal of the court, in substance as follows:

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—District of —. Whereas —— has been duly judged a bankrupt, under the act of Congress establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, and appears to have complied with all the requirements by law: It is therefore ordered by the Court that said —— be forever discharged from all debts and claims which by law are proveable against his estate, and which existed on the —day of —, on which day the petition for a discharge in due form was filed by him, excepting such debts, if any, as are by said act excepted from the operation of a discharge in bankruptcy. Given under my hand and the seal of the court, at —— in the same district, this —day of—, A. D. ——.

[Seal] —— Judge

Sec. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That no debt created by the fraud or embezzlement of the bankrupt, or by his defalcation as a public officer, or while acting in any fiduciary character, shall be discharged under this act; but the debt may be proved, and the dividend thereon be a payment on account of said debt, and no discharge granted under this act shall release, discharge or affect any person liable for the bankrupt for or with the bankrupt, either as partner, joint contractor, endorser, surety or otherwise. And in all proceedings in bankruptcy commenced after the first year from the time this act shall go into operation no discharge shall be granted to a debtor in case assent in writing of a majority in number and three fourths in value of the claims against his estate, unless the assent in writing of a majority in number and three fourths in value of the creditors who have proved their claims is filed in the case at or before the time of application for discharge.

Sec. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That a discharge duly granted under this act shall, with the exceptions aforesaid, release the bankrupt from all debts, claims, liabilities and demands which now exist or might have been proved against his estate in bankruptcy, and may be pleaded, by a simple averment that the debt was not in due such discharge was granted to him, setting the same forth in hec verba, as a full and complete bar to all suits brought on any such debts, claims, liabilities or demands, and the certificate shall be conclusive evidence in favor of such bankrupt of the regularity of the proceedings in bankruptcy of such discharge: *Always provided*, That any creditor or creditors of said bankrupt, whose debt was proved or proveable against the estate in the general circulation of the newspaper in the district, or in that portion of the district in which the bankrupt and his creditors shall reside, to appear on a day appointed for that purpose, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the bankrupt. No discharge shall be granted, or, if granted, be valid, if the bankrupt has wilfully sworn falsely in his affidavit annexed to his petition, schedule, or inventory, or upon examination in the course of the proceedings in bankruptcy, in relation to any material fact concerning his estate or his debts or to any other material fact; or if he has concealed any part of his estate or effects, or any books or writings relating thereto, or if he has been guilty of any fraud or gross neglect in the care, custody, or delivery to the assignee of the property belonging to him at the time of the presentation of his petition and inventory, or in applying such property as he is permitted to retain under the provisions of this act, or if he has caused, permitted, or suffered any loss, waste, or destruction thereof; or if, within four months before the commencement of such proceedings, he has procured his lands, goods, money or chattels, to be attached, sequestered, or seized on execution; or if, since the passage of this act, he has destroyed, mutilated, altered, or falsified any of his books, documents, papers, writings, or securities, or has made or been privy to the making of any false or fraudulent entry in any book of account or other document, with intent to defraud his creditors, or has removed or caused to be removed any part of his property from the district, with intent to defraud his creditors; or if he has given any fraudulent preference contrary to the provisions of this act, or made any fraudulent payment, gift, transfer, conveyance, or assignment of any part of his property, or has lost any part thereof in gaming or has admitted a false or fictitious debt against his estate, or if, having knowledge that any person has proved such false or fictitious debt, he has not disclosed the same to his assignee within one month after such knowledge; or if, being a merchant or tradesman, he has not, subsequently to the passage of this act, kept proper books of account; or if he, or any person in his behalf, has procured the assent of any creditor to the discharge, or has compounded the action of any creditor at any stage of the proceedings, by any pecuniary consideration or obligation; or if he has, in contemplation of bankruptcy, and with intent to defraud creditors, made any pledge, payment, transfer, assignment, or conveyance of any part of his property directly or indirectly, absolutely or conditionally, the purpose of covering such payment, pledge assignment, transfer or conveyance, or to be benefitted thereby or by such attachment, having reasonable cause to believe such person is insolvent, and that such attachment, payment, pledge, assignment, or conveyance, is made in fraud of the provisions of this act, then and in such case the bankrupt shall not be entitled to a discharge from his debts, and the assignee may recover the property, or the value of it, from the person or persons to whom it has been delivered; and if any person being insolvent, or in contemplation of insolvency or bankruptcy, within six months before the filing of the petition by or against him, makes any payment, sale, assignment, transfer, conveyance, or other disposition of any part of his property to any person who then has reasonable cause to believe him insolvent, or to be acting in contemplation of insolvency, and that such payment, sale, assignment, transfer, or other conveyance, is made with a view to prevent his property from coming to his assignee in bankruptcy, or to prevent the same from being distributed under this act, or to defeat the object of, or in any way impair, hinder, impede, or delay the operation of, this act, or to evade any of the provisions of this act, the sale, assignment, transfer, or conveyance shall be void, and the consideration may recover the property, or the value thereof, as assets of the bankrupt. And if such sale, assignment, transfer, or conveyance is made to and held by a bona fide purchaser for a valuable consideration from a person not having reasonable cause to believe him insolvent, and in the ordinary course of business of the debtor, the fact shall be prima facie evidence of fraud in the absence of any security made or given by a bankrupt or person with, or in trust for any creditor, for securing the payment of any money as a consideration for or with intent to induce the creditor to forbear the application for discharge of the bankrupt, and shall void and hold any creditor shall obtain any sum of money or other goods, chattels, or security on any person as an inducement for forbearing to oppose, or consenting to such application for discharge, every creditor so offending shall forfeit all right to any share or dividend to the estate of the bankrupt, and shall also forfeit double the value or amount of such money, goods, chattels, or security so obtained, to be recovered by the assignee for the benefit of the estate.

BANKRUPTCY OF PARTNERSHIPS AND CORPORATIONS.

Sec. 36. And be it further enacted, That where any of the persons liable as partners in trade, shall be adjudged bankrupt, either on the petition of such partners, or any one of them, or on the petition of any creditor of such partners, a warrant shall issue in the manner provided by this act, upon which all the joint stock and property of the partnership, and also all the separate estate of each of the partners, shall be taken, excepting such parts thereof as may be otherwise exempted; and all creditors of the company, and the separate creditors of each partner, shall be allowed to prove their respective debts; and the assignee shall be chosen by the creditors of the company, and shall also keep separate accounts of the joint stock or property of the copartnership, and of the several separate estate of each member thereof; and after deducting out of the whole amount received by such assignee, the whole of the expenses and disbursement, the net proceeds of the joint stock, shall be appropriated to the creditors of the copartnership, and the net proceeds of the separate estate of each partner shall be appropriated to pay his separate creditors; and if there shall be any balance of the separate estate of any partner, after the payment of the separate debts, such balance shall be added to the joint stock or property of the creditors; and if there shall be any balance of the joint stock after payment of the joint debts, such balance shall be added to the separate estates in proportion to the respective claims of the separate creditors thereon, according to their respective rights and priorities as herein established. And if such person shall be adjudged a bankrupt, the assignee may recover all the money, or other property, so paid, conveyed, sold, assigned, or transferred contrary to this act, provided the person receiving such payment or conveyance had reasonable cause to believe that a fraud on this act was intended, or that the debtor was insolvent or in contemplation of it, and he shall not be allowed to prove his debt in bankruptcy.

Sec. 40. And be it further enacted, That upon the petition and proof being authorized by the next proceeding section, if it shall appear that sufficient grounds exist therefor, the court shall direct the issue of a warrant requiring the debtor to appear and show cause, at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at a time to be fixed by the order, not less than ten nor more than thirty days from the service thereof, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted; and may also, by its injunctions restrain the debtor, and any other person, in the meantime, from making any transfer or disposition of any part of the debtor's property not excepted by this act from the operation thereof and from any interference therewith; and if it shall appear that there is probable cause for believing that the debtor is about to leave the district, or to remove or conceal his goods or chattels or his evidence of property or papers, or fraudulently make away or dispose thereof the court may issue a warrant to the marshal of the district commanding him to arrest the debtor, and bring him, with his books, keep, unless he shall give bail to the satisfaction of the court for his appearance at the time, as required by the order of the court, until the decision of the court upon the petition or the further order of the court, and forthwith to take possession of the property, books, papers, and effects of the debtor, and safely keep the same until the further order of the court, and to serve the petition and the order to show cause shall be served on such debtor by delivering the same to him personally, or leaving the same at the last or usual place of abode, if such debtor cannot be found, or his place of residence ascertained, service shall be made by publication, in such manner as the judge may direct. No further proceedings, unless the debtor appear and consent thereto, shall be had until notice of the time and place of hearing, and the nature of the court, of such or publication; and if such proof be not given on the hearing of such order, the proceedings shall be adjourned as and order made that the notice be forthwith served or published.

Sec. 41. And be it further enacted, That on such return day or on adjourned day, if the notice has been duly served as aforesaid, or shall be proved to the satisfaction of the court, the debtor shall appear and consent of the debtor, the court shall proceed summarily to hear the allegations of the petitioner and of the debtor, and of all persons interested, who may then come to the proceedings from time to time, on good cause shown, and shall, if the debtor on the examination, and such other evidence as may be produced on the hearing or trial by jury at the first term of the court, as which a jury shall be in attendance, to ascertain the fact of such application, and if, upon such hearing or trial, the debtor proves to the satisfaction of the court or the jury, as the case may be, that the facts set forth in the petition are not true, or that the debtor has paid or satisfied all liens upon his property in case the existence of such liens were the sole ground of the proceeding, the proceedings shall be dismissed, and the respondent shall recover his costs.

Sec. 42. And be it further enacted, That if the facts set forth in the petition are found to be true, or if default be made by the debtor to appear pursuant to the order, upon due proof of service thereof being made, the court shall adjudge the debtor to be a bankrupt, and as such, subject to the provisions of this act, and shall forthwith issue a warrant to the marshal of the district of the debtor. The warrant shall be directed, and the property of the debtor shall be taken thereon, and the debtor examined, and distributed in the same manner and with similar proceedings to those hereinbefore provided for the taking possession, and distribution of the property of the debtor upon his own petition. The order of adjudication of bankruptcy shall require the bankrupt to appear before the court within such number of days, not exceeding five, after the date of the order, or notice thereof, as shall by the order be specified, and shall require the bankrupt to deliver, or transmit by mail, post-paid, to the messenger, a schedule of the creditors; and the inventory of his estate, in the form and verified in the manner required of a petitioning debtor by section thirteen. If the debtor has failed to appear in pursuance of the order or notice thereof of the adjudication shall be forthwith served on him by delivery or publication in such manner as the court may direct, and the service of the order to show cause; and if the bankrupt is absent or cannot be found, such schedule and inventory shall be delivered to the messenger and the assignee from the best information they can obtain. If the petitioning creditor fail to appear and proceed on the day of return day, or adjourned day, the court may, upon the petition of any other creditor, to the required amount, proceed with the case in such petition, without requiring a new service or publication of notice to the debtor.

OF SUPERSEDING THE BANKRUPT; PROCEEDINGS THEREON.

Sec. 43. And be it further enacted, That it at the first meeting of creditors, or at any meeting of creditors of which notice shall have been duly given, and at which previous notice shall have been given for such length of time, and in such manner as the court may direct, not exceeding ten days, and of the creditors whose claims have been proved, shall determine and resolve that it is for the interest of the general body of the creditors that the estate of the bankrupt should be wound up and settled, and distribution made among the creditors without the further intervention and direction of the creditors, it shall be lawful for the creditors to appoint one or more messengers to the court, and to nominate one or more trustees to take and hold and distribute the estate, under the direction of the court, and the court shall approve of the court after hearing the bankrupt and such creditors as may desire to be heard, and upon his giving bond with sureties, if required by the court, for the faithful performance of his duties, and upon the execution of such assignment by the bankrupt as may be necessary, the messenger shall forthwith deliver to the trustees appointed as aforesaid, or to the assignee, if no trustees shall be appointed, all the estate and effects of the bankrupt, and all books, papers, writings, securities, and evidences of property relating thereto, and the trustees or assignee shall thereupon be possessed of the same, and shall be entitled to sue for and recover the same by the like suits and remedies as the bankrupt might have done if no assignment had been made; and the trustees or assignee shall, as soon as may be, convert such estate or effects into money, and within two months after the same shall be received, shall declare a dividend in manner aforesaid. Further dividends shall be made in like manner as often as occasion requires, and after the third meeting of creditors no further meeting shall be called, unless ordered by the court, any time before, if there shall be in the hands of the assignee any outstanding debts or other property, due or belonging to the estate, which cannot be collected and received by the assignee without unreasonable or inconvenient delay or expense, the assignee may under the direction of the court, sell and assign such debts or other property in such manner as the court shall order — No dividend already declared shall be disturbed by reason of debts being subsequently proved, but the creditors proving such debts shall be entitled to a dividend equal to those which, prior to the time other creditors before any further payment is made to the latter. Preparatory to the final dividend, the assignee shall submit his accounts to the court and file the same, and give notice to the creditors of such filing, but shall also give such notice that he will apply for settlement of his account, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee, at a time to be specified in such notice, and at such time the court shall audit and pass the accounts of the assignee, and such assignee shall, if required by the court, be examined as to the truth of such account, and if found correct, he shall thereby be discharged from all its responsibility as assignee to any creditor of the bankrupt. The court shall thereupon order a dividend of the estate and effects, or of such part thereof as it sees fit, among such of the creditors as have established their claims, in proportion to the respective amount of their said debts. In addition to all expenses necessarily incurred by him in the execution of his trust, in any case, the assignee shall be entitled to an allowance for his services in such case, on all moneys received and paid away by him therein, for any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, five per centum thereon; for any larger sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, two and a half per centum on the excess over one thousand dollars; and for any larger sum one per centum on the excess over five thousand dollars; and if, at any time there shall not be in his hands a sufficient amount of money to defray the necessary expenses required by the further execution of this trust, he shall not be obliged to proceed therein until the necessary funds are advanced or satisfactorily secured to him. If, by accident, mistake, or other cause, without fault of the assignee, either or both of the said second and third meetings should not be held within the time limited, the court may, upon motion of an interested party, order such meetings, with like effect as to the validity of the proceedings as if the meeting had been duly held. In the order for a dividend under this section the time for claims shall be entitled to priority or preference, and to be first paid in full in the following order:

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Fourth, Wages due to any operatives, clerk, or house servant, to an amount not exceeding $50, for labor performed within six months next before the date of the first publication of the notice of proceedings in bankruptcy.

Fifth, All debs due to any persons who, by the laws of the United States, are, or may be entitled to a priority or preference, in like manner as if this act had not been passed. Always provided, That nothing contained in this act shall interfere with the assessments and collection of taxes by the authority of the United States or any State.

OF THE BANKRUPT'S DISCHARGE AND ITS EFFECTS.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That at any time after the expiration of six months from the adjudication of bankruptcy, or if no debts have been proved against the bankrupt, or if no assets have come to the hands of the assignee at any time after the expiration of sixty days, and within one year from the adjudication of bankruptcy, the bankrupt may apply to the court for a discharge from his debts, and the court shall thereupon order notice to be given by mail to all creditors who have proved their debts, and by publication at least once a week in such newspapers as the court shall designate, due regard being had to the general circulation of the same in the district, or in that portion of the district in which the bankrupt and his creditors shall reside, to appear on a day appointed for that purpose, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the bankrupt. No discharge shall be granted, or, if granted, be valid, if the bankrupt has wilfully sworn falsely in his affidavit annexed to his petition, schedule, or inventory, or upon examination in the course of the proceedings in bankruptcy, in relation to any material fact concerning his estate or his debts or to any other material fact; or if he has concealed any part of his estate or effects, or any books or writings relating thereto, or if he has been guilty of any fraud or gross neglect in the care, custody, or delivery to the assignee of the property belonging to him at the time of the presentation of his petition and inventory, or in applying such property as he is permitted to retain under the provisions of this act, or if he has caused, permitted, or suffered any loss, waste, or destruction thereof; or if, within four months before the commencement of such proceedings, he has procured his lands, goods, money or chattels, to be attached, sequestered, or seized on execution; or if, since the passage of this act, he has destroyed, mutilated, altered, or falsified any of his books, documents, papers, writings, or securities, or has made or been privy to the making of any false or fraudulent entry in any book of account or other document, with intent to defraud his creditors, or has removed or caused to be removed any part of his property from the district, with intent to defraud his creditors; or if he has given any fraudulent preference contrary to the provisions of this act, or made any fraudulent payment, gift, transfer, conveyance, or assignment of any part of his property, or has lost any part thereof in gaming or has admitted a false or fictitious debt against his estate, or if, having knowledge that any person has proved such false or fictitious debt, he has not disclosed the same to his assignee within one month after such knowledge; or if, being a merchant or tradesman, he has not, subsequently to the passage of this act, kept proper books of account; or if he, or any person in his behalf, has procured the assent of any creditor to the discharge, or has compounded the action of any creditor at any stage of the proceedings, by any pecuniary consideration or obligation; or if he has, in contemplation of bankruptcy, and with intent to defraud creditors, made any pledge, payment, transfer, assignment, or conveyance of any part of his property directly or indirectly, absolutely or conditionally, the purpose or covering such payment, pledge assignment, transfer or conveyance, or to be benefitted thereby or by such attachment having reasonable cause to believe such person is insolvent, and that such attachment, payment, pledge, assignment, or conveyance, is made in fraud of the provisions of this act, then and in such case the bankrupt shall not be entitled to a discharge from his debts, and the assignee may recover the property, or the value of it, from the person or persons to whom it has been delivered; and if any person being insolvent, or in contemplation of insolvency or bankruptcy, within six months before the filing of the petition by or against him, makes any payment, sale, assignment, transfer, conveyance, or other disposition of any part of his property to any person who then has reasonable cause to believe him insolvent, or to be acting in contemplation of insolvency, and that such payment, sale, assignment, transfer, or other conveyance, is made with a view to prevent his property from coming to his assignee in bankruptcy, or to prevent the same from being distributed under this act, or to defeat the object of, or in any way impair, hinder, impede, or delay the operation of, this act, or to evade any of the provisions of this act, the sale, assignment, transfer, or conveyance, shall be void, and the consideration may recover the property, or the value thereof, as assets of the bankrupt. And if such sale, assignment, transfer, or conveyance is made to and held by a bona fide purchaser for a valuable consideration from a person not having reasonable cause to believe him insolvent, and in the ordinary course of business of the debtor, the fact shall be prima facie evidence of fraud in the absence of any security made or given by a bankrupt or person with, or in trust for any creditor, for securing the payment of any money as a consideration for or with intent to induce the creditor to forbear the application for discharge of the bankrupt, and shall void and hold any creditor shall obtain any sum of money or other goods, chattels, or security on any person as an inducement for forbearing to oppose, or consenting to such application for discharge, every creditor so offending shall forfeit all right to any share or dividend to the estate of the bankrupt, and shall also forfeit double the value or amount of such money, goods, chattels, or security so obtained, to be recovered by the assignee for the benefit of the estate.

BANKRUPTCY OF PARTNERSHIPS AND CORPORATIONS.

Sec. 36. And be it further enacted, That where any of the persons liable as partners in trade, shall be adjudged bankrupt, either on the petition of such partners, or any one of them, or on the petition of any creditor of such partners, a warrant shall issue in the manner provided by this act, upon which all the joint stock and property of the partnership, and also all the separate estate of each of the partners, shall be taken, excepting such parts thereof as may be otherwise exempted; and all creditors of the company, and the separate creditors of each partner, shall be allowed to prove their respective debts; and the assignee shall be chosen by the creditors of the company, and shall also keep separate accounts of the joint stock or property of the copartnership, and of the several separate estate of each member thereof; and after deducting out of the whole amount received by such assignee, the whole of the expenses and disbursement, the net proceeds of the joint stock, shall be appropriated to the creditors of the copartnership, and the net proceeds of the separate estate of each partner shall be appropriated to pay his separate creditors; and if there shall be any balance of the separate estate of any partner, after the payment of the separate debts, such balance shall be added to the joint stock or property of the creditors; and if there shall be any balance of the joint stock after payment of the joint debts, such balance shall be added to the separate estates in proportion to the respective claims of the separate creditors thereon, according to their respective rights and priorities as herein established. And if such person shall be adjudged a bankrupt, the assignee may recover all the money, or other property, so paid, conveyed, sold, assigned, or transferred contrary to this act, provided the person receiving such payment or conveyance had reasonable cause to believe that a fraud on this act was intended, or that the debtor was insolvent or in contemplation of it, and he shall not be allowed to prove his debt in bankruptcy.

Sec. 40. And be it further enacted, That upon the petition and proof being authorized by the next proceeding section, if it shall appear that sufficient grounds exist therefor, the court shall direct the issue of a warrant requiring the debtor to appear and show cause, at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at a time to be fixed by the order, not less than ten nor more than thirty days from the service thereof, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted; and may also, by its injunctions restrain the debtor, and any other person, in the meantime, from making any transfer or disposition of any part of the debtor's property not excepted by this act from the operation thereof and from any interference therewith; and if it shall appear that there is probable cause for believing that the debtor is about to leave the district, or to remove or conceal his goods or chattels or his evidence of property or papers, or fraudulently make away or dispose thereof the court may issue a warrant to the marshal of the district commanding him to arrest the debtor, and bring him, with his books, keep, unless he shall give bail to the satisfaction of the court for his appearance at the time, as required by the order of the court, until the decision of the court upon the petition or the further order of the court, and forthwith to take possession of the property, books, papers, and effects of the debtor, and safely keep the same until the further order of the court, and to serve the petition and the order to show cause shall be served on such debtor by delivering the same to him personally, or leaving the same at the last or usual place of abode, if such debtor cannot be found, or his place of residence ascertained, service shall be made by publication, in such manner as the judge may direct. No further proceedings, unless the debtor appear and consent thereto, shall be had until notice of the time and place of hearing, and the nature of the court, of such or publication; and if such proof be not given on the hearing of such order, the proceedings shall be adjourned as and order made that the notice be forthwith served or published.

Sec. 41. And be it further enacted, That on such return day or on adjourned day, if the notice has been duly served as aforesaid, or shall be proved to the satisfaction of the court, the debtor shall appear and consent of the debtor, the court shall proceed summarily to hear the allegations of the petitioner and of the debtor, and of all persons interested, who may then come to the proceedings from time to time, on good cause shown, and shall, if the debtor on the examination, and such other evidence as may be produced on the hearing or trial by jury at the first term of the court, as which a jury shall be in attendance, to ascertain the fact of such application, and if, upon such hearing or trial, the debtor proves to the satisfaction of the court or the jury, as the case may be, that the facts set forth in the petition are not true, or that the debtor has paid or satisfied all liens upon his property in case the existence of such liens were the sole ground of the proceeding, the proceedings shall be dismissed, and the respondent shall recover his costs.

Sec. 42. And be it further enacted, That if the facts set forth in the petition, are found to be true, or if default be made by the debtor to appear pursuant to the order, upon due proof of service thereof being made, the court shall adjudge the debtor to be a bankrupt, and as such, subject to the provisions of this act, and shall forthwith issue a warrant to the marshal of the district of the debtor. The warrant shall be directed, and the property of the debtor shall be taken thereon, and the debtor examined, and distributed in the same manner and with similar proceedings to those hereinbefore provided for the taking possession, and distribution of the property of the debtor upon his own petition. The order of adjudication of bankruptcy shall require the bankrupt to appear before the court within such number of days, not exceeding five, after the date of the order, or notice thereof, as shall by the order be specified, and shall require the bankrupt to deliver, or transmit by mail, post-paid, to the messenger, a schedule of the creditors; and the inventory of his estate, in the form and verified in the manner required of a petitioning debtor by section thirteen. If the debtor has failed to appear in pursuance of the order or notice thereof of the adjudication shall be forthwith served on him by delivery or publication in such manner as the court may direct, and the service of the order to show cause; and if the bankrupt is absent or cannot be found, such schedule and inventory shall be delivered to the messenger and the assignee from the best information they can obtain. If the petitioning creditor fail to appear and proceed on the day of return day, or adjourned day, the court may, upon the petition of any other creditor, to the required amount, proceed with the case in such petition, without requiring a new service or publication of notice to the debtor.

OF SUPERSEDING THE BANKRUPT; PROCEEDINGS THEREON.

Sec. 43. And be it further enacted, That it at the first meeting of creditors, or at any meeting of creditors of which notice shall have been duly given, and at which previous notice shall have been given for such length of time, and in such manner as the court may direct, not exceeding ten days, and of the creditors whose claims have been proved, shall determine and resolve that it is for the interest of the general body of the creditors that the estate of the bankrupt should be wound up and settled, and distribution made among the creditors without the further intervention and direction of the creditors, it shall be lawful for the creditors to appoint one or more messengers to the court, and to nominate one or more trustees to take and hold and distribute the estate, under the direction of the court, and the court shall approve of the court after hearing the bankrupt and such creditors as may desire to be heard, and upon his giving bond with sureties, if required by the court, for the faithful performance of his duties, and upon the execution of such assignment by the bankrupt as may be necessary, the messenger shall forthwith deliver to the trustees appointed as aforesaid, or to the assignee, if no trustees shall be appointed, all the estate and effects of the bankrupt, and all books, papers, writings, securities, and evidences of property relating thereto, and the trustees or assignee shall thereupon be possessed of the same, and shall be entitled to sue for and recover the same by the like suits and remedies as the bankrupt might have done if no assignment had been made; and the trustees or assignee shall, as soon as may be, convert such estate or effects into money, and within two months after the same shall be received, shall declare a dividend in manner aforesaid. Further dividends shall be made in like manner as often as occasion requires, and after the third meeting of creditors no further meeting shall be called, unless ordered by the court, any time before, if there shall be in the hands of the assignee any outstanding debts or other property, due or belonging to the estate, which cannot be collected and received by the assignee without unreasonable or inconvenient delay or expense, the assignee may under the direction of the court, sell and assign such debts or other property in such manner as the court shall order — No dividend already declared shall be disturbed by reason of debts being subsequently proved, but the creditors proving such debts shall be entitled to a dividend equal to those which, prior to the time other creditors before any further payment is made to the latter. Preparatory to the final dividend, the assignee shall submit his accounts to the court and file the same, and give notice to the creditors of such filing, but shall also give such notice that he will apply for settlement of his account, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee, at a time to be specified in such notice, and at such time the court shall audit and pass the accounts of the assignee, and such assignee shall, if required by the court, be examined as to the truth of such account, and if found correct, he shall thereby be discharged from all its responsibility as assignee to any creditor of the bankrupt. The court shall thereupon order a dividend of the estate and effects, or of such part thereof as it sees fit, among such of the creditors as have established their claims, in proportion to the respective amount of their said debts. In addition to all expenses necessarily incurred by him in the execution of his trust, in any case, the assignee shall be entitled to an allowance for his services in such case, on all moneys received and paid away by him therein, for any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, five per centum thereon; for any larger sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, two and a half per centum on the excess over one thousand dollars; and for any larger sum one per centum on the excess over five thousand dollars; and if, at any time there shall not be in his hands a sufficient amount of money to defray the necessary expenses required by the further execution of this trust, he shall not be obliged to proceed therein until the necessary funds are advanced or satisfactorily secured to him. If, by accident, mistake, or other cause, without fault of the assignee, either or both of the said second and third meetings should not be held within the time limited, the court may, upon motion of an interested party, order such meetings, with like effect as to the validity of the proceedings as if the meeting had been duly held. In the order for a dividend under this section the time for claims shall be entitled to priority or preference, and to be first paid in full in the following order:

First, the fees, costs, and expenses of suits and the several proceedings in bankruptcy under this act, and for the custody of property, as herein provided.

Second, All debts due to the United States, and all taxes and assessments under the laws thereof.

Third, All debts due to the State in which the proceedings in bankruptcy are pending, and all taxes and assessments made under the laws of such State.

Fourth, Wages due to any operatives, clerk, or house servant, to an amount not exceeding $50, for labor performed within six months next before the date of the first publication of the notice of proceedings in bankruptcy.

Fifth, All debs due to any persons who, by the laws of the United States, are, or may be entitled to a priority or preference, in like manner as if this act had not been passed. Always provided, That nothing contained in this act shall interfere with the assessments and collection of taxes by the authority of the United States or any State.

OF THE BANKRUPT'S DISCHARGE AND ITS EFFECTS.

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MERIDIAN, MISS.

Wednesday . . April 24, 1867.

Reconstruction in the Supreme Court.

Opinion of Judge Chase in the Mississippi Case.

In the United States Supreme Court on the 15th inst., the Chief Justice delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of the State of Mississippi vs. Andrew Johnson and E. O. C. Ord, on motion for leave to file a bill, as follows: A motion was made some days since in behalf of the State of Mississippi, for leave to file a bill in behalf of the State, praying this Court to perpetually enjoin and restrain Andrew Johnson and E. O. C. Ord, commanding the District of Mississippi and Arkansas, from executing or in any manner carrying out certain acts of Congress. The acts referred to are those of March 2 and 23d, 1867, commonly known as the Reconstruction acts. The Attorney General objected to the leave asked for upon the grounds that no bills which makes the President a defendant and seeks an injunction against him to restrain him in the performance of his duties should be allowed to be filed in this court. This point has been fully argued, and we will now dispose of it. We shall limit our inquiry to the question presented by the objection, without expressing an opinion on the broader issues discussed in the argument, whether in any case the President of the United States may be required by a process of this Court to perform purely ministerial acts required by law, or may be held amenable in any case, otherwise than by impeachment, for crime. The single point which requires consideration is this: Can the President be restrained from carrying out an act of Congress alleged to be unconstitutional? It is assumed by the counsel for the State of Mississippi that the President, in the execution of reconstruction acts, is required to perform a new ministerial duty. In this assumption, there is, we think, a confounding of the terms ministerial and executive, which are by no means equivalent in import. A ministerial duty is one the performance of which may in proper cases be required by the head of a department by judicial process—in respect to which nothing is left to discretion.—It is a simple, definite duty, arising under conditions admitted or presumed to exist, or imposed by law.—The case of Mabury vs. Madison, Secretary of State, 1st Branch, 137, furnishes an illustration. A citizen had been nominated, confirmed and appointed a justice of the peace for Kiston, Columbia, and his commission had been made out and sealed. Nothing remained to be done except the delivery, and the duty of delivery was imposed by law on the Secretary of State. It was held that the performance of this duty might be enforced by a mandamus issued from a Court having jurisdiction. So in the case of Kendall, Postmaster General, vs. Stockton and Stokes, 12 Peters, 527, an act of Congress had directed the Postmaster General to credit Stockton and Stokes with such sums as the Solicitor of the Treasury should find due them, and that officer refused to credit them the sums found due. It was held that the crediting of money was a mere ministerial duty, the performance of which might be enforced. In each of these cases nothing was left to discretion. There was no room for the exercise of judgment. The law required its performance. It was held it might be required by mandamus. Very different is the duty of the President in the exercise of the power to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and among those laws is the act named in the bill. By the first of these acts he is required to assign Generals to command in the several military districts, and detail sufficient military force to enable such officers to discharge their duties under the laws. By the supplementary act other duties are imposed on this several commanding Generals, and their duties must necessarily be performed under the supervision of the President as Commander-in-Chief. The duty thus imposed on the President is in no just sense ministerial. It is purely executive and political. An attempt on the part of the Judicial Department of the Government to enjoin the performance of such duties by the President might be justly characterized, in the language of Chief Justice Marshall, as an absurd and excessive extravagance. It is true that, in the instance before us, the interposition of the Court is not sought to enforce an action by the Executive under constitutional legislation, but to restrain such action under legislation alleged to be unconstitutional. But we are But we are unable to perceive that this circumstance takes the case out of the general principle which forbids the judicial interference with the exercise of Executive discretion. It was admitted in argument that the application now made to us is without precedent, and this is of much weight against it. Had it been supposed at the bar that this Court would in any case interpose to arrest the execution of an unconstitutional act of Congress, it can hardly be doubted that application with that object would have been heretofore addressed to it. Such occasions have been frequent. The constitutionality for the annexation of Texas was vehemently denied. It made important and permanent changes in the relative importance of States and sections, and was by many supposed to be pregnant with disastrous results to large interests in particular States, but no one seems to have thought of an application for an injunction against the execution of the act by the President. And yet it is difficult to perceive upon what principle the application now before us can be allowed, if similar applications in that and other cases could have been denied. The fact that no such application was ever before made in any case, indicates the general judgment of the profession that no such application should be entertained. It will hardly be contended that this Court can interpose in any case to restrain the enactment of an unconstitutional law; and yet how can the right to judicial interposition to prevent such an enactment, when the purpose is evident and the execution of that purpose certain, be distinguished in principle from the right to such interposition against the execution of such a law by the President. Congress is the legislative department of the Government; the President is the executive department. Neither can be restrained in its action by the judicial department, though the acts of both, when performed, are in proper cases subject to its cognizance. The impropriety of such interference will be clearly seen upon consideration of its probable consequences. Suppose the bill filed and injunction prayed for be allowed. If the President refuse obedience, it is needless to observe that the Court is without power to enforce its process. If, on the other hand, the President complies with the order of the Court and refuses to execute the order of Congress, is it not clear that a collision may occur between the legislative and executive departments of the Government? May not the House of Representatives impeach the President thus endangered by compliance with its mandate, and restrain by injunction the Senate of the United States from sitting as a court of impeachment? Would the strange spectacle be offered to public wonder of an attempt by this Court to arrest the proceedings in that Court? These questions answer themselves. It is true, a State may file an original bill in this Court, and it may be true in some cases that such bill may be filed against the United States; but we are fully satisfied that this Court has no jurisdiction of a bill to enjoin the President in the performance of his official duties, and that no such bill ought to be received by us. It has been suggested that the bill contains a prayer that if relief sought cannot be had against Andrew Johnson as President, it may be granted against Andrew Johnson as a citizen of Tennessee; but it is plain that relief against the execution of an act of Congress by an incumbent of the Presidential office cannot be received, whether it describes him as President, or simply as a citizen of a State. The motion for leave to file a bill is therefore denied.

The opinion having been delivered, the Chief Justice announced that the Court would not sit next Friday, it being Good Friday and Thursday would be substituted as motion day. He also added in this case of the State of Georgia against certain officers: The Attorney General makes no objection to filing the bill, and we will, therefore, grant leave to file that bill.

Mr. Sharkey—If the Court please, the objection to the bill I attempted to file seems to be that it is an attempt to enjoin the President. The bill is not filed and I can reform it to suit the views of the Court and present it again.

The Chief Justice—Leave to file the bill is refused; when another bill is presented it will be considered.

Mr. Sharkey—Do I understand the Court to say the application can be made on Thursday.

Chief Justice—On Thursday.

ANNEXATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—As if taking time by the forelock and preparing public opinion for a probable event, the London Times says: "Even our tenure of British Columbia, which has so lately voted for admission to the Confederation, is now prejudiced by the cession of these wastes to the northward. Its connexion with California was already much closer than with any of our colonies, and a large proportion of its inhabitants were already Americans. If these influences are destined so overcome the spirit of loyalty and attract it into the Union, the substitution of the American for the Russian flag on the shores of the North Pacific will but hasten the operation by a year or two." Here is a confession from the quarter most interested in opposing the annexation of British territory to this country, which almost invites us to take it.

A STATE PRISON SCENE.—On Fast day the Governor of New Hampshire visited the State prison at Concord, and after viewing the building requested the warden to bring a certain prisoner into the room. In a short time Mr. Mayo and the man entered and took their position in the middle of the company. The convict was, of course, astonished to find himself ushered into so large a gathering, in which were some twenty ladies, including the wife of his Excellency, The Governor arose, took the man by the hand, and spoke substantially, as follows:

"My friend, about twelve months ago you were committed to this prison for five years, for the alleged crime of passing counterfeit money. Soon after your incarceration circumstance came to light tending to prove that, although a counterfeit bill passed through your hands, and was used by you in an entirely innocent manner, and that you were wrongfully the dupe of a scoundrel, who fled the State has never been arrested. I immediately ordered a full investigation of your case, and am thoroughly convinced that you are an innocent man, and serving out an unjust sentence. The constitution of the State gives me the power to open the doors of this prison; and in the lawful exercise of that power I now open you to full and free pardon. This very hour the warden will relieve you of a convict's uniform and give you a citizen's dress. You have been a good prisoner within these walls; and while I and my friend here live we will everywhere bear testomiey, that your imprisonment leaves no stain upon your character. A dear wife and loving sister, have prayed for your release, and I now restore you to their hands, to be once more their comfort and support."

As the Governor closed his remarks, the pallid man, overjoyed with happiness trembled at every limb, and his face was wet with tears. Not a person in the audience looked unmoved upon the scene. All seemed to congratulate the prisoner upon his just release, and wished him a happy and prosperous future.

AN OCTOGENARIAN SUES FOR A DIVORCE.—There is now on file at the county clerk's office, says a St. Clemens, (Mich.,) paper, a bill for divorce, to be disposed of at the next term of the Circuit Court, in which the complainant is an old man of eighty-four years of age. Fifty years ago the complainant came to this section, then a howling wilderness, where he has resided up to this time. He has been twice married, and is the father of seven children, all by his first wife. The complainant married his second wife seventeen years ago, since which time content and happiness, those essential virtues to an enduring married life, have entirely absented themselves from his hearthstone. The bill of complaint, pictures scenes of infelicity in which "your orator" has suffered all the brutal indignities that a cruel, heartless woman could conjure up; shows how valuable estates have been squandered by extravagance and mismanagement; depicts a lone old man deprived, in the few remaining years of his life, of the society of his children, who have been driven from the paternal roof by the harsh treatment of a tyrannical stepmother; exposes the scenes of infelicity in which "your orator" has suffered all the brutal indgn

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE

Published Wednesday & Saturday by J. GIBSON.

J. J. SHANNON.....Editor

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Wednesday. April 26, 1867.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

The election for officers of this road is over, and the deep interest manifested as to who were to be the chief managers for the next fiscal year, subsided. Hon. Abraham Murdock was chosen as President, and C. E. Rushing, Esq. re-elected as Vice-President. The directory is as follows: J. P. Walker, Kentdcky; J. A. McDearman and J. B. Caruthers, Tenn.; A. Murdock, C E. Rushing and A. S. Humphries, Miss.; James Crawford, R. W. Smith, J. J. Walker, F. B. Clark, C. P. Gage and P. Hamilton, Ala. We have no doubt the result will give general satisfaction, though we believe the interests of the road would have been subserved by retaining Gov. McRae on the Directory. Mr. Murdock is a gentleman of very marked qualities—is a Statesman and a scholar—a clear-headed thinker and indomitable worker, under whose administration we are sanguine the road will prosper. Mr. Rushing, the Vice-President, is a citizen of our county, and is well-known for his great energy, excellent common sense and force of character. These, together with his well-known business qualifications, eminently fit him for the position to which he has been re-elected. The new Directory, we observe, is composed of enlightened men whose characters stand without blemish. Judge Brown retires from the road entirely, we presume. He is a gentleman for whom we have a high personal regard, and it is to be regretted that while he was using all his influence and talents to keep the road out of the hands of the bond holders, editors and private individuals were engaged in abusing him. We hope that under the new *regime* the road will go on prosperously, and to the satisfaction of the public.

Push the Good Work Ahead.

We are gratified to see that the press of the South has not been deluded by the triumph of the Conservative party in Connecticut. When the news of their success first reached us, we feared our people would relax their reconstruction efforts, with a hope of pertaking of the grand feast which has been promised them for the past two years. But a thorough examination of our exchanges convinces us our apprehensions were unfounded. There is no obstruction to the irresistible tendency of affairs.—All are laboring with the utmost prudence, largest liberality, and most scrupulous firmness to reconstruct the State and relieve the people from their present troubles and thraldom. We concur with the Valley Virginian that it is more than our duty to reconstruct our State as rapidly as possible, and in that way aid the turning tide North. We have "no time for swapping horses;" the present issue is face to face with us, and must be met, regardless of what happens North, or of the gratuitous advice given us to "maintain a passive resistance," by conservative papers and leading men North and in Kentucky. The value of this advice, from gentlemen who are comfortably settled, in the full enjoyment of their rights as citizens; disinterested lookers-on at the terrible struggle of the past when our blood flowed like water; cool, calculators of the amount of oppression this desolated people can stand; "good easy men," securely seated on the "deck" of the steamboat "Union," is well illustrated by the following anecdote:

"An Indiana man was traveling down the Ohio in a steamer, with a mare and a two-year old colt, when, by a sudden careen of the boat, all three were tilted into the river. The Indiana man, as he rose puffing and blowing above water, caught hold of the tail of the colt. The old mare took a direct line for the shore, but the frightened colt swam lustily down the current with the owner.

"Let go the colt and hang on to the old mare!" shouted some of his friends.

"Pooh, pooh!" exclaimed the Indiana man, spouting the water from his mouth and shaking his head like a Newfoundland dog, "its mighty fine, you telling me to leave go the colt, but to a man that can't swim, this ain't exactly the time for swapping horses."

There is a reasonable chance that the "colt" reconstruction, by skillful management on our part, will land us some where on the banks of the river. And, as men who can't swim, we prefer even a "tail holt," to the certainty of sinking in the attempt to follow the "old mare" of "so-called" conservatism North, which has kicked us over so often when we acted upon her advice and promises of support.

South Carolina.—The Governor estimates that 10 000 people in South Carolina have not tasted meat in the past thirty days. The destitution is so great several cases of starvation have been reported.

Meeting in Richmond.—The negroes commemorated the anniversary of Lincoln's death in Richmond on the 15th. Two thousand met at a grove in the edge of the city, and were addressed by two white and several colored men, who made radical speeches, telling them to beware of the political schemes of the whites, and to insist on equality in law and schools. One colored man made a Conservative speech. He said he was raised at the South. They were his people, and he wanted to be at peace with them. At night the theatre was crowded to hear addresses by R. T. Daniel, City Attorney, William H. McFurland, President of the Council, and Marmaduke Johnson, an eminent lawyer, delivered by invitation of the colored people. Solon Robinson, colored, presided. All the speakers gave them advice as to their new relations, advised them not to be led to suspect friendly intentions of white citizens South, by designing men who were forming them in secret societies for political purposes. Outside a large crowd of negroes were standing dissuading other negroes from going inside.

A correspondent of the Macon Beacon, writing about the situation makes the following allusion to Dr. W. D. Lyles, Senator from Noxubee county.

Our great aim now should be to place at the head of affairs in the State men whose wisdom would enable them to devise some means by which our people might be relieved of a portion of the burdens that oppress them. Our legislature has, we are proud to say, worked with commendable zeal, to afford relief to our people, sinking under the weight of accumulated debt, contracted on the faith of property of which they have been ruthlessly robbed by the very government whose duty and faith alike should have controlled it to respect. And although they have failed through the intervention of the Chief Executive and hasty decision of the Supreme Court to accomplish what they designed, yet their efforts have not been without some good results. The passage of the exemption law will remain forever a monument to the wisdom and generosity of those who framed it. But for the protection of that law thousands of the widowed and orphaned, whose husbands and fathers, martyrs to the holiest cause for which ever man drew blade, and whose mutilated bodies fill unhonored graves, would now be driven forth upon the world without food or shelter by remorseless creditors whose desire for gain is as unsatiably as the maw of death. Well may the widow as she listens to the pelting of the storm upon her roof press to her bosom her fatherless ones, and from the depths of her grief-stricken heart pour forth humble supplications to her God to bless through whom she is sheltered from the wrath of the tempest without. And to whom are we mainly indebted for this as well as all measures of relief which have been attempted by our Legislature? To none more than our own Senator, the Hon. W. D. Lyles. To this and all measures of like character he has brought to bear all the influence of a profound intellect backed by persuasive eloquence possessed by few men in the State. While parties throughout the South are foolishly trying to perpetuate the memories of her fallen heroes, by building monumental churches, and erecting senseless stones above the resting place of some prominent officer, not more to be honored than the unknown private, whose ashes will be trampled beneath the feet of those who come to gaze upon the sculptured monument of his officer, he, by a course of policy that possesses far more wisdom, proposes to rear up all over the land thousands of living, breathing monuments in the sons and daughters of our people by adopting such a plan for their instruction as would bring the fundamental principles of a thorough education within the reach of the poorest and most humble in the land. If your children are only educated so as to understand the principles of constitutional government, they will in time, by the force of argument, demonstrate to the civilized world the justice of the cause for which we fought, and exhibited in all their naked deformity the brutal wickedness of those who oppress the living and slander the dead by applying to them the epithets of rebel and traitor. As we have within our midst one whose line of policy tends to such beneficial results, let us aid in accomplishment by all means in our power. Position adds to influence and by raising Dr. Lyles to the office of chief executive of the State, he could do much to shape her legislative policy so as to benefit the entire population of the State. No man would work more zealously for what he conceived to be her interest, and none, in my humble opinion has more ability to discern what is best for us, in the present hour of darkness and trial, than the honorable gentlemen I have mentioned.

Confiscationists.—The Raleigh Sentinel, noting the fact that a Radical meeting in Randolph county, North Carolina, Congress was appealed to, to pass the Stevens's confiscation bill, makes the following remarks, which are applicable in other localities than that of the old North State:

If we were called upon to *spot* one of these confiscationists in North Carolina, we should describe him thus: He was either an original secessionist or a violent war man at the start. He didn't go into the fight himself, but he urged others to go. He abused the "yankees" at every crossroads from morning until night, and swore that he would never give up,—as long as he could *get anybody else to fight for him!* He boasted of what he had done for the "brave boys" in the field, and how much he contributed to the "sacred cause." He would leave the country rather than ever submit to live again under the "cursed old gridiron." But when he saw that the end disaster were imminending, he whipped around, vowed that he had always been a friend of the union, perhaps joined the "Red Strings," and, to cover up his own treachery, was a blatant in his abuse of "rebels" as he had ever been of "yankees."

Headquarters 4th Military District, (Mississippi and Arkansas) Vicksburg, Miss., April 15, 1867.

General Orders No 5.

I. No elections will hereafter be held in Mississippi or Arkansas, to fill vacancies existing or occurring in offices of the provisional government of those States, until a registration of voters is made. Officers of the provisional State government will not be voted for. Such elections will be conducted by officers appointed to fill vacancies occurring before passage of the reconstruction Act, passed March 23, 1867, where a vacancy may exist or occur, which it is important to have filled, are requested to notify the General Commanding, and he, who is responsible that the requirements of that law be complied with, will make the necessary appointment to fill the vacancy, until an election for that purpose can be held under the law.

II. Local civil officers of existing provisional governments of the States of Arkansas and Mississippi will continue in the performance of their duties until the expiration of the terms of their offices, unless otherwise directed in special cases, or until their successors may be appointed or elected in accordance with the Act of Congress to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 23d, 1867.

III. The most important duty devolving upon freedmen in their new condition, is that of providing by their own labor for the support of themselves and families. They are now common interest in the general prosperity. This prosperity does not depend so much on how one vote, as upon how well each man her of soc. ty labors and fulfills his contracts. Freedmen are therefore urged not to neglect their busines to engage in political discussions, but continue to comply with their contracts and provide for themselves and families, unless they do so, a famine may come and they will have to feed. When freedmen comes for them to have their names entered in the books of voters, which will be before next 2 presidents, the General Commanding will send them word through proper United States or county officers and send the books to places near by their homes, so that every voter can have his name registered and cast. terwards vote without going far from his home. Only those residing in towns will be registered or vote there.

By command of Brevet Major General O. O. Greene.

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official: HUGH G BROWN, 2d Lieutenant 36 h Infantry.

Aide d-e-Camp.

From the Eastern Star.

Notice.

Circumstances having made it necessary to dissolve the copartnership heretofore existing between A. Y. Harper and C. W. Gallagher, attorneys at law, under the firm of Harper & Gallagher, the same is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

A. Y. HARPER,
C. W. GALLAGHER.

Capt. C. W. Gallagher: *My Dear Sir*—Permit me to express to you my warm appreciation and gratification for the high character, for truth, morality and integrity, that you have borne during our intercourse.

Wherever occasion shall require, it will afford me great pleasure to indorse fully and in all respects, you professionally course, I indulge the hope that you will soon gain that liberal patronage to which your candid advise in matters of counsel your promptness and fidelity in all business matters justly entitle you. Our association togethre began and concluded uninterruptedly pleasant, and while I regret the apparent necessity that leads to our separation I hope that it will result in much good, and that the partnership which you have formed with Mr. Shannon of Meridian, may be crowned with success. I am, Capt., very respectfully your friend, &c.,

A. Y. HARPER.

The Senate has ratified the treaty recently made with Chippewa bands of the Mississippi Indians, now residing in Minnesota. It provides for the sale of a portion of the lands occupied by them, and for other reservations to be set apart for their use.

Hereafter, the Mississippi Central, and the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroads will run through passenger trains from New Orleans to Jackson Tennessee, saving passengers the necessity of a change at Canton.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

New York, April 20.—The Herald's Leavenworth correspondence says that Lies on the Plains are becoming interesting.

Gen. Sheridan has arrived at Leavenworth.

Gen. Auger is about to move westward from Fort Kearney with 6000 men.

Seven thousand Indians are encamped between Forts Kearney and Smith, waiting until grass to commence hostilities.

Gen. Hancock's command is in distress at Fort Learned, being unable to move for the want of forces.

The steamer British America, from Rio, March 26th, arrived to-day.

Her news from the seat of war reports another bombardment of Curimpaty by the Brazilian squadron and batteries. The latter received only trifling injury. That of the Paraguayans unknown.

The towns and fortifications of Santa Maria, on the Upper Parana, had been destroyed by Brazilian gunboats.

The Brazilian Fort at Curuza has been strengthened, and mounted with heavy guns so that two thousand men will be quite out to garrison it, and it is understood that a large portion of the Brazilian forces would cross the Upper Parana and march direct on Asc-sion.

The Paraguayan General Diaz died of wounds, received during the bombardment of Curimpaty February 21.

The Anglo-Brazilian Times says there is no truth in the report of American mediation, and the peace stories were garnards.

In the revolted Argentine provinces no further actions had occured. The Government forces have been largely reinforced, and the outbreak it is expected will soon be crushed.

Gen. Mitre has resumed the Presidency, and has issued a warlike manifesto.

The accounts from the Brazilian cotton crops are favorable. The coffee crop is expected to be fifty per cent. above average in Parana.

The American emigrants having declared a preference for Coritiba, their lands has been acceded to. Lands have been procured, and seed, food and tools advanced, repayable in five years.

The cholera, though not a very severe type, had broken out in the city of Rio Grande DaSul, and some fatal cases had occurred.

Maj J. H. Lee, State Senator from Orange, replied to Wilson. He charged the introduction of slavery upon the North and said Mr. Lincoln did not at first intend to liberate the slaves, and that the Southern people were the blacks best friends.

Richmond, (Va.) April 21.—Senator Wilson at Orange Courthouse yesterday. He recounted events which led to the war. He said after its close the North had no ill-feeling against the South.—The South was submissive and had the measures now pending been adopted di rectly at the close, the South would have said the government was just and liberal but when Johnson assumed power he adopted a different policy, which has brought on all this dissatisfaction. Lincoln had prepared eight conditions for the pardon of rebels, all of which met Gen'l Wilson's approval. Johnson proposed fourteen, which were six too many.—He (Wilson) had never favored the 20 0 disfranchise, for he wanted the South with the exception of a few prominent rebels, to be at liberty and go to work.—The South had complained of Congress violating the Constitution, and yet upheld Johnson in his violations of the Constitution in restoring the States.—The speaker was opposed to a Black man's party, or a white man's party.—Let all who favor human bondage go to gether, and all who favor freedom and progress go together. If any rebels forget aside their delusions let them come up and join the Republican party.

Mr. Wilson replied that in a year the North would give the negro suffrage. He said confiscation might follow if the reconstruction bill was not accepted.

Vienna, April 21.—The Vienna Post, the official organ of the Austrian Government, in an editorial on the relations between Prussia and France, counsels its readers not to put too much faith in the preservation of peace in Europe.

London, April 21.—Gladstone has written a letter in which he virtually resigns the leadership of the Liberal army.

Liverpool, April 22.—Arrived, steamer Chicago.

The bark Annie Ramsey, from New York for Bristol, was abandoned at sea.

The Tongue of a Town.—Under this heading the Charlottsville Carouicle discusses the value of a local paper as the "tongue" and "voice" of a town. It does its work up well, concluding as follows:

"The value of a local newspaper is that it gives to that locality a voice in the general councils of the country, and that a man can say to all his neighbors anything he wishes to say.

The local paper does not undertake to rival or compete with the London or New York daily. It cannot do it. But it is to the great metropolitan press what the captain or the colonel is to a great army. It is the business of a soldier to sustain his lieutenant or his major; it is the business of a citizen of any town or country to sustain his local organ."

Applicants for Pardon.—Among the applications for pardon now on file with the Pardon Clerk in the Attorney General's office, are ninety-seven from the Ex-U. S. Navy officers. The naval service seems to have been the favorite with the Virginians, no less than thirty-two out of the ninety-seven being from that State.

Maximilian's Escape.—The Journal du Havre says that Gen. Castelnau, on his return to Paris from Mexico, had a private audience with Napoleon, in which he contradicted all the statements of Marshall Bazaine. He told him that the Mexican Empire could sustain itself if Maximilian came out victorious from the conflict in which he was actually engaged with the army of Escobedo. Gen Castlenau's opinion, we suppose, is as good as say ones, and we give Max. the benefit of it.

Private Boarding.

Mrs. H. Hall would respectfully announce to her friends who desire private board in a desirable portion of the city, and also to strangers and a limited number of permanent boarders, that she has opened a house for the accommodation mentioned in the above locality.

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HARDAWAY & CO., AGENTS.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

CORNER WASHINGTON AND CLAY STREETS,

Vicksburg, Miss.

KEEP always on hand a large and complete stock of Drugs and Medicines, such as Opium, Castor Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Ipecac, Rhubarb, Gum Tarter, Bi-carbonate Soda, Epsom Salts, Essential Oils, Select Powders, etc., acids fast, all

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Embraced in the Pharmacopia and other Pharmaceutical Preparations are made in strict accordance with the revised Pharmacopia. Prescriptions attended to carefully.

FAMILY MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, WINDOW GLASS AND PAINTS of various sizes.

Liquors, Liquors,

Pure Old Cognac Brandy, Extra Port Wine Choice Sherry Wine, Finest Old Madeira Wine, Old Holland Gin, Schiedam Schnapps Hostetter's Bitters, Plantation Bitters, Pure Old Bourbon Whisky—all of the best quality and specially selected for Medical use.

SPICES, LEXINGTON MUSTARD. PAINTS, OILS & COLORS,

White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Coal Oil, Paints of all Colors, etc.

Our stock embraces everything coming within the Drug Business. Give us a call and we will guarantee satisfaction.

All orders intrusted to our care, filled with promptness and accuracy.

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Dealers in

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AGENTS for Grover & Baker Sewing Machines. Needles Silks and Threads on hand.

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General Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

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Plantation Supplies.

Orders from the Country solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. apr17ewlm

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Cotton Factors,

Receiving, Forwarding and

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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Consignments respectfully solicited.

Liberal Cash advances made on Cotton shipped to our New Orleans friends.

References.—Col. C. A. Brougher, Jackson; Dr. J. R. Phillips, Meridian; Girvin, Watts & Co., and J. R. Powel, N. O. apr17ewly

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Wharf-boat Proprietors,

AND

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENTS.

Vicksburg, Miss.

Consignments solicited.

Transfer Commissions at Vicksburg.

CORN,	per sack,	5 Cents
OATS,	"	6 "
SALT,	"	10 "
COFFEE,	"	25 "
FLOUR and MEAL,	per bbl.	10 "
LIME AND VEGETABLES,	"	10 "
PORK AND BEEF,	"	10 "
LIQUORS,	"	50 "
MOLASSES,	"	6 "
MEAT,	per 100 lbs,	7 "
GROCERIES,	"	7 "
ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,	per ton,	50 "
COTTON,	per bale,	50 "
BAGGING,	"	25 "
"	per roll,	25 "
ROPE,	per coil,	10 "

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Though not the "Biggest" Building,

AT THE

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Jackson, Miss.,

HAS established a reputation for Good Fare, Comfortable Rooms, Clean Beds, and other conveniences for the TRAVELING PUBLIC.

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Terms moderate.

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A FIRST-CLASS BAR ROOM, where the finest and choicest Liquors and Cigars will be found at all times. Polite attendants in waiting on the customers.

Free Lunch every day at 11 o'clock.

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WILLIAM GASTON,

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Meridian as a Mechanic and House Carpenter. His work is well known to the public and shows for itself. Having framed the Presbyterian Church and Rush's Livery Stable, he flatters himself that his work will give satisfaction. He will make contracts and build houses and wait with reasonable parties for one half the amount to January, 1868.

Refers to B. T. Rush and A. Threefoot. apr17tm

Jeff. Davis is to be Released.

WHILE this celebrated gentleman is preparing for his release, we are preparing to sell goods cheaper than the Cheapest for Cash.

We prefer a "Quick Sale and Small Profits" to a "Long Credit and Big Prices."

We have a large stock of

DRY GOODS.

Notions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats &c.

Assortment of Goods as complete, prices lower and attendance as close as can be found at any other house. Give us a call.

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Opposite Jones House.

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SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

OF THE CITY OF MERIDIAN,

Buys and Sells Northern and Southern Exchange,

Gold & Uncurrent Money

RECEIVES DEPOSITS,

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MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,

Containing the finest brands of LIQUORS to be found in the market. Wholesale and Retail. The BRANDIES and WHISKIES are of superb quality—no common article on hand.

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Star Stable!

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

I HAVE completed my large and commodious Stable, and announce myself ready to accommodate all who may favor me with a call.

I can send you further, faster and cheaper than any Livery man I know of in the State (perhaps because I know but few).

I am determined not to be excelled by my Stable in the State.

Hacks always in attendance on arrival of the trains.

Horses fed by the day, week, or month. Horses and Mules always on hand for sale. Horses and Mules sold on commission

Thankful for past favors, I ask you to call again. Yours, truly

apr17ewly T. H.

New Spring & Summer Goods

BROACH, BROWN & CO.,

AT THE

YELLOW STORE,

On Front Street,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,

ARE now receiving from New York, and the Western Cities, their Spring and Summer Stock, embracing every grade and style of Goods desired by the trade of the country, and took up their stock one of the largest and best assorted in the market.

Having purchased their Goods in the cheapest markets, and having other goods were bought, they congratulate themselves on being able to give satisfaction to customers, not only in the style and quality of their Goods, but in price.

Department of Ladies' Dress Goods will comprise a full assortment of the richest and most varied styles of

Muslins,
Barages,
Poplins,
Laces,
Mozambiques,
Silks,
Cloaks,
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They would also direct attention of their visiting patrons to their store (Broach & Co.,) where may be found a similar stock.

Terms low for cash, and cash only.

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Will attend to business in any of the Courts of the 9th Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court of Tenn. and Federal Courts in Memphis. Also in the Supreme Court of Miss. and Federal Courts in Jackson. Also in the Chancery Courts in Meridian. Office in the Court House, Meridian, Miss.

A WARNING

TO ALL MANKIND.

How careful we should always be in every action in life, we should at all times think twice before speaking once.

And before all things let it before we leap for by one false act we may ruin all merit upon a whole action.

How careful a man should be in all he does. He should never buy one pound of sugar without trying the strength of the market. Nor should he buy any hollow ware or stove and have all he should see in any great but Furniture until he has been to the

WAGNER & RUSH.

We have now on hand a large and well selected lot of

Parlor and Bedroom

FURNITURE!

which we are determined to sell at the very lowest prices.

Also Paints, Oils, Turpentine varnish and painters materials, &c.

It is our intention to follow this business and we are willing to work for small profits.

Old furniture repaired.

We only ask the public for a call, and feel well assured we can please you in prices and quality.

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Notice.

NO BOOKS—no more paper or ink—no trouble charging—no more trouble COLLECTING—no more UNDUE—no more fears of more the Dollar—credit system entirely played out—buy for cash and you are sure of BARGAINS.

SANFORD & BRO.

We wish to call the attention of the public at large, that we are in receipt of a large assortment of all descriptions of

GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS,

which we will sell at the following prices:

BACON—Clear Sides, 16¾
Shoulders, 14
Clear Bulk Sides, 16¾
Canvas Sugar-cured Hams, 21¾
LARD—in kegs, 17½
in tierces, 16¾
Sugar, New Orleans, 14 to 15¾
Sugar-house Molasses, 77
Rio—Laguiras—16¾
Soda, 15; Coffee, 25 to 30; Imperial Tea $2 5
Flour, $11 50, $12 50, $14 50 to $17 00 per bbl.

—We also have—

STARCH, Irish Potatoes, Navy Beans, Cheese,
APPLES—Dried, Hominy, Dried Peaches,
NUTS, Macarony, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Tea,
RUSH, Snuff (Garrett's at 50 cents per bottle)
OYSTERS, Shot, Powder, Caps, Corn Meal,
RAISINS, Flour, Soaps, Mackerel, Candles,
DYE Stuffs, Wash Boards, Tubs, Buckets,
and splendid Butter, fresh and nice, Butter
& Soda Crackers, Smoking & Chewing Tobacco
BROOMS, Salt for stock and table use, Catsup,
RICE, Kess Fork, Sardines, Preserves, Pepper,
ONIONS, Can Fruits of all descriptions, Pepper Sauce, and other articles too numerous to mention. In connection with the above in our selling house we keep constantly on hand every description of

DRY GOODS!

Boots and Shoes, of endless variety,
Hats and Caps,
Ready Made Clothing,
Ladies' Hats,
Children's Hats,
Children's Caps,
Hardware,

all of which we are determined to sell at the very lowest prices.

We have entirely abolished the CREDIT SYSTEM, and hope our friends will not call for credit any longer, as they will positively be refused. Times are so uncertain, we feel there we cannot afford to adopt the cash system. We therefore advise that we can make it profitable to the consumer of goods to pay cash.

SANFORD & BRO.

Hurlburt, Sturges & Co.,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

on the Corner, and their

NEW STORE

ADJOINING,

HAVE on hand and are constantly receiving the largest and best supply of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Groceries,
Hardware,
Cutlery,
Crockery,
Bagging,
Rope,
Boots,
Shoes,
Hats,

Ever Seen in this Country,

Which they will sell as low as they can afford. At any rate they will not be undersold.

They invite their old customers, friends and the public generally to call, and if they cannot suit their own interest they will be sure to buy.

Private Boarding

BY MRS. ANN E. DOZIER, OF LOUIS, MO.

I HAVE opened a large and commodious Private Boarding House, and will be pleased to receive a share of my old friends.

No. 305 4th Street, between Pine and Olive.

apr10ewtf.

We are now

Live Stock of every description for market. Also Fresh Beef, Pork, Mutton, Sausage, &c.

Meridian, Miss. JOSHUA JONES.

mh25-ewlm

DUNCAN & HART,

AUCTIONEERS

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Semi-Weekly, (in advance) per annum.....$5 00
" " six months.....2 50
Weekly, " " per annum.....2 00

Post Masters throughout the State are authorized to act as agents for the Gazette, and will be allowed twenty five per cent. on all cash remittances.

Rates of Advertising in Semi-Weekly Gazette:

Space.	1 mo.	2 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	12 mo.
1 square...	$ 3	$ 5	$ 7	$ 10	$ 15
2 squares...	6	10	15	25	35
3 squares...	12	16	25	35	45
4 squares...	15	20	30	40	55
¼ column...	18	30	40	60	85
½ column...	30	45	60	90	125
1 column...	50	85	75	125	200

☞ Business cards of five lines or less will be published one year for $10.

The same rates will be charged for advertising in the Weekly Gazette. A deduction will be made when advertisements are published in both papers.

☞ Advertisements, not longer than one square, when the cash accompanies the advertisement, will be published for $3 if not paid in advance, $10.

Each additional square will be charged at the same rates.

Notices to Creditors by Executors or Administrators will be all cases be considered as one square and charged for at the above rates.

☞ No proof of publication will be furnished in any case until the advertisement is paid for.

Public Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the people at Marion on Saturday, the 27th inst., for the purpose of consulting together as to their future political duties and privileges under the present laws of the land. Everybody is invited to attend without respect to color. LAUDERDALE.

The Ladies Aid Society of this city will give a [Children's Concert at the Baptist Church, on Saturday Evening next at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Orphan's Home at Lauderdale Springs. This is a commendable enterprise, and one that ought to be responded to by every liberal spirited member of this community. We understand active preparations are being made to render the occasion quite entertaining. Price of admission only 50 cents.

MOVING OF TROOPS.—A company of U. S. troops arrived in this city yesterday evening, from Vicksburg, en route for Lauderdale Station.

LADIES' SUPPER AT MARION.—We remind our readers that this grand entertainment comes off at Marion tomorrow evening. We understand several parties from this city contemplate attendance, and we hope a goodly number will go in order that they may be permitted to enjoy a rare treat. The object is a laudable one, and the supper will be magnificent.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—MRS. BASSINGTONES boarding house this morning that she is prepared to accommodate boarders, with or without lodging. MRS. RICE keeps a first class house, and the location is altogether desirable.

BOARDING HOUSE, Mobile, by J. W. Campbell.—Our readers who visit Mobile will find the boarding house of Mr. J. W. Campbell, at the old Roper House on St. Louis street, one of the most pleasant stopping places in Mobile. Give him a call.

For the Meridian Gazette.

Ladies to the Rescue.

An ex-Confederate soldier, whose sincere desire is to see the "Soldiers' Seminary" in the city of Meridian repaired, takes the liberty of calling the attention of the indefatigable ladies of this place to the fact that this sacred spot is almost obliterated. Knowing, as I do, the patriotic ladies of Meridian, I feel assured that they will aid this good and glorious cause as they have ever done. It is useless for me to describe the condition of it, as most every one in the limits of the corporation is aware of its locality, and can, by visiting it, see the condition of the little mounds under which lies the honest and best of our devoted land. Shall we, as christians and survivors of the lamented struggle in which these poor and noble heroes sacrificed their all, turn our faces from the dear, dear spot, and see the graves which mark their final resting places obliterated, and forget that there lies in our midst Southerners beneath the sod, far away from everything that they hold near and dear, sleeping their last long sleep beneath the sunny skies of Dixie-land? Nay, never. Then let us remember them with a proud recollection, and loose no time in getting up a concert, tableaux, or something else, for the benefit of the gallant Confederate dead, remembering that they died for us.

Give me the death of those
Who for their country die,
And oh! let mine like theirs repose,
And let me lay by them!
Thus! breathed another north
Reclining on the fallen brave,
In her own arms her dear ones bleed,
They find their tranquil grave.

The Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad Company is certainly laboring with an eye to the interests of the people of this section. Freights from Vicksburg was put down last winter to the lowest living figures, and now a circular comes to us announcing the arrangement of a joint freight tariff from St. Louis to Meridian, by which our merchants can ship at the following rates:

First class, per 100 lbs., $ 2 00; second class, 1 70; third class, 1 50; fourth class, 1 30; fifth class, per 100 lbs., per cask, 70; flour and meal, per bbl., 1 05; provisions and apples, 1 71; pork, 3 80; Whisky, 1 60; ale and beer, 4 70; hay, per 100 lbs., 80. These figures are surely the lowest ever made, and will be very acceptable to the people.

A Grand Republican mass meeting has been announced to come off in this county with the railroad, there being a general feeling of enthusiasm of all feelings throughout these St. Louis. For the particulars of the entertainment, an ample information to the people of East Mississippi, we are in a position to say that Hon. Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Hon. B. Brown Ayer, the able orator of the Mississippi Valley, and other distinguished gentlemen before you and speak my honest convictions. The speaker then went into a review of the war and its results, and the prejudices it engendered; but, as it appears, we, together with many others present, misunderstood the object of his remarks, we will let him speak for himself and tell what he intended to convey. A note from him says:

EDITOR OF GAZETTE:—In order that an erroneous impression may be corrected, I ask you to connect the following with your report of the meeting held here on Saturday last:

In the course of my remarks to the negroes, I alluded to certain rights which were incident to their freedom, and told them that there was no political opposition to conferring these rights upon them at first, but that this opposition was the result of prejudice, and that this prejudice was fast passing away; that the Legislature of the State had not more than three months ago, obliterated every discriminating law on account of color from the statute books, and that they now occupied the same position in the courts as white men. I then alluded to Mr. Steele, whose speech they seemed to appreciate, and said that Mr. S. and, I believed, entertained some pr judice against their race, but they might see from his speech that the prejudice was fast dying, and that he was now willing to unite with them for the promotion of a common cause. I alluded to this to convince the negro that his friends were true, and that they had not been a little unfriendliness manifested towards them in the past by some, it did not now exist.

I did not intend for my remarks to convey the idea that I desired any one, who was sincere in his advocacy of reconstruction, proscribed. What I said was intended for the good of both races, and for the good of the whole country. Yours, &c.,

J. T. WALKER.

MERIDIAN, April 23, 1867.

After the close of Mr. Walker's speech, a collection was taken up to push the educational movement on, when the meeting adjourned.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FREE TO EVERYBODY.

A Large 6 pp. Circular, giving information of the greatest importance to the young of both sexes.

It teaches how the homely may become beautiful, the despised respected, and the forsaken loved.

No young lady or gentleman should fail to send their Address, and receive a copy post-paid, by return mail.

Address P. O. Drawer, 21,
aprils-w6m. Troy, N. Y.

KNOW THY DESTINY.

MADAME E. F. THORNTON, the great English Astrologist, Clairvoyant and Psychometrican who has astonished the scientific classes of the Old World, has now located herself at Hudson, N. Y. Madame Thornton possesses such wonderful powers of second sight, as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance, she delineates the very features of the person you are to wed, and will also call in instrument of intense power, known as the Psychomotrope, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, together with date of marriage, position in life, leading traits of character, &c. This is no humbug, as thousands of Madame Thornton's patrons can testify. If married or desired a certified certificate, or written guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be. By enclosing a small lock of hair, and stating place of birth, age, disposition and complexion, and enclosing fifty cents and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture and desired information by return mail. All communications sacredly confidential. Address as above mentioned, Madame E. F. THORNTON, P. O. Box 223, Hudson, N. Y. aprils-w1y

WONDERFUL BUT TRUE.

MADAME REMINGTON, the world-renowned Astrologist and Somnambulistic Clairvoyant, will in future, as heretofore, delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psycho-motrope, guarantees to produce a perfect and life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant. Date of marriage, occupation, leading traits of character, &c. This is no imposition, as testimonials without number can assert. By stating place of birth, age, disposition, color of eyes and hair, and enclosing fifty cents, and stamped envelope addressed to yourself you will receive a picture by return mail, together with desired information.

☞ Address in confidence, Madame GERTRUDE REMINGTON, P. O. Box 297, West Troy, N. Y. 1

☞ A YOUNG LADY returning to her country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the City, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead of twenty three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she had used the CIRCASSIAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any Ladys toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentleman can improve their appearance one hundred fold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herself is simple, yet unsurpassed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all impurities, kindly healing the tissues, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be, clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price $1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order by

W. L. CLARK, & CO., Chemists,
No. 3 West Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y.
The only American Agents for the sale of the same. aprils1w1y.

DR. N. S. KENNEDY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Meridian. He has made Syphilis (Pox) to all its forms, Tetter and all other skin diseases, a specialty, for the last seven years, during which time he has successfully treated cases with the most complicated forms of disease. Dr. KENNEDY'S COMPLETE and PERMANENT cure in all cases without the use of Mercury. Constant Day and Night attendance. Office in the Lauderdale House, where he can be found at all hours of the day or night. Dr. K. has also a large and commodious Private Hospital for the treatment of Female diseases. He may

THE SOUTH.—The following is an extract from a lecture recently delivered in Nashville, by Rev Father Ryan, author of the "Conquered Banner:"

"A land without ruins is a land without memories and a land without memories is a land without liberty. A land that wears a laurel crown may be fair to see; but twine a few sad cypress leaves around the brow of any land, and be that land barren, beautiless and bleak, it becomes lovely in its coronet of sorrow, and it wins the sympathy of the heart and of history.

"Crowns of roses fad.—er wns of thorns endure. Calvaries and crucifixions take deepest root of humanity. The triumphs of might are transient; they pass and are forgotten; the sufferings of right are graven deepest on the chronicle of nations."

In view of the disturbances which have occurred in Mobile, "arising from the question of the rights of colored people to ride in the street cars," Major Tracy has issued an order advising and instructing them against any action which tends to riot and commotion. The order prescribes to the colored people this course of procedure:

When colored persons are prevented from riding in the street cars, they can take the number of the car, and seek legal and proper redress. The police of the city are instructed by the Mayor, with the concurrence of this office, to summarily arrest any person whose actions tend to produce riot or disorder. Examinations of colored persons so arrested will be in the presence of the undersigned."

RAILROAD ELECTION.—The annual election for directors of the New Orleans and Jackson Road took place in New Orleans last Monday, and resulted in the election of the old board, with great unanimity, by the private stockholders, and vote of the State of Mississippi.

The directors met the next day, when the following officers were elected by acclamation:

Gen. G. T. Beauregard, President; T. S. Williams, General Superintendent; R. S. Charles, Secretary and Treasurer; A. Wang, Storekeeper.

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE PRESIDENT.—The Washington correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal, (radical) says:

"Let me say, *en passant*, that the refined, unostentatious manners, the simplicity, nay, plainness of attire of the President's daughters, is admired and commended by all. Mrs. Johnson has never appeared in public but once of late; that was at the reception of the 16th, when she stood by the side of the husband she "delighted to honor" when he was poor and unfriended. Her delicate health is mentioned as the cause of her exclusiveness."

"AN INTERESTING RELIC."—The Richmond Daily Examiner has the following:

We were shown a "five cent" stamp, United States postal currency, Friday, which is very interesting and valuable as a relic of the war. On the back of it is written in a plain hand the following:

FEBRUARY 20, 1862.

"In Libby Prison, condemned to be shot March 5. Pray for me.
"Lieut. Col. A. B. SINGLETON,
"Seventh Ohio Regiment."

The five-cent note can be purchased by any curiosity or relic-seeker for fifty dollars; though we don't recollect that Singleton, or any other Federal officer, was shot about that time, or any previous or subsequent date during the war.

ORDER PROVIDING FOR REGISTRATION IN VIRGINIA BY GEN. SCHOFIELD.—Gen. Schofield has issued an order providing for registration. There is to be one registering officer for each magistrate district in the counties, and one for each ward in cities, whose qualifications are to be having been an officer of the United States army, or being a loyal citizen of the county in which he acts, or of some other county in the State. He must have a high character, and as far as possible have the confidence of his fellow-citizens; he shall not be a candidate for any office, an officer in the army or Freedmen's Bureau. The appointments of all officers to be made by Gen. Schofield to be recommended by an examining board of army officers.

THE BRAZILIAN FEVER.—The desire to emigrate to Brazil seems to be on the increase, and we learn that a very respectable colony will leave here in a few weeks for that country. The Evening News yesterday, states that Wm. L. Mitchell of Choctaw county, Ala., Albert Watson and R. A. McKee, of Clarke county, Miss., passed through this city on Sunday, on their way to Brazil. They expect to take a steamer at New Orleans next Tuesday for that land of promise.

E. S. Trigg and his two sons, J. W. Weisinger, and John Kennedy and family, all of this county, left last Saturday, and will go out by the same steamer.—*Mobile Times.*

☞ The Herald's Charleston special says the Conference between Gen. Sickles and the Governors of his district, North and South Carolina, has resulted in an amicable agreement. The Governors will continue to appoint officers to fill vacancies which have heretofore been filled by executive appointments. No elections will be held at present, and registration of voters will proceed.

Cairo.

DAVIDSON, BROWN & CO
Dealers in
HARDWARE,
IRON, STOVES, CASTINGS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
And Manufacturers of all kinds of
Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware.
GENARAL AGENTS
John's Patent Gutta Percha
ROOFING,
AND STEAMBOAT DECKING.
No. 130 *Ohio Levee,*
sep29 CAIRO, ILL.

TO GIVE TONE TO THE SYSTEM USE
Red Jacket Bitters

W. B. ROCKWELL, M. S. COE, E. ROCKWELL
W. B. ROCKWELL & CO.,
Successors to Bliss & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS
and Newsdealers,
BINDERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
Dealers in
Musical Instruments
and Sheet Music
68 OHIO LEVEE, CAIRO, ILL.
☞ Special attention given to filling order sent by mail. mar2dew1m

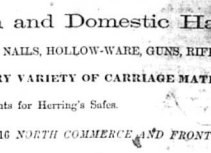
TO PREVENT AND CURE FEVER & AGUE USE
Red Jacket Bitters

D. HURD & SON,
Wholesale Grocers
AND
Commission Merchants,
Dealers in all kinds of
Staple and Fancy Groceries
and
WESTERN PRODUCE.
77 OHIO LEVEE, CAIRO, ILL.
mar 13dawly

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
Magazine Street, between Gravier and Natchez,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

J. CAVANAGH. L. SCRANTON. WM. H. BARNEY.
WM. H. BARNEY & CO.,
Successors to
BARNEY BROTHERS & CO.
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Hardware,
BAR IRON, NAILS, HOLLOW-WARE, GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS.
EVERY VARIETY OF CARRIAGE MATERIALS.
☞ Sole Agents for Herring's Safes.
14 *AND* 16 *NORTH COMMERCE AND FRONT STREETS,*
MOBILE, ALA.
Nov17wdm

J. H. SNOW & CO.,
Are now giving



Great Bargains
IN
PIANO FORTES!
ORGANS,
MELODEONS,
GUITARS,
VIOLINS,
ACCORDEONS,
FLUTENAS,
MUSIC BOXES,
BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STEREOSCOPES,
FANCY WORK BOXES,
MUSICAL BOXES,
BANJOS,
ITALIAN STRINGS,
FRENCH & GERMAN STRINGS,
and everything in the music line.
Fine New Rosewood Pianos, seven octave,
From.....$350
To.....750
Every instrument warranted for seven years,
AND NO MISTAKE.
☞ Music Neatly Bound.
J. H. SNOW & CO.

W. TAZLETON, HENRY GOLDTHWAITE,
Late Tazleton, Whiting & Co) Late Whiting & Co.
J. LEDYARD. ERWIN LEDYARD.
TAZLETON, LEDYARD & CO.,
(Successors to Ledyard & Co.)
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission
Merchants,
15 SOUTH COMMERCE STREET,
MOBILE, ALA.
☞ Liberal Advances made on Consignments to our friends in New York, Liverpool.
☞ Mr. A. E. LEDYARD, will represent us in the Eastern Counties of Mississippi
Address: Shubuta, Miss. nov21

H. & A. STROUSE & CO.,
Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
Hosiery, Clothing,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes,
Hats and Caps, Fine Cutlery, &c.
6 SOUTH WATER ST., MOBILE, ALABAMA.

ELSWORTH, RUSSELL & CO.,
Dealers in
STOVES AND GRATES,
House Furnishing Goods,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Also, manufacturers of
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware,
South-east Cor, Dauphin and Water Sts.,
MOBILE, ALA.

LEROY BREWER, HUGH L. HOPPER.
THOS. DUGGAN. C. A. HARRIS.
L. BREWER & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF COTTON AND COUNtry Produce; also, Grocers and Dealers in Northern and Western Goods,
No. 55 Cor. Commerce and St. Louis Sts.
MOBILE, ALA.
☞ Orders will be promptly attended to. 20

MATTHEW C. HOUSTON, THOMAS W. SIMS.
Livingston, Ala. Mobile, Ala.
JOHN STONES, Mobile Ala.
HOUSTON, SIMS & VIDMER,
COTTON FACTORS,
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
No. 46 North Commerce Street,
(Up Stairs,)
MOBILE, ALA.
☞ Particular attention given to BUYING and SHIPPING GOODS. oct20

BUY YOUR HATS AT
HURLEY'S
HAT STORE,
54 DAUPHIN STREET, MOBILE, ALA.
oct19

THOMAS HENRY,
Direct Foreign Importer and Dealer in
GLASS, CHINA EARTHENWARE,
Silver Plated and Britannia Ware,
No. 29 St. Francis Street,
MOBILE, ALA.
A full supply of Kerosene Oil Lamps, constantly on hand.

R. T. DUNN.
RECEIVING AND FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
CORINTH, MISS.
Consignments of Produce respectfully solicited.
Refers, by permission, to Wm. Kenan Hill, Strange & Co.; Gen. N. B. Forrest; Tate Gill, Able & Co.; F. Titus & Co.; Lewis, Mathews & Co.; Mogilbon & Bro.; Hon. M. C. Galloway, Memphis Tenn. Sprott, Adams & Wicks, Sole & Phelan, Aberdeen, Miss. Norris, Taylor & Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

Furniture and House
FURNISHING GOODS.
Fallon, Fulton & Co.
MERIDIAN, MISS.
Announce to their numerous friends and patrons that they have recently enlarged their Establishment, and increased their stock of
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
to such an extent that they are now prepared to fill orders for Goods in their line, on the shortest notice and the most reasonable terms.
Our assortment of
FURNITURE
is complete in itself, and is unsurpassed for beauty of style and price, being imported direct from the manufactories, we are enabled to sell articles in this line cheaper than they can be bought in any South'n market. The increasing number of ord'rs received and filled daily from all parts of the country is the best evidence of the gr. t bargains obtained by those who trade with us.
Having had many years' experience in the business, we know precisely what the public want, and how to fix a price to suit them.
We call especial attention to our hands some stock of
PARLOR, BEDROOM
AND FANCY COTTAGE FURNITURE
Plain MARBLE TOP BUREAUS,
WARDROBES,
SAFES,
TABLES,
STANDS,
CHAIRS, &c., in endless variety.

Meridian
FEMALE COLLEGE
FACULTY:
Elder J. B. HAMBERLIN, A. M.
Principal, and Teacher in Ancient Languages, Mental and Moral Philosophy.
MRS. S. E. HAMBERLIN,
Teacher in the Higher English Branches and French.
MISS MATTIE A. WALKER,
Teacher in Primary Branches.
MISS ROBINSON,
Teacher in Music.
MRS. J. M. HARWELL,
Teacher in Drawing, Painting and Embroidery
TERMS OF TUITION:
Primary classes, per month.....$2 00
Preparatory.....4 00
College.....5 00
Ancient and Modern Languages in addition, each.....1 00
Music on Piano.....6 00
Use of Instrument.....1 50
Painting in Water Colors, per month.....4 00
" Oriental.....3 00
" Grecian.....3 00
" In Oil.....6 00
Drawing.....3 00
Embroidery—Silk.....3 00
" French.....3 00
To be paid in common currency, monthly, in advance, for day pupils, and five months in advance for boarding pupils, unless otherwise arranged at the time of entering. Four weeks considered a month. Arrangements are made for boarding a large number of pupils in private families, where they will be cared for and controlled according to rules enjoined by the Principal, where their general habits and social intercourse will be carefully guarded, and where, thus distributed, they will be a red from many of the vices and instructions so inevitable among a large number of girls crowded into a single boarding house. Charges for boarding will range from eighteen to twenty-five dollars currency per month, in advance.

TO GUARD AGAINST CHOLERA USE
Red Jacket Bitters

TOOMSUBA
High School,
This school under the direction of W. C. Dey as principal, will open at Toomsuba Station, Lauderdale county, Miss., on the 3d Monday in January, 1867, at the following rates of tuition, to wit:
PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.
Orthography, Geography, Arithmetic $2 00.
INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.
English Grammar, Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric and Algebra.....$4 00
Higher Branches.....$6 00.
For the information of those not acquainted we would state that the school is situated in a very healthy place, where good water abounds. Board can be obtained in private families at reason able rates. Any information that may be desired in regard to the school, can be obtained by reference to H. B. Clements, at Toomsuba, Selma and Meridian Railroad.

TO ASSIST DIGESTION USE
Red Jacket Bitters

BROAD GAUGE SHORT LINE.
Atlantic and Great Western
RAILWAY.
—VIA—
Cincinnati, or Urbana, or Galion, or Mansfield, or Cleveland, or Corry, or Salamanca,
TO OR FROM
NEW YORK,
BOSTON,
PITTSBURG,
PHILADELPHIA,
BALTIMORE, and
WASHINGTON CITY.
This is the only Route to the OIL REGIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA
Passengers who wish a Quick and Comfortable Trip will appreciate the Smooth and Perfect Track, the Luxurious Day Cars, and the Magnificent Sleeping Coaches, the Excellent Dining Halls, with ample time for Meals, and the Prompt Time and Sure Connections of the
ATLantic and Great Western RAIlway,
Fare as Low and Time as Quick, as by any other Route.
Through Tickets and Baggage Checks No. 233 Broadway, New York; No. 12 State Street and 25 School Street, Boston; Depot and Union Offices, Cleveland; No. 66 Clark Street, Chicago; Indiana Depot, No. 89 West Fourth Street; No. 6, cor. Broadway and Front Streets; 115 Vine street; 3 Mill Line Steamers Landing foot of Vine Street, and at New Passenger Depot of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway, Cincinnati, O. cor. Main and Third Streets, and 25 Fourth Street, and at the Offices of Connecting Lines.
D. McLAREN, Gen'l. Supt.
E. F. FULLER, Gen'l Ticket Agent

FOR AN APPETIZER USE
Red Jacket Bitters

HILL, HENDERSON & CO
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FAMILY & FANCY GROCERIES,
Lee Street,
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.
CONSTANTLY receiving and on hand, Bacon, Lard, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Irish Potatoes, Hominy, Rice, Tobacco, and many other articles too numerous to mention, usually kept in a Grocery House, which they will sell at the lowest of the lowest prices.
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New Edition Revised and Enlarged.
WELLS'
Every Man His Own Lawyer,
AND BUSINESS FORM BOOK.
A complete guide in all matters of Law and Business negotiations, for every State in the Union.
With Legal forms and full instructions for proceeding, without Legal Assistance, in Suits and business transactions of every description.
Together with the different States laws concerning the Collection of Debts, property exempt from execution, the Rate of Interest, Laws to sell goods, Qualification of voters, limitation of actions, &c.
Also the general Bankrupt Law, with forms and full instructions to enable the insolvent debtor to take full benefit of the Act, without legal assistance.
Also pension laws, with full instructions and forms to enable the discharged soldier or sailor to procure back pay, pensions, bounties, and all war claims.
Also patent laws, with full instructions to inventors.
Also excise laws, stamp duties, Post-Office and Custom-House Regulations, the whole action of the Government relative to Reconstruction and the Freedmen, Constitution of the United States with amendments, State Seals, with descriptions, &c.
This work, prepared some years a o, was received with great favor by the public, attaining a larger sale, it is believed, than any work of the kind ever published. Lapse of time has wrought material changes in the statutes of many of the States; the war has not only altered the social condition of some of them but has introduced the Internal Revenue System, National Banks, new Post-Offices and Custom-House regulations Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, emancipation of slaves, general Bankrupt Law, &c.
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These numerous changes have led the publisher to make a new and thoroughly revised edition, reproducing the whole work, with special reference to making the work complete and reliable, without regard to expense. So critical and thorough has been this revision that the most implicit reliance can be placed upon the work as authority on all the subjects of which it treats.
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The utility of such a work no one will now question. The sale of hundreds of thousands of copies of the former editions, and the constant demand for it, have settled that point. The professional man, the farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer, the soldier, the sailor, each require a convenient, comprehensive, and reliable work, which will enable him to draw up any instrument in writing that may be required, in a legal form. It will save them much trouble, and often much time, save them litigation and costs of time, and give them information that nobody can afford to be without.
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HENRY M. HITCHCOCK, Publisher.
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Papers giving this advertisement a couple consecutive insertions will receive a copy of the work.

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DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES
Chemicals,
FANCY SOAP, PERFUMERY,
OIL, GLASS, INK, &c.,
Hair Restoratives, Dyestuffs, Teeth and Nail Brushes, Cigars, Fishing Rods, Hooks, Lines, &c.
Also a large Stock of AYRES', SCOVILL & CO'S Patent Medicines which I am agent for
No. 6 Front Street,
MERIDIAN.....MISSISSIPPI.
☞ Prescrip ions compounded day or night. aug18wly

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Insolvent Notice.

WHEREAS, by an order of the Probate Court of Jasper County, State of Mississippi, made at the June term, A. D. 1866, thereof, the estate of A. L. Husbands, deceased, was declared insolvent. Now, therefore, all persons holding claims against said estate, are hereby notified to come forward and have said claims duly probated and registered in the register kept by the Clerk, within six months from the first publication hereof, or they will be barred.
LEWIS GADDY,
apr2w6m. Administrator.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.
In Circuit Court, February Term, 1867.
CLEMENS, BROWN & CO.,
vs. 558. Attachment.
JAMES J. SWILLEY.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the plaintiff's affidavit and writ, on file in this office, that the defendant is not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed against him; it is therefore ordered that he enter his appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House of Lauderdale county, on the second Monday of August A. D. 1867, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's complaint, or judgment will be rendered against him for the amount claimed in plaintiff's said complaint, and the property attached and condemned to satisfy the same and costs.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the "Meridian Gazette," a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at [L. S.] Marion, Miss., this 26th day of March A. D. 1867.
C. W. HENDERSON,
Clerk Circuit Court, L. C.
mar26-4w

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County.
In Circuit Court, March Term, 1867.
SAMUEL L. CASTEN,
vs.
WILLIAM PROUT, &
P. P. PROUT, Heirs
and J. J. RICH, Garnishee.

THIS day comes the plaintiff by attorney into court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Wm. Prout and P. P. Prout are non-residents of the State of Mississippi. It is therefore ordered that the course that publication be made in the Meridian Gazette, a newspaper printed in the town of Meridian, Lauderdale county, citing the said defendants, Wm. and P. P. Prout, to be and personally appear before the next term of our Circuit Court to be held in Paulding in the said Jasper county on the 4th Monday of September 1867, then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's demand or the same will be taken as confessed.

Given under my hand and seal of office [L. S.] the 12th day of April 1867.
DUNCAN A. LITTLE,
pr23w4t. Clerk.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.
In Chancery Court, February Term, 1867.
C. C. McCLELLAND,
vs. 66.
MARY ENGELL,
WM. ENGELL, and
ISAAC SADDLER.

Upon opening the complainants bill, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not citizens of the State of Mississippi, but reside beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed against them:

Therefore, that they enter their appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next Term of this Court; to be holden at the Court House of said county, in the town of Marion, on the second Monday in August next ensuing, plead, answer or demur, to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the "Meridian Gazette," a newspaper published in the city of Meridian, once a week for one month;

Witness my hand and seal of office, [L. S.] March 15th, 1867.
C. W. HENDERSON,
Clerk Chancery Court.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.
In Circuit Court, February Term, 1867.
L. J. McINNIS,
vs. 563. } Attachment
WALTER S. BUNTARD.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the plaintiff's affidavit and writ, on file in this office, that the defendant is not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed against him:

Therefore, it is ordered that he enter his appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House of Lauderdale County, on second Monday of August A. D. 1867, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's complaint, or judgment will be rendered against him for the amount claimed in plaintiff's said complaint, and the property attached and condemned to satisfy the same and costs.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the "Meridian Gazette," a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four consecutive weeks.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at [L. S.] Marion, Miss., this 26th day of March A. D. 1867.
C. W. HENDERSON,
Clerk Circuit Court, L. C.
March 26-4w

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.
County Court of Meridian, March Term, 1867.
M. B. MURPHY,
vs. 87.
JOSEPH B. PLEASANTS. } $123 60 Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the Sheriff's return, on the plaintiff's writ of attachment, that the defendant, Joseph B. Pleasants, is not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this court cannot be executed against him:

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the "Gazette," a newspaper printed and published in the city of Meridian, once a week for four weeks, notifying said defendant of the pendency of this suit, and that unless he appears at the next term thereof, at the Court room in Meridian on the first Monday in May next, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's complaint, judgment will be taken as confessed against him, and the property attached condemned and sold under *conditioni exponas*, to satisfy said debt and costs in this behalf expended, to be taxed.

Witness my hand, this March 20th, 1867.
C. W. HENDERSON, Clerk
County Court of Meridian.
March 26—4w.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.

To J. R. and S. B. Carpenter, Pernecia Carb and Harriet E. Jones.

YOU are cited to be and personally appear in and before the Honorable Probate Court of the county and State aforesaid, at the Court House thereof, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to show cause if any you have, why the final account of W. B. Cooper, Administrator of the estate of Benjamin Carpenter, deceased, should not be allowed and admitted to record.

It is further ordered that a copy of this be published in the "Meridian Gazette," a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.

Witness the Hon. H. H. Whitaker, Judge of said Court.

Given under my hand and seal of office, [L. S.] at Marion, Miss., this 27th day of March A. D. 1867.
apr13-4t W. W. McELROY, Clerk.

Guardian Sale.

By virtue of an order obtained from the Honorable Probate Court of Lauderdale county, the undersigned, Guardians to Margaret, Frances, and Dorothy Brown, will proceed to sell on the 27th day of April, 1867, on the premises of Martha Brown, the east 1-2 of the south-west 1-4 of section 16, east 1-2 of south-east 1-4 of section 16, south 1-2 of south-west 1-4 of section 22, all of township 5 north, range 14, east.

Credit of 12 months, with notes and approved security. MARTHA BROWN.
apr2-w4w. Guardian.

Sheriff's Sale.

The north-east quarter, of the south-west quarter, section 26, township 6 range 15 east, lying in the County of Lauderdale, will be sold at the door of the Court House of said county, in Meridian, on the first Monday in May, 1867, to satisfy an execution in my hands.
JO. EAKES,
apr6-4w Sheriff.

PAINTS AND OILS,
We have a large and complete supply of Painter's material, and Oils, consisting of White Lead, Zinc, all kinds of colors, dry, ground in oil and water, Paints and Whites Wash Brushes, Copal, Couch, Japan, Damar, Black and Mastic Varnishes, Linseed, Lard, Kerosine and Tanner's Oil, Turpentine, Benzine, Alcohol, Window Glass, Putty, Glazier's Points, Wall Paper, &c., together with Sash, Blinds and Doors, Carriage Harness, and Trimmer's material, &c.
We invite every one to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling confident that we can give satisfaction both in regard to price and quality.
P. S.—We keep in our employ the best practical painters and paper hangers, and will execute work of this description on the most reasonable terms.
No charge made for light sign work, done for any of our town customers, above the cost of material. feb19

THE MERIDIAN GAZETTE,
SEMI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY.

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do 6 months.....3.00
Weekly, one year.....3.00

☞ Payable always in advance.

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For State, District and County offices ...$10.00
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THE MERIDIAN GAZETTE.

Semi-Weekly, $5.00 per Annum. Weekly, $3.00 per Annum.

VOLUME I. MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1867. NUMBER 15.

THE MERIDIAN GAZETTE.

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The following space is what is termed a square:

One square, or ten lines.
When more than 5 squares, it will be ½ column.

Indefinite advertisements will be charged the square in if ordered discontinued, payable monthly. Yearly contracts payable quarterly.

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SHANNON & CALLAGHER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Meridian, Miss.

WILL practice in the Circuit Courts of Lauderdale, Clarke, Jasper, Smith, Newton, Wayne and Scott, and the Federal Court for the Southern District at Jackson.

Special attention given to Bankrupt Cases.

DR. WM. M. MAYES,
Toomsuba, Miss.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Toomsuba and vicinity. He will keep constantly on hand, Drugs, Medicines and choice Liquors for medicinal purposes. april-1y

DR. N. E. KENNEDY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Meridian. He has made Syphilitic Blood and its direful effects and all other skin diseases, a specialty for the last twenty years, during which time he has treated over five hundred cases with the most complete success. He guarantees a COMPLETE and PERMANENT cure in all cases without the use of Mercury. No Cure—No Pay. No expects to receive in a few days a large and complete assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines and fine Liquors for family purposes.

He may be found at all hours of the day at his office, corner Hall and Second streets, over Mr. Ben. Bonham's. No medicines or liquor store, and at night at his residence, unless professionally absent. mar6-tf

DR. J. H. CIBBS,
SURGEON & PHYSICIAN,

HAVING returned to Meridian, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of persons and community.

OFFICE—Over Brick Building of White, Lloyd & Co., on Front street.

☞ Can be consulted at office from 8 to 11 o'clock A. M., every day and at all other hours of the day when not professionally engaged.

☞ Will be found at his residence at night. Jan

DR. S. K. SMITH,
Surgeon Dentist,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,

CONTINUES to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. Those over Harvey's store, corner Front street and Johnson's Avenue. mar15-tf

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STEELE & WATTS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

SPECIAL attention given to cases in Chancery part of the State.

W. C. FORD.
Quitman, Meridian.

EVANS & FORD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Meridian, Miss.

Office over J. W. Harvey's store, on Front Street.

J. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

B. T. HOLCOMB. S. BROOKS. A. P. WALKER
Meridian. Meridian. Meridian.

BROOKS & WALKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Meridian, Miss.

Office on the North side of the Public Square, over the store of Messrs. Bigbee & Bro.

W. C. GRACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

WILL attend to business in any of the Courts of the 5th Judicial District, and in the counties of Newton and Kemper. Also, in the High Court of Errors and Appeals at Jackson.

Office in the Court House, Marion, Miss.

Patton House,
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
W. S. PATTON, PROP'R.
mar5ow1f

Ragsdale House,
ON THE HILL,
On the East Side of the Railroad.

IT always open for transient and permanent boarders, day and night. Its rooms are large and commodious, and the Proprietor is making additions to meet the public necessity.

Remember "Ragsdale House," east side near railroad track. mar15-tf

Jones House.
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

JOSIAH JONES, PROP'R.

This well known House is still open for the reception of guests, and no pains will be spared. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, prepared on the principle of a first class house.

CHARLES J. WEBB, JAS. BRESHEARS
W. H. LEISENBY & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS,
Cutlery, Perfumery,
STATIONERY,
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MOBILE, ALA.
Orders promptly filled to orders from the
Interior.

T. & CO.,
Door above
Low as

Astrology.

The World Astonished

At the wonderful revelations made by the great Astrologist,

Madame H. A. PERRIGO.

She reveals secrets no mortal ever knew. She reads your very thoughts, and by her almost supernatural powers unveils the dark and hidden mysteries of the future. From the stars we see in the firmament—the many changes in the destiny of men or predominate in the configuration—from the opposite and positions of the planets and the fixed stars in the heavens at the time of birth, she deduces the future destiny of man. Full not to consult the Prophet, Astrologer or seer. It costs you but a trifle, and you may never again have so favorable an opportunity. Consultations, with likenesses and full desired information, $1. Letters inclose a lock of hair, with name by mail with perfect safety and satisfaction to themselves, as if in person. A full and explicit chart, written out, of the inquiries answered and likeness enclosed, sent by mail on receipt of $5 and stamp. Business strictly confidential and will be maintained, and all correspondence returned when desired. Charges to the highest order; furnished those desiring them. Write plainly the day of the month and year in which you were born. Address, plainly and correctly,

Address, MADAME H. A. PERRIGO,
P. O. Box 1161, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Suffer no More!

When by the use of DR. JOISVILLE'S ELIXIR you can be cured permanently, and at a trifling cost.

The astonishing success which has attended this invaluable medicine for Physical and Nervous Weakness, General Debility and Prostration, Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Want of Quick Desires and ignorant practitioners, should send without delay for a copy of it and be once restored to health and happiness. A perfect treatise on Impotency, Nervousness, Price, $1, or four bottles to one address, $5.

One bottle is sufficient to effect a cure in all ordinary cases.

ALSO, DR. JOISVILLE'S SPECIFIC PILLS, for the speedy and permanent cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethral Discharges, Gravel, stricture, all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder. Cures effected in from one to five days. These are prepared from vegetable extracts that are harmless on the system, and may be taken with the stomach or impregnate the breath. No change of diet is necessary while using them, nor does it in action in any manner interfere with business pursuits. Price, $1 per box.

Sealed from observation. Private articles will be sent to any address, closely sealed, and post paid, by inclosing remittance at above prices.

Address all orders to

HERON, DOUGLASS & Co., Chemists,
aprils 1y No. 353 River Street, Troy, N. Y.

CRISPER COMA.

Oh! she was beautiful and fair,
With starry eyes, and radiant hair,
Whose curling tendrils soft, enwinded,
Bosh'd all with very kind mind.

CRISPER COMA.

For curling the Hair of either Sex into
Wavy and Glossy Ringlets or
Heavy Massive Curls.

By using this article Ladies and Gentlemen can beautify themselves a thousand fold. It is the only article in the world that will cure straight hair, and at the same time give it a beautiful glossy appearance. It is the only article that only curls the hair, but invigorates, beautifies and cleanses it; is highly and delightfully perfumed, and is the most complete article of the kind ever offered to the American public. The $1 per Comas will be sent to any address, sealed and post paid for $1.

Address all orders to

W. G. CLARK & CO., Chemists,
No. 3 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

REPARATOR CAPILLI.

Throw away your false frizzes, your switches, your wigs.

Destructive of comfort, and not worth a fig;
Come aged, come youthful, come ugly and fair,
And rejoice in your own luxuriant hair.

REPARATOR CAPILLI.

For restoring hair upon bald heads (from whatever cause it may have fallen out) and forcing a growth of hair upon a bald head, it is unequaled. It will force the beard to grow upon the smooth, fair face in from six to eight weeks, or hair upon bald heads in from two to three months. A few infernal practitioners have asserted that there is nothing that will force a growth of hair, save that of the hair or beard. Their assertions are false, as thousands of living witnesses from their own experience can bear witness. But many will say, how are we to distinguish the genuine from the counterfeit? Reply: a difference of nine tenths of the different preparations advertised for the hair and beard is entirely worthless, and you may have already thrown away large amounts in their purchase. Reply: it will not, you nothing unless it fully comes up to our representations. If your druggist keeps them not, send us one dollar and we will forward it, post paid, together with a circular telling how to apply. Remember "Ragsdale House," east side near railroad track.

Address W. G. CLARK & CO., Chemists,
No. 3 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

CHASTELLAR'S

Three comely coal tidings of joy to all,
To young and to old, to great and to small:
The beauty which once was so precious and rare,
Is free for all, and all may be fair.

By the use of

CHASTELLAR'S
White Liquid Enamel,

For improving and beautifying the Complexion. The most valuable and popular preparation now in use for giving the skin a beautiful pearl-like tint, that is not to be detected. It removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patch s, Sallowness. Eruptions and all impurities of the skin, leaving it clear, soft and healthy, the skin white and clear as alabaster. Its use for a few days will convince the most skeptical of its being a vegetable preparation is perfectly harmless. It is the best article of the kind ever offered to the public, and is endorsed by the Parisian Faculty as the only one in existence to effect a perfect toilet. Upwards of 50,000 bottles were sold during the past year, and in every instance perfect satisfaction was given. Price only $1 per bottle. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of an order, by

SAMUEL SHUTTS & Co., Chemists,
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EXCELSIOR! EXCELSIOR!!

CHASTELLAR'S
HAIR PATERSILIA RESTORATIVE!!

For Removing Superfluous Hair.

TO the ladies especially, this invaluable discovery recommends itself as being an almost indispensable article. Its beauty and simplicity of application, the fact that it can be easily applied, does not burn or injure the skin, but leaves it smooth as the finest velvet, and will remove superfluous hair from low foreheads, or from any part of the body, in a few minutes, and without the pain or expense attending the same barbarous method, smooth and natural. This is the only article used by the French, and is the only real and genuine discovery in existence. Price 75 cents per package, sent post paid, to any address. Address all orders to

SAMUEL SHUTTS & Co., Chemists,
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GREAT DISTRIBUTION

BY THE

Merchants' and Manufacturers' JEWELRY ASSOCIATION,

No. 149 & 151 Broadway, New York City.

Of Rosewood Pianos and Melodeons, Fine Oil Paintings, Engravings, Silver Ware, Gold and Silver Watches and Ingent Jewelry, consisting of Diamond Pins, Diamond Rings, Gold Bracelets, Gold, Florentine, Mosaic, Jet, Lava, and Lockets' Sets, Gold Pens with gold and silver extension holders, Gold Lockets, Guards, Studs, Vest and Neck Chains, plain and chased Gold Chains, &c., &c., valued at

$1,000,000,

FOR ONE DOLLAR

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' JEWELRY ASSOCIATION

Calls your attention to the fact of its being the largest and most popular Jewelry Association in the United States. That business is and always has been conducted on the principles of liberality and honor. Our rapidly increasing trade is a sure guarantee of the appreciation of our patrons for this method of obtaining rich, elegant and costly goods. The immense depression in trade in Europe, owing to the late German war, and recent disastrous financial crisis in Europe, has caused the closing of hundreds of the jewelry houses in London and Paris, obliging them to sell their goods at a ruinous sacrifice. In some instances less than one-half the cost of manufacturing. We have lately purchased very largely of these Bankrupt Stocks, and are thereby enabled to offer them at prices that we can afford to send away FREE. Goods, and warrant them to be worth the most valuable prize than any other establishment doing a similar business. OUR AIM IS TO PLEASE, and we respectfully solicit your patronage, as we are confident of giving the utmost satisfaction. Each package will contain the rewarded a number of the most valuable prizes in all parts of the United States, and any person on us will receive the full value of their money, as no articles are sent out worth less than One Dollar, retail, and there are no blanks. Parties dealing with us may depend on having prompt returns, and the articles to be drawn will be immediately sent to any address by return mail or express.

The following parties have recently drawn valuable enterprises from the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Jewelry Association, to draw

PAGE(S) MISSING

NOT AVAILABLE

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE

Published Wednesday & Saturday by
J. GIBSON.

J. J. SHANNON,.....Editor

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Saturday. : : : April 27, 1867.

The latest Mexican intelligence is that Maximilian is on his way to the City of Mexico, having been wounded in the arm at Queretaro.

Ex-Governor Jack Hamilton, of Texas, has been appointed Register in Bankruptcy at New Orleans. His is the only commission yet issued.

A young man by the name of Kelly, living at Attala county, was shot and killed a few days ago, by a man by the name of Finney. No particulars are given.

General Steadman, the newly appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for New Orleans, has assumed the duties of his office.

The State of Arkansas will file a bill in the Supreme Court, for an injunction against the enforcement of the Reconstruction law in that State.—Should it fail, it is contemplated to test the constitutionality of the act by making up of a case which will come to the Supreme Court on an appeal from the United States Circuit or District Court.

ANOTHER GOOD INDICATION.—In a letter from Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, upon the lesson to be learned from the result of the late elections in his State, he says emphatically that "the Southern communities will accept the terms of the reconstruction act, *and will be represented in the Fortieth Congress*"—that is, the present Congress. We like such declarations. They indicate that the Northern people have become weary under disunion.

A TESTIMONIAL.—On Wednesday the members of the medical faculty of Mobile, met at the house of Dr. Geo. A. Ketchum for the purpose of paying the last tribute of their love and admiration to Dr. J. C. Nott, and at the same time express their deep and harrowing regret at his departure from amongst them, and from a city, and a State on which his talent, and virtues have shed so much lustre.

The New Orleans Picayune, of the 17th, learns that owing to the overflow of the track of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, the running of the trains upon it will be suspended beyond Terre bonne Station, until further notice. This adds materially to the misfortunes attending the crevasse I condition of the State of Louisiana.

A Washington dispatch says Secretary Seward has officially acknowledged the receipt of an order from Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House designating the newspapers in the South to which the government advertising shall hereafter be given; but it is understood that he will refuse to furnish copies of the laws to them, as required by the act of the Thirty-Ninth Congress. He claims that he has already made contracts with the legal number of papers for the year, and cannot abrogate them. Notwithstanding Mr. Seward's statement, we are told the Fortieth Congress has passed a special act making it his duty to supply the papers designated by Mr. McPhearson with the laws of the Thirty-Ninth Congress for publication.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.—A very unfortunate case of sudden death from accidental poisoning occurred in Mobile on the 23d. Mrs. Adella F. Van Hagens, the lady who fell a victim to the mistake, was a young married lady of Mobile but little over eighteen years of age, and the wife of a well known Mobile business man. She had been suffering from ill health for a few months past, and was the mother of a child about two months old. The physician attending her had been giving her Citrate of Potassa as a neutral mixture, and the bottle becoming exhausted was sent to be refilled at the store of Wm. H. Belden. The store was undergoing repairs at the time, and the bottles were all removed from the shelves and standing on the counter in order to make room for the painters. When the prescription was brought in, it was handed to Mr. Roberts, one of the most careful and oldest of Apothecaries in Mobile, and through some mistake, which the most expert and careful one is liable to commit, he filled the bottle, not with Citrate of Potassa, but with the Cyanuret of Potassium, a deadly poison. The mistake was not discovered until too late, and the dose of poison was administered to the unfortunate lady, and in a short time after she was dead.

Give their First Steps Proper Direction.

In view of the fact that the negro has been invested with all the rights of citizenship, our leading men and prints are engaged in giving him timely and judicious counsel, that he may use the great privileges with which he has been entrusted properly. The New Orleans Times deems it of the utmost importance that their first steps, under the new state of things, should be taken with great caution and deliberation. As a matter of course, they will seek advice from those whom they regard as most reliable; but if, unfortunately, they choose their advisers from the class of noisy demagogues and pestilent politicians now brawling in some sections, they will find out when it is too late that they made a most grievous blunder. Their interest, and that of the great mass of the white people among whom they reside, is completely identical, in the general prosperity of the State they prosper, in disasters, whether commercial or industrial—whether the result of neglected levees or political mismanagement—they suffer. If the peers of white men before the courts and at the hustings, they must bear with whitemen their full share of the responsibilities that attach to the political course which the common community may adopt.

In view of these facts it would be well for the more discreet and influential of our colored citizens to aid the ignorant of their class by timely counsel. Oft and tried white friends of the colored people should also come forward at this momentous juncture, and with a common effort endeavor to rescue the newly enfranchised citizens from the pernicious influence of selfish schemers who wish to use them as stepping stones to power. In the coming contest among politicians let the colored people not be misled by hollow protensions, but consult their permanent, substantial interests; let them vote for those who have the the greatest stake in the community, for those who will most rapidly develop the resources of the country. Prints in Virginia and the Carolinas, and in fact all over the South, give the same sound advice. In the principal cities of our section some of the most distinguished men of the South, have consented to address the colored voters on the important issues of the day.—This is all important, and augurs that the advice of the non-actionists goes unheeded. The people are going to meet the situation and master it. They recognize our interest and that of the black man as one, and our only hope is in working together harmoniously and cordially. At the meeting to be held at Marion to-day, the speakers should extend the colored people a helping hand, and by judicious advice direct them in the exercise of their new privileges. At the meeting to be held here next Saturday, the same thing should be done. If we come up now manfully and sincerely to the requirements of the situation, and perform the duty imposed on us and retain control of the State government—in a few years the mists and shadows of our dark hours will disappear, and the cotton and the cane, the tobacco and the rice fields bloom and yield their supply as of yore, leaving us rich, prosperous and free.

There was a large meeting of freedmen held in Mobile on the night of the 17th, 3000 being present. Inflammatory speeches were made by black and white speakers. Resolutions were adopted affiliating with the Radical party, demanding the right to sit on juries, to hold office and ride on the street cars. The meeting adjourned at a late hour. Most of the colored persons present were armed, and a great number of shots were fired in the air after adjournment.

An effort has been made recently to induce the President to make a large increase of the army for service in the Southern States and in the Indian Territories. Under the law the army can be increased to nearly double its present force. Mr. Johnson refuses to increase the forces, believing it to be sufficient now if judiciously managed. Besides, it is shown from numerous letters, official and private, daily received by the Administration from the South, that the people in the Southern States offer no obstruction to the execution of the laws recently passed by Congress.

DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN SELMA AND MONTGOMERY.—The St. Louis Republican, of the 16th, has the following:

We understand that arrangements are about completed to place a line of steamers on the Alabama river between Selma and Montgomery, these boats to run in close connection with the Selma and Meridian and Southern, Mississippi, Railroads and the St. Louis and Vicksburg line of packets.

The Murder at Sommerville.

The Southern portion of the county has been thrown into the greatest excitement by the murder of Lieut. Floyd H. Nunn, a young man of the highest respectability. We regret very much that we must state the perpetrator of this horrible deed is at large. The circumstances attending the crime we have not been able to learn fully, as we have not heard enough to satisfy us that it was a cold bigoded murder, committed for the sake of money.

Last Friday morning, the 12th inst., Floyd did not appear at breakfast at the usual hour, and his father went to the store to see what was the cause of his delay. The front door was found standing ajar, the bar was leaning against the door on the inside, and on repairing to his son's bed room, the agonized father saw his son weltering in his blood. The community was aroused, earnest inquiry was instituted which resulted in suspicion resting upon one Fitzgerald, who had been trading and roving about the country for several days previous. He had requested old Mr. Nunn to permit him to sleep at his house but for some cause the old gentleman refused, and the bed allotted him applied to Floyd, who gave him a bed, little thinking that he was nursing an adder. The appearance of the second murder indicated that the victim had been knocked in the head with a billet of wood, this made senseless, and the head afterwards horribly mangled with a hatchet. About eighteen hundred dollars and some articles of value were stolen. Several parties are in active pursuit of the murderer, and a dispatch was received at Shuqualak, Thursday, stating that he was found in his abode was known. Lieut. Nunn was buried on Sunday, a large concourse of the citizens attending the funeral services. He was to have been married on the day following. His sad and untimely fate brings a withering sorrow to many hearts.—*Macon Beacon, 20th.*

We learn Fitzgerald has been apprehended and made a full confession.

THE BATTLE HOUSE.—We find the following complimentary notice of this excellent hotel in a late number of the Railroad Advertiser, published at Columbus, Ky. We fully endorse what he says about the Battle House, and advise our readers who visit Mobile to give it a trial:

Our first acquaintance with this establishment dates back to the day succeeding the surrender of Mobile in 1865. The only hotel in the place, it had enjoyed (?) an extensive patronage in Confederate times, such as it was. Its value, however, as a currency, was so doubtful that the proprietors did not feel particularly secure, and although their disposition was good enough, their ability was not equal to making a first-class hotel of it immediately. They have, however, surmounted the many difficulties, and have finally succeeded in bringing it up fully to its former standard. To old travellers, this assertion of itself would be sufficient, for no house in the United States ranked higher in public estimation.

From the first entrance to the house the traveller finds satisfaction. The attentive porter comes for the baggage, the gentlemanly clerks are promptly at your service, and assigned you whether high or low, in a model of neatness and finish, the tables are tastefully arranged in the dining room and the dishes served by experienced waiters give proof that the cooks are not deficient on their part, while the proprietors themselves are accessible and devoted to the comfort of their guests. In fact there is nothing unprovided for which a reasonable man can desire.

We do not usually devote so much of our valuable space to a similar subject, but we are desirous of restoring to the energetic proprietors the popularity which was in a measure sacrificed at a time when their ability was not equal to their desires. We can only advise further that the traveller should call and see for himself.

The Vicksburg Herald says the "Union Leaguers," another name for the Radicals are at work in that city, endeavoring to stir up the colored voters to animosities against their white friends, thereby creating a conflict between the races. The Herald thus speaks of these Union Leaguers:

This organization is a secret cabal, which meets and transacts its business in by-ways, shut out from the light of intelligent or virtuous scrutiny. They profess to have all the loyalty and patriotism in this section, and it is through their agency that the basest slanders of their fellow-citizens are concocted for the Washington market.

A shooting affair took place at the post headquarters' guard house, in Vicksburg, the other day, resulting in the death of private McCarty, Company A, who was a deserter, and the probable mortal wounding of private Corcoran, of Company F. They were prisoners, and were shot by Corporal Boyle for mutinous conduct.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.—On Thursday evening, about 7 o'clock, as R. C. Kerr, Charles M. Kerr, Geo. F. Kerr and Horace V. Barr were going home, they were fired on, near the corner of Tombigbee and President streets, by some party or parties, with a shot gun. One of the shots struck Charles Kerr in the right breast inflicting a slight wound. Upon affidavit of the above named gentlemen, Joseph Davis was arrested, charged with the shooting.—*Mississippian.*

HEADQUARTERS 5TH MILITARY DISTRICT,
(MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS)
VICKSBURG, MISS., April 15, 1867.

General Orders No. 5.

I. No elections will hereafter be held in Mississippi or Arkansas, to fill vacancies existing or occurring in offices of the provisional government of those States, until a registration of voters is made. Officers of the provisional, State governments, who may have been by statute law competent to make appointments to fill vacancies occurring before passage of the reconstruction Act, passed March 2d, 1867, where a vacancy may exist or occur, which it is important to have filled, are requested to notify the General Commanding, and he, who is responsible that the requirements of that law be complied with, will make the necessary appointment to fill the vacancy, until an election for that purpose can be held under the law.

II. Local civil officers of existing provisional governments of the States of Arkansas and Mississippi will continue in the performance of their duties until the expiration of the terms of their offices, unless otherwise directed in special cases, or until their successors may be appointed or elected in accordance with the Act of Congress to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2d, 1867.

III. The most important duty devolving upon freedmen in their new condition, is that of providing by their own labor for the support of themselves and families. They now have a common interest in the general prosperity. This prosperity does not depend so much on how men vote, as upon how well each man does the necessary labours and keeps his contracts. Freedmen are therefore urged not to neglect their busines to engage in political discussions, but continue to comply with their contracts and provide for themselves and families, for unless they do so, a famine may come and they will have no food. When the time comes for them to have their names entered in the books of voters, which will be before next September, the General Commanding will send them word through proper United States or county officers and send the books to places near by their homes, so that every voter can have his name registered and can afterwards vote without going far from his home. Only those residing in towns will be registered to vote there.

By command of BREVET MAJOR GENERAL ORD:
O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant General.
Official: HUGH G. BROWN,
2d Lieutenant 36th Infantry,
Aide-de-Camp.

We can best carry out the wishes of Mr. Greene, by publishing the following communication:

COLUMBUS, KY., April 16th, '67.

DEAR SIR:—Will you please give notice through your columns, that I am engaged in collecting information relative to the destitution in the South, with a view to organizing measures in the Northwestern States for relief. Reports from County Commissioners, or others in authority in the suffering districts, are particularly desirable.

CHAS. W. GREENE.

We learn that Cooper's Wells was almost destroyed by fire day before yesterday morning, about three o'clock. We have learned as yet no particulars, but understand it is attributed to design.

We learn that during the progress of the conflagration, the greatest heroism was displayed by Miss Mollie Chew and Miss Nora Benton, who both rendered every assistance in their power, in saving the furniture and in extinguishing the flames. We understand that one of those brave and noble young ladies went on the roof of the burning building, and remained there endeavoring to extinguish the fire until the position was no longer tenable. They both deserve the gratitude of the owners of the property and the admiration of the community.—*Vicksburg Times, 23d.*

HIS STOCK RISING.—Alcorn's stock is rising. To-day his name can stand against the world: yesterday, there were none so poor as to do him reverence; it will be difficult for any man in the State to take the wind out of his sails, for he was the pioneer in the movement now on foot to radicalize Mississippi. He was not heard with any patience at Jackson during the recent session of the Legislature because he thought the devil (the constitutional amendment) was not so black as it was painted. Now thousand who denounced that measure and him as well, are enthusiastically in favor of it. Alcorn has got them by the umbilical, as the late Senator Benton would have said.—*Southern Star.*

FIRE.—The Macon Beacon says: we have heard that Mr. B. W. Simpson, living six miles south of Macon, had his dwelling-house destroyed by fire last Wednesday morning about one o'clock. There is good reason for believing that it was the act of an incendiary. Nothing was saved except a few articles of wearing apparel. Mr. Simpson has the sympathy of the community.

The following treason case have been ordered dismissed by the United States District Courts at Memphis, upon the payment of costs by the defendants: Gideon J. Pillow, Dr. Adkins, R. V. Richardson, Jesse Forrest, John B. Cross, Reuben Burrow, Jr., A. C. Wurzbach, Capt. F. A. Cole, J. Parry.

A shooting affray occurred recently, in Madison, Georgia, between a school teacher and one of the pupils, in which the former was wounded in the arm and abdomen, and died shortly after. The affray took place in the school room.

Potts, the messenger who recently robbed the Southern Express company at West Point, Miss., of $20,000 and ran away, was caught on the 30th ult., near Baltimore. Most of the money was found in his possession.

The fires produced by the great Colliery explosion in Virginia, are still burning, and it is thought two weeks more will be required to extinguish them.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 23.—River overflowed the upper levee yesterday, submerging a portion of St. Paul. The town of Lemoyer is under water.

St. Louis, April 23.—The Grand Platte river accounts say the flood is subsiding; no further damage to the Pacific railroad. It is apprehended that the Indians have stolen 120 mules from the Government train, near St. Michael, Dacotah Territory.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 23.—The Oliver House and Livery stable with twenty-four other houses, were burned to-day. Loss, $120,000.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Williams, of Mississippi, and Scott, of South Carolina, the Bureau functionaries, report cheerfully for March. Planters are encouraging schools. It is complained that it is impossible to impress the negro with the sanctity of marriage obligations.

The Surratt case was up to day. His counsel urged immediate trial, but the prosecution claimed time.

The Postoffice Department have been advised of five robberies since the 8th inst.

AUGUSTA, April 23.—A fearful tragedy occurred at the Race Course near this city last night. Jerry Read and a man named Meister, had an altercation. Read fired at Meister, shooting him. Meister, who interposed to prevent the difficulty. A brother of Meister's then shot Read. Both parties are dead. The affair is much regretted by the community.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—The estimated loss to the State United States of internal revenue, on account of the destruction of this year's crop of cotton, sugar and molasses in the State of Louisiana by the overflow, is between eight and ten millions of dollars.

RICHMOND, April 23.—To-day a negro insisted upon sitting in a street car. The conductor put him off. Several hundred negroes gathered and insisted that the man should ride. A strong force of police came up and the man was arrested. There was much excitement during the time.

Six women and one man, all colored, were drowned by the upsetting of a boat yesterday in the James river, near Chesterfield.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Surratt's trial will probably come off on the 30th. His conviction is regarded as improbable.

DENVER, COLORADO, April 23.—Smoky Hill coach passengers report 3000 Cheyenne and Sioux Indians on the war path. Two Indians so far have eluded collision with Hancock's troops.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—Arch Bishop Spalding, Primate of America, is recovering. He hopes to live to visit Rome in May.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Robert J. Walker and Charles O'Conor are preparing elaborate arguments for Friday, in the injunction cases. Stanberry will deny the jurisdiction of the Court.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—Markets are generally strong, owing to the advance in gold. Flour firmer but not quotably higher; Superfine $11all 25; Trade brands $13 50a16; Fancy 16a18. Wheat scarce—No. 3 Spring $2 72a2 73; No. 1 spring $3. Corn active—3a5c. higher, closing firm at 95c. for Mixed in bulk and $1 05 sacked. Oats firmer but not higher. Whisky $3 26 in bond. Cotton—The foreign news made sales impossible. Provisions firm but quiet. Lard in tierces 12¼c. Sugar firm. Coffee firm. Rice quiet; clover $11 75a12; Timothy $3 30.

LOUISVILLE, April 24.—Tobacco—sales 240 hhds. Leaf at higher rates; Light logs $2 50a3 75. Medium Leaf $4 75a14 00; Cutting Leaf $19a25 10; Manufacture $22a37 50; Bright Wrapper $50a55. Superfine Flour $10a11. Wheat nominal. Corn—Shelled $1 06a1 10; Ear in bulk 90c. Bulk Mess Pork $22. Bacon—Shoulders 9¼c; Clear sides 12¼a12¾c. Packed Lard in tierces 12¼c Raw Whiskey scarce at $2 35.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—Cotton—sales to-day 2950 bales, market unsettled; Low Middlings 22c. Receipts 200 bales. Exports 6530 bales. No sales for Sugar and Molasses. Flour dull and declined 25c. Corn in request but closed dull; advanced 5c; sales of mixed at $1 45; sacking $1 50 for white. Oats firm at 80c. Hay in good demand. Lard firm in tierces at 13c. Bacon unchanged Gold 141¼.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Southern Famine Relief Commission has received an additional $10,00 in gold from California.

Gen Sheridan has been authorized to draw $5 000, to relieve the distress in Louisiana caused by the overflow.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Spring Millinery Goods,

WE are now receiving our new stock of Spring Millinery, embracing every variety of the latest fashions, together with Dress Trimmings, &c., and would respectfully invite the ladies of Meridian and vicinity to call and examine for themselves. We have secured the services of a competent Dress Maker, from Mobile, who will execute all orders in a manner unsurpassed.

Call at the old stand, in Masonic Building.
MRS. A. E. SISTON,
MISS ANNIE NEVILLE.
apr27-wlm

Private Boarding.

MRS M. RAE would respectfully announces to those who desire private board in a desirable portion of the city, that she has recently opened a Boarding House for the accommodation of boarders, with or without lodging. Location convenient to the business portion of the city. apr24-wlm

FURNITURE

And House Furnishing Goods,

AT

FALLON, FULTON & CO.,

Meridian, Miss.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FURNITURE,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
WOODEN WARE,
WILLOW WARE,
PURE WHITE LEAD,
PAINTS,
OILS,
VARNISHES,
BRUSHES,
WALL PAPER,
GLASS,
PUTTY,
SASH,
DOORS AND BLINDS,

Painters', Artists', and Carriage Makers' Material.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, ETC., ETC.

WE offer our Goods in our line as low as they can be bought in any Southern market. Orders from a distance will receive our prompt attention.

HARDWAY & CO.,

AGENTS.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

CORNER WASHINGTON AND CLAY STREETS,

Vicksburg, Miss.

KEEP always on hand a large and complete stock of Drugs and Medicines, such as Opium, Chaster Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Epsom, Rhubarb, Cream Tartar, Bi-carbonate Soda, Epsom Salts, Essential Oils, Select Powders, etc., made fast to

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Embraced in the Pharmacopia. Our Pharmaceutical Preparations are made in strict accordance with the revised Pharmacopia. Prescriptions attended to carefully.

FAMILY MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, WINDOW GLASS AND SASH of various sizes.

Liquors,

Liquors,

Pure Old Cognac Brandy, Extra Port Wine Choice Sherry Wine, Finest Old Madeira Wine, Old Holland Gin, Schiedam Schnapps Hostetter's Bitters, Plantation Bitters, Pure Old Bourbon Whisky—all of the best quality and specially selected for Medical use.

SPICES, LEXINGTON MUSTARD, PAINTS, OILS & COLORS,

White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Coal Oil, Paints of all Colors, etc.

Our stock embraces everything coming within the Drug Business. Give us a call and we will guarantee satisfaction.

All orders intrusted to our care, filled with promptness and accuracy.

HARDWAY & CO., Agents.
Washington Street.

W. H. WOODRUFF. F. DISERENS.

WOODRUFF & DISERENS

Dealers in

BOOKS and STATIONERY,

Music, Musical Instruments,

Toys, Notions, and Fancy Goods,

WASHINGTON STREET (South of Clay,)

VICKSBURG.

AGENTS for Grover & Baker Sewing Machines, Needles, Silks and Threads on hand. apr27-wlm

WILLIAM GASTON,

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Meridian as a Mechanic and House Carpenter, his work is well known to the public and shows for itself. Having framed the Presbyterian Church and Rush's Livery Stable, he flatters himself that his work will give satisfaction. He will make contracts and build houses and wait with responsible parties for one-half the amount to January 1868.

Refers to B. T. Rush and A. Threefoot. apr13m

Joff. Davis is to be Released.

WHILE this celebrated gentleman is reading a notice in the political world, we are doing the same in the city of Meridian by selling

Cheaper than the Cheapest for Cash.

Our motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits," and we have on hand now a large stock of

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats &c.

Our prices are as low as you find at any other house in the city.

KAHN, WOLFF & AARON.
apr27-wly Opposite Jones House.

W. W. SHRADER, Cash. C. H. WILLIAMS, Pres.

MERIDIAN

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

OF THE CITY OF MERIDIAN,

Buys and Sells Northern and Southern Exchange,

Gold & Uncurrent Money

RECEIVES DEPOSITS,

And Gives Prompt Attention to all Collections, &c., Confided to it.

Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
apr27-wly

J. W. JENNINGS,

General Steamboat Agent,

WHARF-BOAT (Foot of Crawford St.)

Vicksburg, Miss.

General Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

Dealer in all kinds of

WESTERN PRODUCE

AND

Plantation Supplies.

Orders from the Country solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. apr27wlm

T. C. DAVIS, Rankin Co
W. W. MORRIS, La & Texas ville.

DAVIS & MORRIS,

Cotton Factors,

Receiving, Forwarding and

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

VICKSBURG, MISS.

Consignments respectfully solicited.
Liberal Cash advances made on Cotton shipped to our New Orleans friends.

REFERENCES.—Col. C. A. Brougher, Jackson; Dr. J. R. Phillips, Meridian; Given, Watts & Co., and J. R. Powe, N. O. apr27-wly

W. M. WILLIAMS, Vicksburg. W. M. JOHNSON, Vicksburg. R. W. LARKIN, Yazoo City.

W. M. WILLIAMS & CO.,

FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

Transfer Agents Vicksburg and Meridian R. R.

Wharf-boat Proprietors,

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

Vicksburg, Miss.

Consignments solicited.

Transfer Commissions at Vicksburg.

CORN,	per sack,	5 Cents
OATS,	"	6 "
SALT,	"	25 "
COFFEE,	"	25 "
FLOUR and MEAL,	per bbl.	10 "
LIME AND VEGETABLES,	"	10 "
PORK AND BEEF,	"	20 "
LIQUORS,	"	50 "
MOLASSES,	"	25 "
MEAT,	per 100 lbs.,	5 "
GROCERIES,	"	10 "
ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,	"	10 "
COTTON,	per bale,	50 "
BAGGING,	"	50 "
"	per roll,	25 "
ROPE,	per coil,	10 "

apr27wlm

THE NELSON HOUSE,

Though not the "Biggest" Building,

AT

RAILROAD JUNCTION

Jackson, Miss.,

HAS established a reputation for Good Fare, Comfortable Rooms, Clean Beds, and other conveniences for TRAVELING PUBLIC. The Proprietor will spare no efforts to make his guests feel "at home."

Terms moderate.
apr17wly JOHN NELSON, Prop.

THE RUB

Front St., between Lee & Johnson

MERIDIAN, M

A FIRST-CLASS BAR RO
A public can always
Cigars and Domestic Li
stock.
Free Lunch every d
noon and

MERIDIAN SALOON

BASE
HOUSE.

Star Stable!

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

I HAVE completed my large and commodious Stable, and announce myself ready to accommodate all who favor me with a call.

I can send you further, faster and cheaper than any Livery man I know of in the State (perhaps because I know but few).

I am determined not to be excelled by any Stable in the State.

Hacks always in attendance on arrival of the trains.

Horses fed by the day, week, or month. Horses and Mules always on hand for sale. Horses and Mules solicited on commission.

Thankful for past favors, beg to call attention to my
Yours, truly
marb4wly

New Spring & Summer Goods

AT THE

YELLOW STORE,

On Front Street,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,

ARE now receiving from New York, and the Western Cities, their Spring and Summer Stock, embracing every grade and style of Goods usually kept in a first-class store, and their stock one of the largest and best ever offered in the State.

Having purchased their Goods in the best markets, and at times when prices were the lowest, they are enabled to offer inducements to customers in quality and quantities. Our department of Ladies' Dress Goods comprises a full assortment of the latest and most desirable styles of

Muslins,
Barages,
Poplins,

THE MERIDIAN GAZETTE,
SEMI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Semi-Weekly, one year.....$5.00
do six months.....3.00
Weekly, one year.....3.00
☞ Payable always in advance.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:
For State, District and County offices ..$10.00
For Beat officers.....5.00

THE MERIDIAN GAZETTE.

Semi-Weekly, $5.00 per Annum. Weekly, $3.00 per Annum.

VOLUME I. MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1867. NUMBER 16.

THE MERIDIAN GAZETTE
ADVERTISING RATES:
The following space is what is termed a square:

One square, or less lines.
When more than 3 squares, it will be ¼ column

Indefinite advertisements will be charged by the square until ordered discontinued, payable monthly. Yearly contracts payable quarterly.

What the Ladies must wear in May.

Madame Demorest, in her magazine for May, has spoken as the oracle of fashion, and proclaimed that the ladies shall wear:

Short walking dress of gray velveteen, skirt, and short, loose jacket, worn over a simulated petticoat of blue silk, and trimmed with narrow bandings of silk plush and high polished boots.

Morning dress of white cambric, with a small purple figure and narrow bordering, which is used as the heading to a deep flounce, and also as trimming for the waist and sleeves. The body is made with a yoke, which is deeply pointed, and surrounded by a frill, headed by the bordering before mentioned, and the sleeves are flowing and pointed with two rows of trimming equi-distant from the edge, and each upon the lower part.

Evening dress of tulle, puffed diagonally upon a gored stiff foundation, the puffings divided by narrow folds of rose-colored satin, edged with narrow white blonde. A geplum, forming a small oval apron front and back, with bodice and short sash ends descending on either side, is heavily fringed with white silk and jet, and confined by a belt around the waist.

Spring street dress of English gray poplin, with short upper skirt, cut into white sashes, and bordered with bands of gray silk, sucked on with narrow black and white silk cord.—The short loose sack is cut up at the back and sides, and bound with silk to match. Upon the shoulders are epaulets of steel and jet. Gray crape hat, with blue satin trimmings, and blue bandeau and leaves.

Indoor dress of pearl-gray poplin, corded with white satin, and trimmed with narrow white satin folds, cross-cut, and put on in points upon the waist, and as a simulated peplum upon the skirt. The folds are put on with a gray chenile and twisted round with a thread.

Full dress of white satin trimmed with blue satin and crystal. The upper skirt trails off at least a yard behind, but is held up at the sides and in front by bands of blue satin, studded with crystal, over a white satin petticoat, dotted all over with crystal leads. Very low body, trimmed with folds of tulle, a la *Grequ* ornamented with blue satin bands and crystal trimming.

Evening dress of white tarlatane, puffed, and tunic worn over it, looped with a branch of red chenile and coral. Coral ornaments on the neck and in the hair.

Dinner evening dress of blue crape, bouillons to the knee, the puffings divided by rouleaux of white satin. Tunic of blue crape, divided lengthwise by white satin bands, and having a bodice attached. High chemisettes of white guipure, with open flowing sleeves. Ornaments of the very lightest golden tinted amber.

Indoor dress, full gored, of white all-wool delaine, made over a lining, and trimmed down the seams with bands of the very palest green, dotted with white opadue beads. Scarf ends about two inches wide, of green satin, lined with white silk, and dotted with beads across the shoulders, and are carried down to a point at the back of the waist, wher they are laid in loops, and float off into streamers upon the skirt.

A walking dress of cliene bronze silk, is trimmed upon the top of the sleeves, and as a peplum with shaded amber fringe. A peplum bonnet of black silk, trimmed with jet fringe, and ornaments is worn with it, and a black lace Castilian bonnet, trimmed with amber.

An Elopement Curiously Frustrated.

A correspondent of a late Cincinnati paper tells the following tale which carries with it a warning for the future conduct of "distressed damsels," situated under similar circumstances. The writer says an unsuccessful attempt at elopement has excited some little commotion in a country town not far remote from Indianapolis.

It seems that a "Frenchman" from one of our universities, who was engaged in teaching a district school in the town alluded to, forgetful of the stern duties of his obligation and vocation, allowed himself to become involved in an *affaire de cœur* with the daughter of a leading Copperhead. Parental and maternal objections interposed between the loving pair and the consummation of their lovers' rapturous designs at the hymenial altar. The young people of these degenerate days are little inclined to yield implicit obedience to paternal authority, and this pair furnished no exception to the general rule. If they could not be married with the consent and blessing of the "old folks," they would try and get along without those non-essentials. Consent and blessings might be very desirable things to have, but other people had done very well without them, and they would try to survive their absence.

Everything was quietly arranged for a nocturnal stepping-out. A marriage license was obtained, a carriage was in waiting near the young ladys residence, and at the appointed time, midnight of the 24th, the courageous man appeared at the scene of action with a ladder on his shoulder, which he proceeded to place with one end on the ground, and the other against the side of the house beneath the window of his charmer's bed chamber. A pebble is thrown against the window; the window is gently raised, and the damsel emerges, feet-foremost, from the dormitorial retreat; her pedals touched the rounds of the ladder; she releases her hands from the window sill, and starts on the descent towards the arms of her lover. At this thrilling moment there is a hitch in the proceedings.—The lower hoop of Miss Rapunzel's skirt became entangled in the catch of the blind on the window sill.—Willie is holding the bottom of the ladder, and modestly looking down. Phemie, too much excited to release the hoop, tearfully appeals to Willie to come to the rescue. He, fearful that their united weight will be too much for the strength of the ladder, hesitates, and urges her to break the wires and lose no time. At this moment there is an addition to the *dramatis personæ* in the person of mamma, who appears in *robe de nuit* at the window from which the daughter had just emerged.

A glance suffices to the irate dame the exact position of affairs. One desperate pull at the hoops brings the form of the damsel within reach of maternal arms, while the affrighted hero, quitting his hold on the ladder, without a single parting word, vanishes from the scene, and has not since been heard of by any of his anxious pupils or patrons in the town.

A Shameful Transaction.

In a late St. Joseph (Mo.,) paper it is stated that a gentleman from Quincy, Ill., arrived in that city in quest of his daughter, a girl of sixteen, who had left home a couple of weeks ago. On arriving in that city he commenced search, and found that his daughter was at the Huxley House, occupying the same apartment with his brother. He at once secured the services of Hon. Bradley Hawley, proceeded to the house, and took him before Justice Hawley. Owing to a trial progressing in the Recorder's court, the case was handed over to Justice Warner.

The following depositions were then taken:

George Condon being sworn, stated: The defendant is my brother, of full blood. I reside in Quincy, Ill. Defendant resided in the same place from 1860, to the 23d of March inst. I have a daughter named Harriet, aged sixteen years last December. On the day my brother left Quincy my daughter disappeared. Did not see my brother or daughter from that day until this. I found my daughter at the Huxley House, in this city. Defendant told me to-day that he had been married to my daughter by a Methodist minister in St. Joseph on last Tuesday, and that he was going to keep house.

P. A. Huxley, proprietor of the Huxley House, being sworn, stated: The defendant came to my house on the morning of the 22nd inst., in company with a girl. Defendant claimed this girl as his wife, and engaged a room for himself and the girl. The room was a single one with one bed. Defendant and the girl have since occupied the same room, night and day. The girl is the same one claimed by George Condon as his daughter, and the girl to-day told me that he was her father.

The defendant waived his right to make a statement. The Justice thereupon required that he should give bonds in the sum of $3,000, conditioned for his appearance at the adjourned May term of the Circuit Court, to answer to the charge of incest, and in default thereof, he was committed to the county jail.

The father of the young girl is a respectable citizen of Quincy, and is bowed down with grief at the villainy of his brother and the shame of his daughter. The young girl has consented to return to her father's home.

The villainous brother is about forty-five years of age, and had added to his crime by abandoning his wife and children.

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD OF AMITE.—The Liberty paper publish a list of two hundred and fifty names as "the Confederate dead from Amite county." Taking Amite county as the average, The total mortality from Mississippi would exceed seventeen Millions!—Twenty-five thousand, it is estimated, is near the figure.

THE MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the directory of this road in Mobile, on the 16th inst., the following exhibit was made: The income for the past year from passengers, freight mail and express was $1,049,280 09. Expenses for repairs of roadway, rolling stock, conducting transportation, and taxes, $1,390,398, leaving a net revenue of $1,058, 887 62.

We notice the arrival in this city of Capt. Charles W. Read, late of the Confederate navy. Capt. Read is a Mississippian, and a graduate of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. He will be remembered as the commander of the bark Tacony, one of the prizes of the Florida, and, who made so daring and destructive a cruise off the coast of New England in the summer of 1862; and also as the commander of the steamer Webb, at the time she passed this city in the effort to get to sea. Capt. Read was also an officer on board the ram Arkansas at the time she ran the gauntlet of the Federal fleet just above Vicksburg in 1862. At the time the fleet of Admiral Farragut passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip, which resulted in the capture of this city, Capt. Read was second in command on the steamer Mobile. If there is anything in sharing decks and perils among the ranks of historic mention, then the record of Capt. Read is secure.—*Picayune.*

HO, FOR BRAZIL.—A party left this place for Brazil on Sunday last, and it was an occasion of much interest to many of our citizens. Mr. Strong and those who accompanied him are mostly native Mississippians, and well and favorably known in the community.—Brookhaven Journal.

A horse-thief named McGinnis from Leake county, was arrested in Brookhaven on the 9th inst., while a stolen mule. He was safely lodged in jail to await removal back to Leake.

REVENUE LAW.

An Act to amend existing laws relating to internal revenue, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all acts in relation to the assessment, return, collection, and payment of the income, and special tax, and other annual taxes now by law required to be performed in the month of May, shall hereafter be performed on the corresponding days in the month of March in each year; all acts required to be performed in the month of June, relative to the collection, return, and payment of said taxes, shall hereafter be performed on the corresponding days of the month of April of each year: Provided, That on and after the first day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, a tax of two and one-half per pound only shall be levied, collected, and paid on any cotton produced within the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That apothecaries, butchers, confectioners, and plumbers are hereby required to pay annual taxes of twenty-five thousand dollars, shall pay, in addition to the special tax now required by law, and for every thousand dollars in excess of said twenty-five thousand dollars; and the taxes on such excess shall be assessed and collected in the manner provided in the case of wholesale dealers.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in all cases of proceedings arising under the internal revenue laws, to which the United States is party, and in all suits or proceedings against a collector or other officer of the internal revenue, wherein a district attorney shall appear for the purpose of prosecuting or defending, it shall be the duty of said attorney, instead of reporting to the solicitor of the treasury, immediately after the close of the term of the court in which said suit or proceedings is or shall be instituted, to forward to the commissioner of internal revenue the full and particular statement of the conduction of all such suits or proceedings appearing upon the docket of said court. And that upon the institution of any such suit or proceeding it shall be the duty of said attorney to report to said commissioner the full particulars relating to such suit or proceeding; and it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to establish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, for the observance of revenue officers, district attorneys and marshals, respecting suits arising under the internal revenue laws as he may think necessary for the just responsibility of those officers and the prompt collection of all taxes and duties levied and accruing to the United States under such laws.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall have charge of all real estate which has been or shall be assigned, set off, or conveyed by purchase or otherwise, to the United States, in payment of debts arising under the laws relating to internal revenue, and of all trust created for the use of the United States, for payment of such debts due them; and, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may sell and dispose of, at public vendue, upon not less than twenty days' notice, lands assigned or set off to the United States in payment of such debts, or vested in them by mortgage or other security, for the payment of such debts; and in cases where real estate has already become the property of the United States by conveyances or otherwise, in payment of or as security for a debt arising under the laws relating to internal revenue, and such debt shall have been paid, together with the interest thereon, at the rate of one per centum per annum to the United States, within two years from the date of the acquisition of such real estate, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to release by deed or otherwise to the party, such real estate or debtor from whom it was taken, or to his heirs or other legal representatives.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That if the manufacturer of any article upon which a tax is required to be paid by means of a stamp shall have sold or removed for sale any such articles without the use of the proper stamp, in addition to the penalties now imposed by law for such sale or removal, it shall be the duty of the proper assessor and assistant assessor, within a period of not more than two years, to ascertain the fact of sale, upon such information as he can obtain, to estimate the amount of the tax which has been omitted to be paid, and to make such assessment therefor, and certify the same to the collector; and the subsequent proceedings for collection of the tax so made shall be those for the collection of taxes upon manufactures and productions.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to assign one or more of the assessors in any collection district to make assessments in any part of such collection district for all such taxes as may be due upon any specified objects of taxation, and in such case it shall be the duty of the other assessor and assessors of such collection district to report to the assistant assessor thus specially designated all matters which may come to their knowledge relative to any assessments to be made by him: Provided, That whenever two or more districts or parts of districts are created within one county it may be lawful for each assistant assessor or assessors to make assessments anywhere within such county on such specified objects of taxation as may be by said commissioners required: Provided, further, That such assessments shall be returned to the assessor of the district in which such taxes are payable.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be and he is hereby authorized to pay such sums, not exceeding in the aggregate the amount appropriated therefor, as may in his judgment be necessary for detecting and bringing to trial and punishment persons guilty of violating the internal revenue laws or conniving at the same in cases where such expenses arise otherwise provided for by law. And for this purpose there is hereby appropriated one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That hereafter for any failure to pay any internal revenue tax at the time and in the manner required by law, when such failure creates a liability to pay a penalty of ten per centum additional upon the amount of tax due and unpaid, the person or persons so failing or neglecting to pay as aforesaid shall pay a penalty of five per centum, together with interest at the rate of one per centum per month upon said tax from the time the same became due, but no interest for any fraction of a month shall be demanded.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, as subsequently amended, and hereby is hereby, amended as follows, viz:

That section twenty-two be amended by striking out the words "assistant assessor," and before the word "actually," the words "four dollars for every day," and inserting in the thereof the words "five dollars for every day;" and, further, by striking out the following words: "And assistant assessors, while engaged in the settlement of their accounts, such sum as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall approve, not exceeding four dollars per annum, for office rent; but no account for such office rent shall be allowed or paid until it shall have been verified in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may require, and shall have been audited and approved by the proper officers of the Treasury Department; and assistant assessors, when employed outside of the town in which they reside, shall receive the compensation which they are now allowed by law, shall, during such time so employed, receive one dollar per day;" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "and assistant shall take effect upon compensation for the month of March, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, and thereafter.

That section twenty four be amended by inserting in the proviso to said section, after the word "collector," wherever it occurs, the words "or other articles."

That section forty be amended by striking out the following words: "That in case a collector shall die, resign, or be removed," and inserting in lieu the following: "That in case of a vacancy occurring in the office of collector by reason of death, or any other cause."

That section forty-three be amended by striking out all after the first word "person," and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "And any person who shall exercise or carry on any trade, business, or profession, or do any act hereinafter mentioned, for the exercising or carrying on, or doing of which a special tax is imposed by law, without payment thereof, or in his name of any other person, or under such offices, besides being liable to the payment of the tax, be subject to a fine or penalty of not less than one or more than five hundred dollars. And it shall be unlawful for a manufacturer of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, or a wholesale liquor dealer in liquors, he shall be further liable to imprisonment for a term not less than sixty days and not exceeding two years.

That section seventy nine be amended as follows: In paragraph four, by striking out the following words: "In quantities of more than three gallons at one and the same time to the same purchaser, or." In paragraph five, by striking out the following words: "In quantities of three gallons or less." In paragraph thirty-one, by adding thereto the following: Provided, That no special tax shall be required of any person for the manufacture of bitter or cheese." In paragraph thirty-two, by inserting after the words "garden" and before the word "who," the words "or travelling on foot and peddling fruits, vegetables, pies, cakes, and confectionery."

That section ninety be amended by inserting after the word "and," before the first proviso in said section, the words "and all proceedings relating to forfeiture and sale of distilled spirits shall apply to tobacco, snuff, and cigars."

That section ninety-four be amended as follows:

By striking out in the paragraph relating to gas, the words "and until the thirtieth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven."

By striking out the paragraphs relating to "sugar and sugar refiners," and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"On all sugars produced from the sugar cane, and not from sorghum or imphee, other than those produced by the refiner, a tax of one cent per pound;

"On refined sugars, and on the products of sugar refineries, not including syrup or molasses, a tax of two per centum ad valorem: Provided, That every person shall be regarded as a sugar refiner who by any process has gained by law, whose business it is to advance the quality and value of sugar by melting, clarifying, or by filtering, or by subliming, or other washing process, or by any other chemical or mechanical means, or who shall by boiling or evaporating reduce any sugar from or advance the quality or value of molasses, concentrated molasses, or melado.

Also, in the paragraph relating to wooden screws, by striking out the word "ten" and inserting "five;"

Also by striking out the paragraph relating to "gunpowder," and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Gunpowder, sanister powder, fixed ounce per pound; sporting powder in kegs, one cent per pound; blasting powder, in kegs or casks, one cent per pound."

Also, by striking all from the words "cigarettes or small cigars," in the first paragraph relating to cigars, down to and including the words "one dollar per thousand," and item on the marcist value thereof," in the last paragraph relating to cigars, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"On cigarettes, cigars, and cheroots of all descriptions, made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, five dollars per thousand."

That section ninety four be further amended so that in lieu of the taxes now provided by law upon the goods, wares, and merchandise hereinafter mentioned, which shall be produced and sold, or be manufactured or made and sold, or be consumed or used by the manufacturer or producer thereof, or removed for consumption or use, or for delivery for others than agents of the manufacturer or producer within the United States or Territories thereof, there shall be assessed, collected and paid the following taxes, to be paid by the producer or manufacturer thereof, that is to say:

On boots and shoes, made wholly or in part of India-rubber, two per centum ad valorem.

On hats, caps, bonnets, and hoods of all descriptions, two per centum ad valorem;

On fishing skins, two per centum ad valorem;

On leather of all descriptions, and goat, deer, calf, kid, sheep, horse, hog, and dog skins, tanned, tawed, or curried, finished, or in the rough, two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

On all manufactures of glass, of whatever than window glass, three per centum ad valorem.

On manufactures of wool, or of which wool is the chief component material, or the component material of chief value, two and a half per centum ad valorem.

That section ninety-four be amended by adding to the end of said section the following words: "But no tax shall be imposed upon the redyeing or repainting of cloths or other articles."

That section ninety-six be amended by inserting after the words "and all goods, wares, and merchandise, and articles," and before the word "made" the words "of the character of articles," the words "not specially named and taxed," and which are."

That section one hundred and three be amended by striking out the word "three," where it occurs in the second proviso and in the said section, and in the same because due, but no interest for any fraction of a month shall be demanded.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, as subsequently amended, and hereby is hereby, amended as follows, viz:

That section twenty-two be amended by striking out the words "annually," the words "four dollars for every day," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "five dollars for every day;" and, further, by striking out the following words: "And assistant assessors, while engaged in the settlement of their accounts, such sum as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall approve, not exceeding four dollars per annum, for office rent; but no account for such office rent shall be allowed or paid until it shall have been verified in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may require, and shall have been audited and approved by the proper officers of the Treasury Department; and assistant assessors, when employed outside of the town in which they reside, shall receive the compensation which they are now allowed by law, shall, during such time so employed, receive one dollar per day;" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "and assistant shall take effect upon compensation for the month of March, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, and thereafter.

That section twenty four be amended by inserting in the proviso to said section, after the word "collector," wherever it occurs, the words "or other articles."

That section forty be amended by striking out the following words: "That in case a collector shall die, resign, or be removed," and inserting in lieu the following: "That in case of a vacancy occurring in the office of collector by reason of death, or any other cause."

That section forty-three be amended by striking out all after the first word "person," and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "And any person who shall exercise or carry on any trade, business, or profession, or do any act hereinafter mentioned, for the exercising or carrying on, or doing of which a special tax is imposed by law, without payment thereof, or in his name of any other person, or under such offices, besides being liable to the payment of the tax, be subject to a fine or penalty of not less than one or more than five hundred dollars. And it shall be unlawful for a manufacturer of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, or a wholesale liquor dealer in liquors, he shall be further liable to imprisonment for a term not less than sixty days and not exceeding two years.

That section seventy nine be amended as follows: In paragraph four, by striking out the following words: "In quantities of more than three gallons at one and the same time to the same purchaser, or." In paragraph five, by striking out the following words: "In quantities of three gallons or less." In paragraph thirty-one, by adding thereto the following: Provided, That no special tax shall be required of any person for the manufacture of bitter or cheese." In paragraph thirty-two, by inserting after the words "garden" and before the word "who," the words "or travelling on foot and peddling fruits, vegetables, pies, cakes, and confectionery."

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By striking out in the paragraph relating to gas, the words "and until the thirtieth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven."

By striking out the paragraphs relating to "sugar and sugar refiners," and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"On all sugars produced from the sugar cane, and not from sorghum or imphee, other than those produced by the refiner, a tax of one cent per pound;

"On refined sugars, and on the products of sugar refineries, not including syrup or molasses, a tax of two per centum ad valorem: Provided, That every person shall be regarded as a sugar refiner who by any process has gained by law, whose business it is to advance the quality and value of sugar by melting, clarifying, or by filtering, or by subliming, or other washing process, or by any other chemical or mechanical means, or who shall by boiling or evaporating reduce any sugar from or advance the quality or value of molasses, concentrated molasses, or melado.

Also, in the paragraph relating to wooden screws, by striking out the word "ten" and inserting "five;"

Also by striking out the paragraph relating to "gunpowder," and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Gunpowder, sanister powder, fixed ounce per pound; sporting powder in kegs, one cent per pound; blasting powder, in kegs or casks, one cent per pound."

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"On cigarettes, cigars, and cheroots of all descriptions, made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, five dollars per thousand."

That section ninety four be further amended so that in lieu of the taxes now provided by law upon the goods, wares, and merchandise hereinafter mentioned, which shall be produced and sold, or be manufactured or made and sold, or be consumed or used by the manufacturer or producer thereof, or removed for consumption or use, or for delivery for others than agents of the manufacturer or producer within the United States or Territories thereof, there shall be assessed, collected and paid the following taxes, to be paid by the producer or manufacturer thereof, that is to say:

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On hats, caps, bonnets, and hoods of all descriptions, two per centum ad valorem;

On fishing skins, two per centum ad valorem;

On leather of all descriptions, and goat, deer, calf, kid, sheep, horse, hog, and dog skins, tanned, tawed, or curried, finished, or in the rough, two and one-half per centum ad valorem.

On all manufactures of glass, of whatever than window glass, three per centum ad valorem.

On manufactures of wool, or of which wool is the chief component material, or the component material of chief value, two and a half per centum ad valorem.

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Sec. 9

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE

Published Wednesday & Saturday by

J. GIBSON.

J. J. SHANNON,.....Editor

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Wednesday. May 1, 1867.

THE NEW REVENUE LAW.—The new Revenue Law, passed March 2nd, 1867, will be found in full in to-day's paper.

Negro Suffrage in the North.

The black and white agitators who are seeking to array the colored vote against the white people of the South, should explain to their colored friends why the Republicans of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Connecticut and other Northern States, don't consider the black man who lives in these States good enough to vote. The black population there is small, many of them are educated—have property and are respectable citizens, but the Republicans *won't let them vote.* In 1865 the Republican legislature of Illinois refused to allow the *colored* man to testify in court where a *white* man was interested, and it is the law still unless repealed by their last legislature. The negro is a voter here and has perfect equality before the law. We think these white and black agitators would do better to direct their labors to where the negro is disfranchised, and agitate the ballot there.

The Meeting on Saturday.

The proceedings of the meeting held at Marion on last Saturday will be found in our issue of to-day. A great many of the most influential citizens of the county took part in the meeting, and though a majority in the house were colored, they conducted themselves orderly and respectfully, and on the whole the meeting was regarded as harmonious, indicating kind feeling and friendly relations between the whites and blacks of Lauderdale.

The Loyal Georgian, a Radical sheet printed at Augusta, Ga., publishes a statement from a private letter written by some one in Mississippi, announcing that more than sixty thousand freedmen have been sent from here to Cuba and sold into actual slavery.—This stupendous lie is calculated to deter freedmen from coming to this State, as the writer charges persons going from here to Georgia to employ hands as engaged in kidnapping. The object of these base falsehoods is to influence the minds of the colored people against the Southern whites, friends are the Radical scavengers who circulate these atrocities.

East Mississippi will vote en mass against the Convention. They are not at all frightened by the scare-crow of confiscation held up to their view by a few pardon-seekers around the capitol. The old journeymen politicians who led them into secession, cannot lead them back into the Union at the expense of their honor. They made them believe in 1860 that they ought to sacrifice life and property rather than live under Yankee rule, but they can not now make them believe that they ought to sacrifice every principle of manhood and honor to get back—Brandy Republicanism.

We are surprised to see such a statement as the above in the Republican. If this part of the State, and such counties as Lauderdale, Jasper, Clarke and Newton are considered part of East Mississippi, the assertion of the Republican is wholly gratuitous and entirely misrepresents the opinions and intentions of the people. Three-fourths of the white voters in the counties named will vote *for a Convention*, while the number opposed to organization is diminishing daily. Such men as Judge Watts, Judge Hancock, Hon. Sylvanus Evans, and, in fact almost without exception, every man heretofore prominent, whether as secessionists or Union men, advise organization and reconstruction under the acts of Congress. In this county, which has a larger population and will give more votes than any county in East Mississippi, not one in twenty will vote against a Convention.

Southern Politics.

A late number of the Clarion quotes the following extract from a speech of Gen. Banks, delivered near the close of the Thirty-Ninth Congress:

"The entire vote of the House with all the States represented would be 241, and adding to this the two-fifths colored vote, the number is increased to 252 votes. The majority of the House is, therefore, 128 votes. The South, then, has 98 votes, and with but thirty from the loyal States acting with them, they would have a clear majority; and there never can be an election in the North when at least 30 or 31 will not be returned to Congress who would act with the South."

There can be no doubt but the South, reconstructed and represented in Congress, will wield a powerful influence in the deliberations of that body. If not entirely a unit on national politics, the South will agree on questions affecting their national interests; and when the bitterness engendered by the war has passed away, we have no doubt but the power of the government will be transferred from New England to the Valley of the Mississippi. The South, in the language of Forney, will be the "coming kingdom," and negro suffrage, intended for our humiliation and to perpetuate radical power, will be the surest means of giving us a controlling power in the Government.

The article in the Clarion to which we refer, contains some sensible views on this subject, and concludes as follows:

"While it is a pleasant reflection that the South may hereafter, by prudent action, succeed in becoming a power in the common Government, in the interest of humanity, it is devoutly to be wished that the day is not far distant when other questions than those of a sectional nature, will engage the attention and enlist the support of the public mind, North and South; that subjects of economic and foreign policy will spring up, about which opinions may differ, without reference to mere geographical lines; and when the people of every section will dwell in harmony together. For the present the South can have no concern in the contest of parties.—She has enough to do to attend to her own affairs. It is not for her to say where she will stand when her States shall have established their co-equals by with other States in the Union. But her people will be less than human not to sympathize with those who shall have exhibited towards her a spirit of justice and magnanimity, and extended to her a helping hand in her hour of adversity.

Reconstruction in Lauderdale.

MASS MEETING AT MARION WITHOUT RESPECT TO COLOR.

On Saturday, April 27th, pursuant to previous notice, a mass meeting of the people of Lauderdale, without distinction of color, was held at Marion.

On motion of W. P. Evans, Hon. J. Lowry was called to preside over the meeting, and C. W. Henderson requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman, in a brief but appropriate address, explained the objects of the meeting.

On motion of Hon. W. G. Grace, a committee of five were appointed to draft resolutions expressing the views of the meeting.

The meeting was then addressed by Judge Brooke, Joseph Collins, colored, Dr. T. W. Florer, and Hon. W. P. Evans.

The committee on resolutions, through their Chairman, Hon. W. G. Grace, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted by a large and enthusiastic vote:

Whereas, the Congress of the United States have passed an act known as the Military Bill, and an act Supplemental thereto, which provides for the division of the ten Southern States into five military districts; and, *whereas*, Major Gen. E. O. C. Ord has been assigned to the command of the 4th district, of which Mississippi forms a part, and said Major General in assuming command has issued his "general order No. 5," in which he signifies that the civil officers should not be disturbed in the discharge of the duties pertaining to their offices, so long as they continue to administer the laws so as to secure to each individual their rights of person and property; therefore,

1st. Resolved, Without expressing any opinion as to the legislation referred to in the above preamble, we hereby manifest our gratification at the spirit of moderation which the General commanding this district brings to the discharge of the responsible duties, and to the exercise of the great powers committed to him; and that we feel called upon to meet him in a like spirit, and hereby express to him our purpose to throw no obstacle in the path of his official duties, but that in all that tends to a general desire for a restoration of the Union under the Constitution, including all the States, we pledge ourselves to a most earnest and cordial co-operation.

2d. Resolved, That we recommend to all who are qualified to register and vote under the provisions of the law, to do so as early as convenient after an opportunity is offered for that purpose, and to scrupulously abstain from any act which might tend to hinder or disturb any other person in the discharge of any duty, or the exercise of any privilege conferred by law.

3d. Resolved, That we find nothing in the changed condition of the white and black races in the South that ought to disturb the harmonious relations between them; that we are ready to accord to the blacks every right and privilege to which they are allowed under the laws of the land; that we sincerely desire their improvement in all the intellectual and moral qualities that are necessary to make them useful members of society; that we are their friends, both from gratitude for their fidelity in the past—in war as well as in peace—and because our prosperity and theirs is so essential to the prosperity of all, that what is good for us is good for them; and because, should any principles antagonistic to the happiness and prosperity of the white races, it must of necessity reach unto the blacks.

4th. Resolved, That we agree to accept and perform in good faith the terms and conditions prescribed by the Congress of the United States, as the terms and conditions upon which Congress has agreed to restore Mississippi to her place in the Union.

5th. Resolved, That we recognize and accept, as part of said terms and conditions, the proposition that all man-whites or black, without reference to previous condition of servitude, shall be perfectly equal before the laws, both in respect to political privileges and civil rights, and that no laws should be passed creating distinctions between persons of different races or colors.

6th. Resolved, That we desire to see Lauderdale county represented in the Convention by men pledged to carry out the foregoing propositions.

7th. Resolved, That we deprecate the formation of parties based on race or color, and desire to see the people of Mississippi united in a great Southern Reconstruction party giving to all classes full political rights without distinction as to color; and we invite the colored people of Lauderdale to attend our meetings, express fully their wishes and opinions, and assure them that we will consider them as entitled to equal political power and legal rights.

It was then announced that a free dinner had been prepared for the meeting by the colored citizens of Marion, to which all were invited.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

J. LOWRY, Chairman.

C. W. HENDERSON, Secretary.

Grenada and Meridian Railroad.

A meeting of the incorporators of the Grenada and Meridian Railroad, and those associated with them, was held at Louisville, Winston county, on Wednesday, April 24th, 1867. A majority of the incorporators being represented, Col. S. M. Henkins, of Grenada, was appointed Chairman, and Jno. Armstrong, Esq., of Meridian, Secretary. The Chairman made a few appropriate remarks fully explaining the object of the meeting, after which the following resolutions were introduced and adopted:

Resolved, That it is expedient for the corporators of the Grenada and Meridian Railroad Company to elect a President and Secretary of said Company, to hold office until the organization of the company by the stockholders.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the President to appoint as many commissioners as he may deem necessary in the counties through which the road is proposed to run, and adjacent thereto, to open books, and receive and solicit subscriptions, reporting progress to the President every thirty days.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the President to solicit stock in all towns and cities where we are likely to get aid and promote the interest of said road generally; and that it shall be the duty of the Secretary to take care of and keep in order all books and papers of the Company, and provide such books and papers as may be deemed necessary, and record all acts and proceedings of the Company and of the Commissioners appointed to receive stock.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the President to appoint suitable persons, at his discretion, to solicit stock, and to collect their reports and regulate their proceedings.

On motion it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to nominate permanent officers and report after dinner. The Chair appointed Messrs. Reid, Henkins and Towns. The meeting then adjourned until two o'clock, P. M.

TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

The meeting met pursuant to adjournment.

The committee on permanent officers reported, nominating Hon. R. D. Brown, of Winston, for President, and Jno. P. Brown, of Winston, Secretary. The report was received, and on motion of Mr. Armstrong, the gentlemen therein named declared unanimously elected.

On motion of Mr. Ball, of Lauderdale, it was resolved that any parties who desire to subscribe lands as absolute donations, without any additional 10 per cent. cash, may do so.

A resolution of Mr. Reid, of Winston, providing compensation for the President for services when actually rendered, was lost.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Ball, and after being amended by Mr. Reid, adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That subscriptions in money to the capital stock of this Company, shall be paid in three annual instalments, payable by note at such time and place as the President of the Company may direct; or in installments of longer periods if the circumstances of the Company will permit, which may be determined by the President and Directors.

On motion of Mr. Brown, of Winston, the Louisville, Grenada, Greensboro, Memphis, DeKalb, Meridian, Jackson, Selma and Mobile papers were requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion of Mr. Armstrong, of Meridian, the meeting then adjourned to meet in Meridian whenever the Secretary shall, by order of the President, give the incorporators twenty days notice that a meeting is expedient or necessary.

S. W. HENKINS, Chairman.

JNO. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

The Ramie.

We have received a note made by A. B. Bacon, Esq., one of the editors of the New Orleans Picayune, and Chairman of the Section Agriculture to the New Orleans Academy of Sciences, giving a description of the ramie, a new staple said to be superior or in production to cotton, and to both cotton and flax as skeetile. It was introduced to Mexico from Java by M. Cenito Roezl, formerly at the head of the Horticultural Institute of Belgium, and is now offered for sale in New Orleans. The following are among some of the advantages claimed for this new staple:

The fibre of this plant when cleaned, is, without bleaching, prely white, far finer than cotton or ax linen and stronger.

The plant, in a wen latitude, is hardy and a vigorous grower. It is perennial, and the cros from it are taken, like those of cas, by cutting it at the ground. From the rattoons a new growth, more vigorous than the last, springs up at one, giving from three to four cuttings per annum in Louisiana and middleand lower Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina.

Rich sandy land suits best; but it is so vigorous that it will do well any where. It is planted by cuttings of roots or stalks or by layers. The first planting will best be made at a yard each way with root cuttings. After that, roots or pieces of roots, and stalks can be used to increase the plantation.

The original planting will remain good and in time fil up the intervening space. It will out out coco; but wire grass and Bermuda will need to be kept away.

When the plant is well rooted it will yield about 800 pounds of clean fibre per acre, and was sold in England at 65 cents per pound.

Mr. Roezl has invented a simple machine and process for cleaning the fibre, which machine will cost not more than a good cotton gin. The fibre, when clean, comes in threads of from six to ten feet, and even twenty in length; in other words, as long as the stalk.

The report of Mr. Bacon, which was submitted on the 18th of March, concludes as follows;

"It remains only to add, as to its practical value, that, in 1865, Mr. Roezl sent fifty tierces, containing over 5000 Spanish pounds, of the textile to England, and that it was there sold at double the price of the best quality of cotton. Fabrics woven from it will be exhibited in the approaching world's exhibition of Paris, woven in the looms of Lyons, Belgium and England. Its great productiveness will doubtless in the end reduce the cash value of it in the manufacturing markets; but with it that of cotton, linen, and other rivals.

As it will be even more than [illegible] a Southern staple, as it has vast advantages over the latter in almost every respect, and as it is peculiarly adapted to our altered and now more solitary system of labor, it is with especial pleasure that we now introduce it to the consideration of the Fellows of this Academy, and through them to the agriculturists of our State and region."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

NEW YORK, April 28.—The Board of health have information that cholera now exists in three large cities of the Union, and may be expected here from the interior.

A cable special to the Herald says the prize fight for the Champion hip of England, between Wormwaid and O'Baldwin, did not come off. The latter failed to appear. The stakes were awarded to Wormwald.

Advices from Queretaro to the 6th state that the Imperialists made another sortie on the 5th, but were repulsed, and Miramon mortally wounded.

Dr. Blackburn, who, it is alleged, attempted to introduce yellow fever by means of infected clothing, into the United States during the war, has petitioned the Attorney General for permission to return from Canada to his native land, and take trial in Kentucky. The Attorney General, it is understood, answered that he had no power to grant the request.

CHARLESTON, April 28.—A fire occurred early this morning, destroying four large warehouses on East Bay street, near Vendue Range, occupied by auctioneers and commission merchants. Estimated loss $150,000, about one third of which was covered by insurance, chiefly in New York agencies. The principal sufferers are Holmes & Sons, Jas. W. Brown & Co., Jefferds & Co., L. F. Kanaer and A. J. Salinas.

RICHMOND, April 28.—A call for a State convention of Union men at Charlottesville, May the 29th, is being circulated among the Legislature for signatures.

The Legislature has passed an appropriation bill appropriating $80,000 for the education of both white and black children.

General Schofield to-day served a warning on the Richmond Times. The warning says: "The editorials are likely to create animosity, and its course cannot longer be tolerated."

BY THE CABLE

PARIS, April 28.—The Presse has a rumor that Bismarck would resign, in consequence of a difference of opinion between himself and the King, the latter being unwilling to accept the evacuation of Luxembourg, on principle.

It was said Vonder Golts would succeed him.

Reports are current of the arrest of Prussian officers by the French authorities at Thionville, and of the arrest of French officers at Mayence and Landau, but were denied when asked.

A circular from the French war office fixes the price of exemptions from military service at 2000 francs, and each year succeeding at 500 francs.

The Loan of 60 millions at the 30th has an official warning to avoid solicitation of Legislators.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$25 Reward.

STOLEN from the stable of Mr. Ferry, in Macon, on the night of the 26th April, one BAY MARE, 14 hands high, short and stout, bobtail, blind foot white, blind in one eye. In 11 years old, though he looks much younger.

I will pay the above reward on his recovery.

J. B. MOUZON.

Macon, April 27th, 1867. maylswtf

Notice.

THE undersigned respectfully announce that they have purchased the Drug Store of Wright & Bradley, assuming the assets and liabilities of the store. All persons indebted to the above firm will please come forward and settle.

THOS. D. REED & CO.

P. S. Dr. Leo Shackelford will still retain his office at the store. maylswtf

To Obtain

Good Fare & Good Rooms

STOP AT THE

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE,

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

maylswtm

J. B. WILDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

No. 181 Main Street.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

maylswly

To Avoid

The High Transfer Tariff at Vicksburg, ship to DAVIS & MORRIS, who will receive and forward Goods for just half rates charged by the other merchants who have combined and charge exorbit.nt commissions.

Refer to Hr. J. R. Phillips, Meridian, Miss.

maylswlm

MAYER BROTHERS, Manufacturers of Tobacco, Cigars; Dealers in Chewing and Leaf Tobacco, 51 Tchoupitoulas street, between Natchez and Poydras, New Orleans. sep6 1y

KNIGHT & CO., Dealers in Machinery, Belting, Cotton Gins, etc., 172 Gravier street, New Orleans. oct3 1y

A. B. GRISWOLD, & CO., old firm of Hyde & Griswold; established in New Orleans forty years. Manufacturers and Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Silver-Ware, Cutlery, Guns and Pistols, corner Canal and Royal streets, New Orleans. nov7 1y

SOUTHERN FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. The noiseless machines of Wilcox & Gibbs, will sew, hem, full, braid, tuck, gather, quilt, cord, and embroider, with satisfaction. Agents wanted at No. 5 St. Charles street—Box 386, New Orleans. nov7 1y

CARPET WAREHOUSES. A. BROUSSEAU & CO., 17 Charters street, Importers and Dealers, Wholesale and Retail. Offer at low prices Carpeting, Floor Oil Cloths, Matting, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, Curtains, Lace, Worsted, Cornices. maylswly

SAMUEL LOCKE,

Nos. 27, 29, 31 and 33 Peters Street,

Late Front Levee, between Customhouse and [illegible]

New Orleans.

IMPORTERS and DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

Tin Plate,

Sheet Iron,

Bar Iron,

Nails,

Axes,

Castings,

Manilla Rope,

Hand Bellows,

Blacksmiths' Bellows, Plantation Saddlery,

—and—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

of every description.

Jos. H. Hall's (Mayerville, Ky.,) PLOWS

Calhoun " COTTON SCRAPERS

" " COTTON SWEEP

Yost's Patent COTTON PLOWS & SCRAPERS.

Fan Mills,

Corn Shellers,

Straw Cutters, Etc.

Plain, Japanned & Stamped Tinware

TINSMITH'S MACHINES & TOOLS.

COOKING & HEATING STOVES

of every description.

STEWART COOKING STOVES.

maylswtm

Spring Millinery Goods.

WE are now receiving our new stock of Spring Millinery, embracing every variety of the latest fashions, together with Dress Trimmings, &c., and would respectfully invite the ladies of Meridian and vicinity to call and examine for themselves. We have secured the services of a competent Dress Maker, from Mobile, who will execute all orders in a manner unsurpassed.

Call at the old stand, in Dr. Reed's Drug Store.

MRS. A. E. N. STOP.
MISS ANNIE E. FEVILLE.

Private Boarding.

MRS M. REA would respectfully announce to the public who desire private board, that she has a portion of the city, that she has recently opened a Boarding House on the corner of Jefferds & Boarders, with or without lodging. Location convenient to the business portion of the city. apr26swlm

B. T. RAMSEY, J. W. BROOKS, J. P. WALKER
Meridian. Marion. Meridian.

RAMSEY, BROOKS & WALKER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

And Solicitors in Chancery.

Will practice in the [illegible] Courts of Lauderdale, Clarke, Jasper, Newton and Kemper counties, and in the Supreme Court at Jackson. Office in Meridian, Miss. apr17swly

HARDAWAY & CO.,

AGENTS

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

CORNER WASHINGTON AND CLAY STREETS,

Vicksburg, Miss.

KEEP always on hand, a large and complete stock of Drugs and Medicines, such as Opium, Castor Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Iodine, Rhubarb, Cream Tartar, Saleratus, Soda, Epsom Salts, Essential Oils, Select Powders, etc., and in fact all

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Embraced in the Pharmacopia. Our Pharmaceutical Preparations are made in strict accordance with the revised Pharmacopia. Prescriptions attended to accurately.

FAMILY MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, WINDOW GLASS AND PAINTS of various sizes.

Liquors,

Pure Old Cognac Brandy, Extra Port Wine Choice Sherry Wine, Pisco Old Peachs Wine, Old Holland Gin, Sebastian Schrapps Hostetter's Bitters, Plantation Bitters, Pure Old Bourbon Whisky—all of the best quality and specially selected for Medical use.

SPICES, LEXINGTON MUSTARD, PAINTS, OILS & COLORS,

White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Coal Oil, Paints of all Colors, etc.

Our stock embraces everything coming within the Drug Business. Give us a call and we will guarantee satisfaction.

All orders intrusted to our care, filled with promptness and accuracy.

HARDAWAY & CO., Agents.

Washington street.

W. H. WOODRUFF. P. DISERENS.

WOODRUFF & DISERENS

Dealers in

BOOKS and STATIONERY,

Music, Musical Instruments,

Toys, Notions, and Fancy Goods,

WASHINGTON STREET (South of Clay,)

VICKSBURG.

AGENTS for Grover & Baker Sewing Machines. Needles, Silks and Threads on hand. apr17swtm

J. W. JENNINGS,

General Steamboat Agent,

WHARF-BOAT (Foot of Crawford St.)

Vicksburg, Miss.

General Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

Dealer in all kinds of

WESTERN PRODUCE

AND

Plantation Supplies.

Orders from the County solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. apr17swtm

T. C. DAVIS, W. W. MORRIS,
Rankin Co. La e Evansville.

DAVIS & MORRIS,

Cotton Factors,

Receiving, Forwarding and

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

VICKSBURG, MISS.

Consignments respectfully solicited.

Liberal Cash advances made on Cotton shipped to our New Orleans friends.

REFERENCES.—Col. C. A. Brougher, Jackson; Dr. J. R. Phillips, Meridian; Green, Watts & Co.; and J. R. Powe, N. O. apr17swly

W. M. WILLIAMS, W. M. JOHNSON, D. W. LANKIN,
Vicksburg. Vicksburg. Yazoo City.

W. M. WILLIAMS & CO.,

FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

Transfer Agents Vicksburg and Meridian R. R.

Wharf-boat Proprietors,

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

Vicksburg, Miss.

Consignments solicited.

Transfer Commissions at Vicksburg.

CORN, per sack, 5 Cents
OATS, " 6 "
SALT, " 10 "
COFFEE, " 25 "
FLOUR & MEAL, per bbl. 10 "
LIME AND VEGETABLES, " 10 "
PORK AND BEEF, " 20 "
LIQUORS, " 40 "
MOLASSES, " 25 "
HAY, per 100 lbs. 5 "
GROCERIES, " 7 "
ASSORTED MERCHANDISE, " 10 "
COTTON, per bale, 50 "
BAGGING, " 10 "
ROPE, per roll, 10 "
" per coil, 10 "
apr17swtm

THE NELSON HOUSE,

Though not the "Biggest" Building,

AT THE

RAILROAD JUNCTION

Jackson, Miss.,

HAS established a reputation for Good Fare, Comfortable Rooms, Clean Beds, and other accommodations for the TRAVELING PUBLIC.

The Proprietor will spare no efforts to make his guests feel "at home."

Terms moderate.

apr17swly JOHN NELSON, Prop'r.

THE RUBY,

Front St., between Lee & Johnson Avenues

MERIDIAN, MISS.

A FIRST-CLASS BAR, BILLIARD SALOON, and RESTAURANT, where the best of Liquors, Cigars, Tobacco, Fruits, Confectionaries, Oysters, Game, &c., can be found. apr17swtm

WILLIAM GASTON,

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Meridian as a Mechanic and Honse Carpenter. His work is well known to the public and shows for itself. Having finished the Presbyterian Church and Rush's Livery Stable, he flatters himself that his work will give satisfaction. He will make contracts and build houses and wait with responsible parties for one half the amount due. Refers to B. T. Rush and A. Threefoot. apr17m

Jeff Davis is to be Released.

WHILE his unlimited gentleness is creating a sensation in the political world, we are doing the same in the city of Meridian by selling

Cheaper than the Cheapest for Cash.

Our premises is full of Quick Sales and Small Profits. We have on hand now a large stock of

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats &c.

Our motto is "keep the ball rolling," and we keep it rolling by selling goods cheap. Give us a call and you will be convinced. Store on Front street.

KAHN, WOLFF & AARON.

Opposite Jones House.

apr17swly

W. W. SHARRER, Cash. C. H. WILLIAMS, Pres.

MERIDIAN

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

OF THE CITY OF MERIDIAN,

Buys and Sells Northern and Southern Exchange,

Gold & Uncurrent Money

RECEIVES DEPOSITS.

And Gives Prompt Attention to all Collections, &c., Confided to it.

Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

apr17swly

MERIDIAN SALOON

BASEMENT OF THE JONES HOUSE.

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,

Containing the finest brands of LIQUOR to be found in the market. Wholesale and Retail. The BRANDIES and WHISKIES are of extra quality—no common article on hand.

mh22-swtf

Star Stable!

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

I HAVE comp eted my large and commodious Stable, and announce myself ready to accommodate all who may favor me with a call.

I can send you further, faster and cheaper than any Livery man I know of in the State (perhaps because I know better).

I am determined not to be excelled by Stable in the land.

Banks always in attendance on arrival of trains.

Horses fed by the day, week, or month. Hacks and Mules always on hand for sale. Horses and Mules sold on commission.

Thanking for past favors, I ask you to call again. Yours, truly

marSswly

New Spring & Summer Goods

BROACH, BROWN & CO.,

AT THE

YELLOW STORE,

On Front Street,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,

ARE now receiving from New York, and the Western Cities, their Spring and Summer Stock, embracing every grade and style of Goods suited to the trade of the country. Their stock one of the largest and best assorted in the market.

Having purchased their Goods in the cheap markets, and at times when goods were lowest, they congratulate themselves on being able to give satisfaction to customers, not only in the style and quality, but in prices also. The department of Ladies' Dress Goods will comprise a full assortment of the richest and most varied styles of

Muslins,
Barrages,
Poplins,
Lawns,
Mousselines,
Silks,
Cloaks,
Lasses,
Bonnets,

They would also direct attention to their stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, which is complete in every respect. Also, a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Hats and Caps, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, &c.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

apr17swly

W. H. HARRIS. R. B. WARREN. W. H. H. MCFLAND.

HARRIS, WARREN & MCFLAND,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Will practice in the Courts of Lauderdale, Clarke, Jasper, Newton and Kemper counties, and in the Supreme Court at Jackson. apr17swly

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Semi-Weekly, (in advance) per annum.....$5 00
" " six months.....3 00
Weekly, " " per annum.....3 00

Post Masters throughout the State are authorized to act as agents for the Gazette, and will be allowed twenty five per cent. on all cash remittances.

Rates of Advertising in Semi-Weekly Gazette.

	1 mo.	2 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	12 mo.
1 square..	$ 5	$ 8	$10	$ 18	$ 26
½ square..	10	15	20	30	45
1 square..	12	18	25	35	65
¼ column..	15	20	30	50	85
½ column..	20	35	40	75	125
1 column..	30	50	75	125	200

☞ Business cards of five lines or less will be published one year for $16.

The same rates will be charged for advertising in the Weekly Gazette. A deduction will be made where advertisements are published in both papers.

☞ Legal Advertisements, not longer than one square, when the cash accompanies the first advertisement, will be published for $5. If not paid in advance, $10.

Each additional square will be charged at the same rates.

Notices to Creditors by Executors or Administrators will in all cases be considered as one square and charged for at the above rates.

☞ No proof of publication will be furnished in any case until the advertisement is paid for.

Public Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the people at Marion on Saturday, the 27th inst., for the purpose of consulting together as to their future political duties and privileges under the present laws of the land. Everybody is invited to attend without respect to color. LAUDERDALE.

The Ladies Aid Society of this city will give a „Children's Concert at the Baptist Church, on Saturday Evening next at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Orphan's Home at Lauderdale Springs. This is a commendable enterprise, and one that ought to be responded to by every liberal spirited member of this community. We understand active preparations are being made to render the occasion quite entertaining. Price of admission only 50 cents.

A Card.

The undersigned respectfully give notice that there will be a meeting of the members of the Hook and Ladder Company at the Mayor's office, on Monday night next, 29th instant.

Unless the people generally, and those who are *particularly* interested in the matter, evince more interest and contribute more liberally, the company will have to disband. We cannot get the necessary paraphernalia without means. Come, gentlemen, do not let it be said that this important project has failed for the want of interest on the part of our people. A few dollars may save you thousands.

R. L. HENDERSON,
Foreman.

MERIDIAN, April 27th, 1867.

The store of Prowett and Roberts, of Marion, was entered on Thursday night, the burglar passing in and out through the chimney, situated in the rear of the store. In the hurry to leave he left his coat, pants and hat behind, and as these articles have already been recognized, there is but little doubt of the apprehension of the owner.— The money had, fortunately, been taken out of the cash drawer in the evening, so the robber was poorly repaid for his trouble.

FOR THE LADIES.—In another column appears a very important notice to the ladies, Mrs. Norton and Miss Neville are now receiving their supplies of Spring Millinery Goods which present the leading feature of attraction in the community. Read the notice and then give them a call.

A MEETING of the incorporators of the Grenada and Meridian Railroad Company was held at Louisville, Winston county, on Wednesday last. Hon. D. Brown, of Winston, was unanimously elected President until the organization of the Company. As soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, subscription books will be opened in all the counties interested in the enterprise. The proceedings of the meeting will be published in *extenso* in our next issue.

In compliance with a resolution of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the United States, the Grand Masters of the various States issued proclamations for each Lodge to celebrate the Fiftieth year of the introduction of the Order into the United States by a procession and oration, on the 26th of April. The members of the Order at this place went to Enterprise yesterday morning to join in the celebration there.

MACON DISTRICT—MOBILE CONFERENCE.—A District meeting will be held at Meridian, commencing Friday, the 3d day of May, Bishop Wightman presiding. Preachers on arriving will please report to Rev. O. P. Thomas. S. H. COX, P. E.

P. S. Other papers within the bounds of the Macon District will please call attention to this.

MEMBERS of the Press Convention should not fail to reach Brandon on Tuesday's train from the East, or Wednesday's train from the West, as the Masonic Dedication takes place at 12 o'clock on Wednesday. All are invited to make their headquarters at the Republican office.

We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket to a Grand Tournament, Coronation and Fancy Dress Ball, to come off at Okolona, Miss., on the 9th and 10th of May. Also an invitation to attend an Odd Fellow's Celebration and Ball, at Enterprise yesterday.

We are glad to learn that the Hon. Ethel Barksdale has so far recovered as to be able to resume his editorial duties in the Clarion.

Emerson Ethridge has been nominated by the Conservative State Convention of Tennessee as its candidate for Governor. Farewell, Brownlow.

LADIES' SUPPER AT MARION.—The Ladies' Supper at Marion, on Thursday evening last, was a most magnificent affair. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the projectors of this movement for the neat and tasteful manner displayed in the arrangement and decoration of the hall. The tables were conveniently arranged and bountifully supplied with all the luxuries that could be desired. We know not when we have attended a more magnificent festival. It was a scene of conviviality rarely presented, and will be cherished by the happy participants as an event long to be remembered. We return our thanks to the ladies for their hospitality shown us on the occasion, and congratulate them on the brilliant success of their benevolent undertaking. We take this occasion, in their behalf, to return thanks to those who made such liberal contributions to their tables. Such liberality is rarely displayed.

POPULAR ERRORS.—That editors keep public reading rooms. That they have plenty of time to talk to everybody. That they are delighted to get anything to fill up the paper with. That they are always pleased to have assistance in selecting copy for the paper. That every man's own private axe is a matter of "public interest." That it doesn't make much difference whether copy be written on both sides. That editors return rejected manuscripts.

SUICIDE.—Maj. Samuel M. Conner, of Noxubee county, committed suicide last Wednesday by hanging himself. He has not been in his right mind since the country was reduced to its present wretched state.

Lauderdale Medical Association.

THE members of this Association will convene April 30th, 9 o'clock P. M., at the Mayor's office, in Meridian, for the transaction of business. A full attendance is solicited. All regular practitioners of medicine in the adjacent counties are respectfully invited to attend.

J. P. WELCH, President.
WM. H. BRUTON, Sec'y. aprl8wtsl

J. J. SHANNON. C. W. GALLAGHER.

SHANNON & CALLACHER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Meridian, Miss.

WILL practice in the Circuit Courts of Lauderdale, Clarke, Jasper, Smith, Newton, Wayne and Scott, and the Federal Court for the Southern District at Jackson.

Special attention given to Bankrupt Cases.

DR. WM. M. MAYES,

Toomsuba, Miss.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Toomsuba and vicinity. He will be constantly on hand, Drugs, Medicines and choice Liquors for medicinal purposes. aprl8-1y

DR. N. B. KENNEDY,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Meridian. He has made a specialty of Private Diseases. Per favor and all other skin diseases, a specialty for the past six years, during which time he has treated over five hundred cases with the most complete success. He guarantees a COMPLETE and PERMANENT cure in all cases without the use of Mercury. No Cure—No Pay. He expects to reside in a few days, large and complete assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines and fine Liquors for medicinal purposes.

He may be found at all hours of the day at his office, corner Hale and Second streets, near Marion Hotton & Co.'s wholesale grocery store, and at night at his residence, unless professionally absent. mar5dwtm

DR. J. H. CIBBS,

SURGEON & PHYSICIAN,

HAVING returned to Meridian, respectfully offers his professional services to his old patrons and community.

OFFICE—In Brick Building of White, Lloyd & Co., on Front street.

☞ can be consulted at office from 8 to 11 o'clock A. M., every day, and at all other hours of the day when not professionally engaged.

Will be found at his residence at night. 3m

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SAFE & MILD
Red Jacket Bitters

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Surgeon Dentist,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,

CONTINUES to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. Office over Harvey's store, corner front street and Johnson's Avenue. mar18wtf

S. A. D. STEELE. JAMES WATTS.

STEELE & WATTS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

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SPECIAL attention given to Bankrupt cases in this part of the State. mar3wwly

S. EVANS, Quitman. W. C. FORD, Meridian.

EVANS & FORD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Meridian, Miss.

Office over J. W. Harvey's store, on Front Street. mar25wdwly

J. W. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

mar5wdm

R. V. BARNEY, J. W. BROOKE, J. P. WALKER
Meridian. Marion. Meridian

BARNEY, BROOKE & WALKER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

And Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL practice in the Courts of the Eighth Judicial District, and in the High Court of Errors and Appeals at Jackson.

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MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,

W. S. PATTON, PROP'R.

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IS always open for transient and permanent boarders, day and night. Its rooms are large and comfortable, and the Proprietor is making additions and improvements continually.

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WONDERFUL BUT TRUE.

MADAME REMINGTON, the world-renowned Astrologist and Somnambulistic Clairvoyant, while in a clairvoyant state, delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychomotrope, guarantees to produce a perfect and life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, with date of marriage, occupation, leading traits of character, &c. This is no imposition, as testimonials without number can assert. By stating place of birth, age, disposition, color of eyes and hair, and enclosing fifty cents, and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail, together with desired information.

☞ Address in confidence, Madame GERTRUDE REMINGTON, P. O. Box 297, West Troy, N. Y. aprl8wly

☞ A YOUNG LADY returning to her country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the City, was hardly recognised by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead of twenty three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she gladly told her friend that she had used the CIRCASSIAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any Lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentleman can improve their personal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herself is simple, yet unsurpassed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be, clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price $1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order by

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No. 2 West Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y.
The only American Agents for the sale of the same. aprl8wly

LOCAL MARKET.

Store Prices of Articles at Meridian, Miss.

CORRECTED BY A MERCHANT.

MERIDIAN GAZETTE OFFICE,
April 27, 1867.

AXES—Collins.....		$1 75 @	—2 00
Reynolds.....		$ 2 00 @	—
BAGGING—Ky..	₱ yd.	40 @	36
India.....	₱ yd.	35 @	—
BACON—Hams..	₱ lb..	20 @	18
Sug. cured..	₱ lb..	21½ @	—
Country sds..	₱ lb..	15 @	—
West. sd. "...	₱ lb..	15½ @	—
" rib "...	₱ lb..	15 @	14
Shoulders...	₱ lb..	14½ @	—
BEEF—On foot.	₱ lb...	5 @	6
Corn fed i..	₱ lb...	7 @	8
BUTTER—Gosh..	₱ lb..	50 @	—
Western	₱ lb..	40 @	—
BROOMS.....	₱ each	50 @	75
BUCKETS.....	₱ each	50 @	75
CotTON—Mid..	₱ lb..	25 @	28
CANDLES.....	₱ lb..	10 @	—
CORN.....	₱ bu.	$1 65 @	1 60
COFFEE.....	₱ lb..	28½ @	30½
CHICKENS.....	₱ doz.	$4 80 @	$5 00
EGGS.....	₱ doz.	25 @	30
FLOUR—Ch..	₱ bbl.	$18 00 @	19
Double ex..	₱ bbl.	$16 00 @	—
Superfine f..	₱ bbl.	$14 00 @	15 00
LARD.....	₱ lb..	15 @	18
MOLASSES—La..	₱ gal.	90 @	1 25
Syrup.....	₱ gal.	1 75 @	—
MACKEREL.....	₱ lb..	22 @	25
KITS.....	₱ bbl.	$3 64 @	4 00
NAILS.....	₱ lb..	10 @	12½
OIL—Linseed..	₱ gal.	2 25 @	—
PORK—On foot.	₱ lb..	10 @	12½
POWDER.....	₱ lb..	75 @	—
POTTY.....	₱ lb..	20 @	—
RICE.....	₱ lb..	15 @	—
POTATOES—Irish	₱ bbl.	6 00 @	8 00
Sweet.....	₱ bu.	75 @	1 25
SALT.....	₱ sck	$ 3 00 @	—
SCRAB—Crush..	₱ lb..	25 @	—
Louisiana ..	₱ lb..	14 @	18
Clarified....	₱ lb..	20 @	—
Loaf.....	₱ lb..	30 @	28
SNUFF—Drop...	₱ lb..	20 @	—
Duck.....	₱ lb..	20 @	—
TOBACCO—Ch..	₱ lb..	$ 1 00 @	1 50
Common..	₱ lb..	$ 45 @	1 00
WHITE LEAD....	₱ keg	$15 00 @	—

"Peruvian Bark Bitters."

CELEBRATED TONIC;

A Certain Cure for Fever and Ague.

G. L. KOUNS & BRO., 59 Commerce St., N. O., Agents. Manufactured by Brooks & Co., Proprietors, St. Port & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 124 Chartres street, N. O. aprl8-1y

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Board by the Month, Week or Day on Moderate Terms.

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Paints, Oils, Window-Glass,

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GLAZED SASH AND BLINDS.

☞ All of which we are selling at Lower Prices than heretofore since the war.

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Ledgers, Journals, and Record Books, of all the various sizes of paper. My stock of Blanks are all made to order and for quality of paper and durability of binding cannot be surpassed.

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I have paid particular attention to this department, and have the largest assortment and greatest variety of Note, Commercial Note, Letter, Commercial Letter, Foolscap and Cap, of English, French and American manufacture.

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Printing of Blanks, Bills of Lading, Cotton Sales, and every description of Job Work done with neatness and dispatch.

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DR. WHITTIER,

LONGER BY YEARS LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS than any other Private Disease Physician, is a regular graduate of medicine, cures Syphilis in all its forms, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Bubo, Bladder and Urinary diseases. Syphilitic affections of the throat, skin or bones.

Thousands suffering from self abuse, excesses, exposures and indescretions in youth and maturer years, producing some of the following effects: Blotches, bodily weakness, unmanhood, aversion to society, indigestion, constipation, dread of future events, loss of memory, a dull dazzling sensation of the head, nervous irritability, dizziness, sparks before the eyes, dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, pain in the back, universal lassitude of the whole system, wakefulness, disturbed sleep, frightful dreams, horror of society, timidity, hypochondria, dullness of hearing, loss of sexual power, impotency, barrenness, etc., are treated with unparalleled success.

He can refer to many old residents for past success and present position, also many physicians here and elsewhere.

Occupying a whole house of twelve rooms, with regularly assistant physicians; those requiring daily personal attention may remain in the establishment.

Medicine sent everywhere by mail or express.

The Theory and Exposition of Diseases, clearly delineating all the diseased conditions, may be had in sealed letter envelope for 4 cents. Ladies' Circular, embracing all chronic diseases, 3 cents. Address St. Louis, Mo.

A friendly talk costs nothing; charges moderate; cures guaranteed. Office, 617 St. Charles street, one square south of the Lindell Hotel. aprl6wlawly

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SHEET IRON, &c.

V. EARLY & CO.
Front Row, Meridian.

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Auburn, Golden, Flaxen and Silken Curls,

PRODUCED by the use of Prof. DEBREUX' FRISER LE CHEVEUX. One application warranted to curl the most straight and stubborn hair or either sex into wavy ringlets, or heavy massive curls. Has been used by the fashionables of Paris and London, with the most gratifying results. Does not injure the hair. Put up in neat, sealed and post paid, $1. Descriptive Circulars mailed free. Address BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists, No. 283 River st., Troy, N. Y., Sole Agents for the United States. aprl8-wly.

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Nos. 149, 151, 152, 154 and 156,

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China, Glass and QUEENSWARE,

Silver Plated and Brittannia Ware,

Tea Trays, Feather Dusters, Vases Lamps,

DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS,

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Atmospheric Portable Soda Fountain.

Manufactured and sold by the Patentee.

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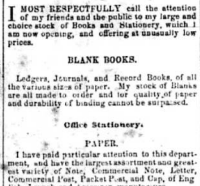

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw and Grist Mill Machinery, Single and Double Circular Saw Mills, Tobacco Screws and Presses, Sad Irons, Cast Iron Sash and Cylinders, Wool Carding Machines, Founding Castings, Young's Improved Patent Sugar Mill, Plough Moldings, Quartz Mills, Pan and Pan Gearings, Bevel Gears, etc., Cotton Gins, Presses and Feed Pitch and Spur Gearing of all Kinds.

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FORCED to grow upon the smoothest face or from three to five weeks by using Dr. SEELYE'S FAMILY MEDICINE. It is the most wonderful discovery in modern science, acting upon the Beard and Hair to admiration, rapidly producing a luxuriant growth. It has been used by thousands of Parisians and Londoners with the most flattering success. Numerous testimonials can be given, and if entire satisfaction is not given in every instance, the money will be cheerfully refunded. Price by mail, sealed and post paid, $1. Descriptive Circulars sent free. Address DR. SEELYE, No. 618 North Fourth st., St. Louis, Mo. 285 River st., Troy, N. Y., Sole Agents for the United States. aprl8-wly.

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WILL do a General Commission and forwarding business. Special attention given to the sale of Cotton, Tobacco and Produce, and to the purchase of Plantation Supplies and all kinds of goods for our customers. mar5wwm

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TO ALL MANKIND.

How careful we should always be in every action in life, we should at all times think twice before speaking once.

And where all things look before we leap for by one rash act we may entail misery upon a whole nation.

How careful a man should be in all he does.

He should never buy one pound of sugar without trying the strength of the market. Nor should he buy any calico or cotton and shoes all he should not in any event buy Furniture until he calls on the firm of

WAGNER & RUSH.

We have now on hand a large and well selected lot of

Parlor and Bedroom

FURNITURE!

which we are determined to sell at the very lowest prices.

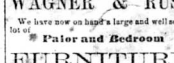
Also Paints, Oils, Turpentine varnish and painters materials, &c.

It is our intention to follow this business and we are willing to work for small profits.

Old furniture repaired.

We only ask the public for a call, and feel well assured we can please you in prices and quality.

CRANE'S METALIC BURIAL CASE



kept constantly on hand, and orders from the country respectfully solicited and promptly filled. WAGNER & RUSH.

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NO BOOKS—no more paper or ink—no trust—no charging—no more trouble COLLECTING—no more CREDIT—no fears of meeting the Sheriff—no ten cents played out—buy for cash and you are sure of BARGAINS.

SANFORD & BRO.

We wish to call the attention of the public at large, that we are in receipt of a large assortment of all descriptions of

GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS,

which we will sell at the following prices:

BACON—Clear Sides, 16½
Shoulders, 14
Clear Bulk Sides, 16½
Canvas Sugar-cured Hams, 21½
LARD—in kegs, 17½
in tierces, 16½
Sugar, fair to good, 12 to 13½
Sugar-house Molasses, 77
Coffee—Ordinary, 30
Soda, 15; Coffee, 25 to 30; Imperial Tea, $2 00;
Flour, $11 50, $12 50, $14 50 to $17 00 per bbl.

—We also have—

STARCH, Irish Potatoes, Navy Beans, Cheese,
APPLES—Dried, Hominy, Dried Peaches,
NUTS, Macaroni, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Tea,
FISH, Snuff (Garrett's at 50 cents per bottle)
OYSTERS, Shot, Powder, Caps, Corn Meal,
RAISINS, Flour, Soaps, Mackerel, Candles,
DRYE Stuffs, Wash Boards, Tubs, Buckets,
and splendid Butter, fresh and nice, Butter
& Soda Crackers, Smoking & Chewing Tobacco
BROOMS, Salt for stock and table use, Catsup,
PICKLES, Red Pepper, Sardines, Preserves, Pepper
ONIONS, Cut Feeds of all descriptions, Peas,

and many other articles too numerous to mention, which the above, in connection with the above, in our

DRY GOODS!

Boots and Shoes, of every description,
Hats and Caps,
Ready Made Clothing,
Ladies' Hats,
Children's Hats,
Children's Caps,
Hardware,
Queensware,

which we are determined to sell at the very lowest prices.

We have entirely abolished the CREDIT SYSTEM. Those who call will not fail to receive it any longer, as they will positively be refused. Those who do not call will have to pay extra prices to keep the credit system. We flatter ourselves that we cannot be put liable to the contingency of goods to be returned.

SANFORD & BRO.

Hurlbutt, Sturges & Co.,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

on the Corn, and their

NEW STORE

ADJOINING,

HAVE on hand and are constantly receiving the largest and most complete assortment of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Groceries,
Hardware,
Cutlery,
Crockery,
Bagging,
Rope,
Boots,
Shoes,
Hats,

Ever Seen in this Country,

Which they will sell as low as they can afford At any rate they will not be undersold.

They invite their old customers, friends and the public generally to call, and if they consult their own interest they will be sure to buy.

mar5wwly

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HAVE opened a large and commodious Private Boarding House, and will be pleased to see any of my old friends.

No. 1018 Olive Street, between Pine and Olive.
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Wanted.

Live Stock at every kind suitable for market. Also Fresh Butter, Eggs, Chickens, &c.

The highest market price paid by

JOSIAH JONES,
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Wanted.

By a Young Lady a situation as teacher in a school or private family. For particulars address A. L.,
aprl8-wlw. Meridian, Lauderdale Co., Miss.

L. A. DUNCAN. W. M. HART

DUNCAN & HART.

AUCTIONEERS

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Stephens' Row, Corner Jones Ave. and Railway St.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County.

In Circuit Court, March Term, 1867.

SAMUEL L. CASTEN, }
vs. }
WILLIAM PROUT, & }
P. P. PROUT, Def'ts }

and J. J. RICH, Garnishee. }

THIS day comes the plaintiff by attorney into court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Wm. Prout and P. P. Prout are nonresidents of the State of Mississippi. It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Meridian Gazette, a newspaper printed in the town of Meridian, Lauderdale county, citing the said defendants, Wm. and P. P. Prout, to be and personally appear before the next term of our Circuit Court to be held in Paulding in the said Jasper county on the 4th Monday of September 1867, then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's demand or the same will be taken as confessed.

Given under my hand and seal of office [L. S.] the 12th day of April 1867.

DUNCAN & LITTLE
p29w4t. C. S.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.

In Chancery Court, February Term, 1867.

J. C. McCLELLAND, }
No. 66 vs. }
MARY ENGELL, }
WM. ENGELL, and }
ISAAC SALDEER. }

Upon opening the complainants bill, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not citizens of the State of Mississippi, but reside beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed against them:

Therefore, that they enter their appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next Term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House of said county, in the town of Marion, on the second Monday in August next ensuing, plead, answer or demur, to complainant's bill, or the several allegations thereof, will be taken for confessed as to them.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the "Meridian Gazette," a newspaper published in the city of Meridian, once a week for one month.

Witness my hand and seal of office.
[L. S.] March 25th, 1867.

C. W. HENDERSON,
march9-1t Clerk Chancery Court.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.

In Circuit Court, February Term, 1867.

L. J. McINNIS, }
vs. 562 } Attachment.
WALTER S. BUNYARD. }

It appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, from the plaintiff's affidavit and writ, on file in the office, that the defendant is not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed against him:

Therefore, it is ordered that he enter his appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House of Lauderdale County, on second Monday of August A. D. 1867, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's demand, or the same will be taken as confessed as to him; that a copy of counsel in plaintiff's said county, and the property attached and condemned to satisfy the same and costs.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the "Meridian Gazette," a newspaper published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.

Witness my hand and seal of office at Meridian, this [illegible] day of March, A. D. 1867.

C. W. HENDERSON,
March 16w 4t Clerk of the Circuit Court, La.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.

County Court of Meridian, March Term, 1867.

M. B. MURPHY, }
No. 677 vs. } Attachment
P. [illegible] } [illegible]

[illegible] section of the [illegible] return, on the [illegible] that the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Sharkey Bill.

A Washington telegram of the 15th gives the following relative to Gov. Sharkey's bill of injunction.

In the Supreme Court to-day, Chief Justice Chase delivered his opinion in the case of the State of Mississippi against President Johnson and General Ord. On motion for leave to file a bill restraining them from the execution of the Reconstruction Act, the Court dissented from the argument of the counsel that the President is required merely to perform a ministerial act, and held that the terms ministerial and executive are by no means equivalent in import. A ministerial duty, the performance of which may, in proper cases, be required of the head of a department by judicial process, is one in respect to which nothing is left to discretion. On the other hand, it is the duty of the President to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and among those laws are the reconstruction acts.

An attempt on a part of the judicial Department to enjoin the performance of such duties by the President, might justly be characterized, in the language of Chief Justice Marshall, as an absurd and excessive extravagance. Congress is the legislative depot of the Government, the President is the executive Department, neither can be restrained in its action by the Judicial Department, though the acts of both, when performed, are in proper cases subject to its cognizance. The Court proceeded to show the impropriety of such interference by considering the probable consequences, and concluded as follows:

It has been suggested the bill contains a prayer that if these relief cannot be had against Andrew Johnson as President, it may be granted against him as a citizen of Tennessee, but it is plain that relief against the executive of an act of Congress by Andrew Johnson is relief against the executive by the President. A bill praying for an injunction against the Executive of an act of Congress by the incumbent of presidential office, cannot be received, whether it describes him as President or simply as a citizen of a State. The motion for leave to file the bill is therefore denied. In the case of the State of Georgia against certain officers, the Attorney General makes no objection to the policy of the bill, and we will therefore grant leave to file that bill.

Judge Sharkey said the objection to the bill he attempted to file seemed to be it was an effort to enjoin the President. The bill was not filed, and he could reform it to suit the views of the court and present it again. The Chief Justice replied leave to file the motion is refused. When another bill is presented, it will be considered. Mr. Sharkey replied I understand the Court to say, that an application could be made Thursday. This ended to the present the proceedings in Court.

Subsequently a subpœna was ordered to be issued against Gen. Pope, commanding in Georgia. According to the rule of the court, process is to be served on defendants sixty days before the return of the process. As the court will adjourn in May, the return day in this case cannot be until next December.

A Richmond dispatch of the 4th says: "[illegible] the Clover Hill Coal [illegible] Chesterfield county occurred [illegible] Twenty-five white [illegible] were killed, [illegible] mining, [illegible] the [illegible] re- [illegible] over Hill [illegible] Company's [illegible] gave no fu[illegible] except the [illegible] were [illegible] after the fire [illegible] was made to descend into the shaft, but the bursting out of the flames prevented it. Nothing is known of what occurred in the pit. There were thirty-five miners and thirty-nine blacks all at work in the mines at the time of the explosion."

ADVICE TO THE COLORED GENTLEMEN OF THE SOUTH.—We advise the colored gentlemen of the South to pay particular attention in all their meetings and conventions to preparing for the next Presidential election. They should start upon the right principle, and that is by nominating General Grant and General Lee for President and Vice President. This will have more effect than any movement they can undertake. Beecher and the other parsons have been giving advice to the colored gentlemen for the last thirty years. Wade Hampton, General Lee, General Longstreet and the other ex-military leaders have taken to advising them now. We think that we have a right to give them some advice too.—N. Y. Herald.

It is the only thing you are likely to give them.

The "OKOLONA TOURNAMENT ASSOCIATION" gives a grand Tournament, Fair and Carnival at Okolona, Miss., on that city on the 8th and ninth days of May, the proceeds of which will be deposited with the Odd Fellows, of Okolona, to institute a fund for the relief of distressed widows and orphans. The prize for the first days tilting with the Lance, will be a fine double cased Geneva, Enameled Gold Watch, containing seventy diamonds in the case, etc., valued at $1000; the other prize will be a silver Tea Set, valued at $250, a Gold mounted Ladies riding whip, valued at $50, and a Crown and six Wreaths of Honor, will accompany each prize.

The Entrance Fee on the first day, will be $10,00, and on the second day $5,00.

SAD ACCIDENT.—W. K. Winn, living near Coldwater Depot in this county, was accidently killed by the going off of his rifle gun in his own hands on the morning of the 3d inst. Mr. W., was loading his gun for the purpose of going out a turkey hunting, when the said accident happened.—Hernando Press.

Laws of the United States,

Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress.

CHAP. XX.—An Act to amend an Act to extend the Charter of the President and Directors of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Washington and Georgetown, in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth sections of the act to incorporate the president and directors of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Washington and Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, approved March third, eighteen hundred and thirty seven, and which was extended by the act approved February seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, be, and the same hereby are, repealed; and the companies which existed at the time of the passage of said acts, and upon which existence said sections were based, having ceased to exist.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the stock of said Firemen's Insurance Company shall be divided, sold, transferred, and held in the same manner that the capital shall have been issued, sold, transferred, and held had those sections never existed.

Approved, March 27, 1866.

CHAP. XXIV.—An Act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person or persons shall falsely make, alter, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, altered, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in the falsely making, altering, forging or counterfeiting any bond, bill, proposal, guaranty, security, official bond, public record, affidavit, or other writing for the purpose of defrauding the United States, or shall utter or publish as true, or cause to be uttered or published as true, any such false, forged, altered or counterfeited bond, bill, proposal, guaranty, security, official bond, public record, affidavit, or other writing, for the purpose of defrauding the United States, knowing the same to be false, forged, altered or counterfeited, or shall pass, utter or publish, or cause to be passed, uttered or published as true, any such false, forged, altered or counterfeited bond, bill, proposal, guaranty, security, official bond, public record, affidavit, or other writing, knowing the same to be false, forged, altered or counterfeited, with intent to defraud as aforesaid, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof duly convicted, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned, and kept at hard labor, for a period not exceeding ten years, or be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both of said punishments in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any offense shall be committed in any place which has been, or shall hereafter be ceded to and under the jurisdiction of the United States, which offense is not prohibited, or the punishment thereof is not specially provided for by any law of the United States, such offense shall, upon conviction in any court of the United States having cognizance thereof, be liable to, and receive the same punishment as the laws of the State in which such place is, or may be situated, now in force, provided for the like offence when committed within the jurisdiction of such State; and no subsequent repeal of any such State law shall affect the prosecution for such offence in any of the courts of the United States.

Approved, April 5, 1866.

CHAP. XXV.—An Act to provide for the transfer of the custody of the Library of the Smithsonian Institute to the Library of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the library collected by the Smithsonian Institution under the provisions of an act approved August tenth, eighteen hundred and forty six, shall be removed from the building of said institution with the consent of the regents thereof, to the new fire proof addition to the library of Congress, upon completion of a sufficient portion thereof for its accommodation, and shall, while there, be under the subject to the same regulations as the library of Congress, except as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That when such library shall have been so removed and delivered, the Smithsonian institution shall have the use thereof in like manner as it is now used, and the public shall have access thereto for purposes of consultation on every ordinary week day except during one month of each year, in order that Congress, when it may be closed for renovation. All the books, maps, and charts of the Smithsonian library shall be properly placed for preservation in like manner as are those of the Congressional library, from which the Smithsonian library shall not be removed except on reimbursement by the Smithsonian Institution to the Treasury of the United States of the money incurred in binding and in taking care of the same, or upon such terms and conditions as shall be mutually agreed upon by Congress and the regents of said Institution.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the librarian of Congress shall be authorized to employ two additional assistants, who shall receive a yearly compensation of eight hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars, respectively, commencing July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the sum of five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expenses of the removal as provided for.

Approved, April 5, 1866.

CHAP. XXVI.—An Act to provide for a Term of the District Court for the District of Minnesota, to be held at the City of Winona, and Judicial District.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in case any officer of the navy or marine corps shall board a vessel in the employ of the United States which, by any casualty, or in action with the enemy, has become unfit for use, or otherwise destroyed, shall thereby have lost his personal effects, the proper accounting officers are hereby authorized, with the approval of the Secretary o the Navy, to allow to such officer a sum not exceeding the amount of his sea pay for one month as compensation for said loss: Provided, That no loss has not occurred through the negligence or want of skill or foresight of the officer making application for such allowance: And provided further, That no allowance shall be made by virtue of this act for any loss incurred prior to the first second day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the seventh section of the act of Congress, approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes, approved March third, one thousand eighteen hundred and sixty-three," as provides that "the bounty money which any mariner or seaman entitled to enter the army into the navy may have received from the United States or from the State in which he enlisted in the army, shall be deducted from the prize money to which he may become entitled during the time required to complete his military service," be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Approved, April 6, 1866.

Cairo.

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Boys, under the age of fourteen years, will be admitted the first session, and probably for the year.
In making this announcement, the Trustees beg leave to state that they desire making this a permanent school, and one of the first order—and to this end, have secured the services of teachers of high standing and many years' experience, whose success hitherto, in their opinion, furnishes sufficient guarantee to all who may repose confidence in them, of the thorough and faithful manner in which their children will be taught. To test the merits of this school, therefore, they ask only a liberal patronage and a fair trial. R. Y. RSW.
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LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Insolvent Notice.
WHEREAS, by an order of the Probate Court of Jasper County, State of Mississippi, made at the last May term, A. D. 1866, thereof, estate of J. L. Hudnall, deceased, was declared insolvent. Now, therefore, all persons holding claims against said estate, are hereby notified to come forward and have all claims duly probated and registered in the register kept by the Clerk, within six months from the first publication hereof, or they will be barred.
LEWIS GADDY,
sept5w6m. Administrator.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.
In Chancery Court, February Term, 1867.
CLEMENS, BROWN & CO., }
vs. } Attachment.
JAMES J. SWILLEY. }
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the plaintiff's affidavit and writ, on file in this office, that the defendant is not a citizen of this State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed against him:
It is therefore ordered that a copy of this publication be made in the "Meridian Gazette," a newspaper printed and published in the city of Meridian, once a week for four weeks, notifying said defendant of the pendency of this suit, and that unless he appears at the next term thereof, at the Court room in Meridian on the first Monday in May next, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's complaint, judgment will be taken as confessed against him, and the property attached condemned to satisfy said debt and costs in this behalf expended, to be taxed, &c.
Witness my hand, this March 20th, 1867.
C. W. HENDERSON, Clerk
By County Court of Meridian.
March 26—4w.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.
To J. R. and S. D. Carpenter, Pernecia Carb and Harriet L. Jones.
YOU are cited to be and personally appear in and before the Honorable Probate Court of Lauderdale County, at the Court House thereof, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to show cause, if any you can, why the final account of W. B. Cooper, Administrator of the estate of Benjamin Carpenter, deceased, should not be allowed and admitted to record.
It is further ordered that a copy of this be published in the "Meridian Gazette," a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.
Witness the Hon. M. H. Whitaker, Judge of said County.
Witness my hand and seal of office, [L. S.] at Marion, Miss., this 27th day of March, A. D. 1867.
apr13 4t W. W. McELROY, Clerk.

Guardian Sale.
By virtue of an order obtained from the Honorable Probate Court of Lauderdale County, the undersigned, Guardians to Margaret, Frances, and Dorothy Brown, will proceed to sell on the 27th day of April, 1867, on the premises at Martin Brown, the east 1-2 of the south-west 1-4 of section 15, east 1-2 of south-east 1-4 of section 16; south-west 1-4 of south-west 1-4 of section 22; all of township 6, range 14, east.
Credit of 12 months, with notes and security.
JOHN H. BROWN,
MARTIN BROWN,
apr2-w4w. Guardians.

Sheriff's Sale.
The north-east quarter, of the south-west quarter, section 24, township 5, range 15 east, lying in the County of Lauderdale, State of Mississippi, will be sold as the property of A. W. Smith, in front of the Court House, of said county, in Marion, on the 1st Monday in May, A. D. 1867, to satisfy sundry executions in my hands.
JO. EARLY,
March 26, 1867—4w Sheriff.

FOR AN APPETIZER USE
Red Jacket Bitters.

HILL, HENDERSON & CO
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Also agents for the sale of Peters Oil and Lamps wholesale.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County.
In Circuit Court, March Term, 1867.
SAMUEL E. CASTEN,
vs. } Attachment.
WILLIAM PROUT, &
P. P. PROUT. Def'ts
and GEO. ARCHIBALD, Garnishee.
THIS day comes the plaintiff by attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Wm. Prout and P. P. Prout are non-residents of the State of Mississippi. It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the "Meridian Gazette," a newspaper printed in the town of Meridian, Lauderdale county, citing the said defendants, Wm. Prout and P. Prout, to be and personally appear before the next term of our Circuit Court to be held in Paulding on the said Jasper county on the 3d Monday of September 1867, then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's demand or the same will be taken as confessed.
Given under my hand and seal of office [L. S.] the 12th day of April 1867.
DUNCAN A. LITTLE,
pr20s4t. Clerk.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.
In Chancery Court, February Term, 1867.
C. C. McCLELLAND,
No. 66, rs.
MARY ENGELL,
WM. ENGELL, and
LAURA LAMAR POLAND.
Upon opening the complainants bill, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not citizens of the State of Mississippi, but reside beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed against them:
Therefore, that they enter their appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House of said county, in the town of Marion, on the second Monday in August next ensuing, plead, answer or demur to the complainants bill, or the matters allegations thereof, will be taken for confessed as to them.
It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the "Meridian Gazette," a newspaper published in the city of Meridian, once a week for one month.
Witness my hand and seal of office, [L. S.] March 15th, 1867.
C. W. HENDERSON,
march19-5t Clerk Chancery Court.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.
In Circuit Court, February Term, 1867.
L. J. McINNIS,
vs. } Attachment.
WALTER S. BUNYARD.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the plaintiff's affidavit and writ on file in this office, that the defendant is not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, resides beyond the limits thereof, so that ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed against him:
Therefore, it is ordered that he enter his appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House of Lauderdale County, on second Monday of August A. D. 1867, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's declaration, or judgment will be rendered against him for the amount claimed in plaintiff's complaint, and that the property attached and condemned to satisfy the same and costs.
It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the "Meridian Gazette" a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.
Witness my hand and seal of office, at [L. S.] Marion, Miss., and issued March 16, 1867.
C. W. HEN ERSON,
March 16—4t Clerk Circuit Court, L. C.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.
County Court of Meridian, March Term, 1867.
M. B. MURPHY, }
vs. } Attachment.
J. JOSEPH PLEASANTS. } $125 60.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the sheriff's return, on the plaintiff's writ of attachment, that the defendant, Joseph B. Pleasants, is not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this court cannot be executed against him:
It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the "Gazette," a newspaper printed and published in the city of Meridian, once a week for four weeks, notifying said defendant of the pendency of this suit, and that unless he appears at the next term thereof, at the Court room in Meridian on the first Monday in May next, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's complaint, judgment will be taken as confessed against him, and the property attached condemned to satisfy said debt and costs in this behalf expended, to be taxed, &c.
Witness my hand, this March 26th, 1867.
C. W. HENDERSON, Clerk
By County Court of Meridian.
March 26—4w.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.
To J. R. and S. D. Carpenter, Pernecia Carb and Harriet L. Jones.
YOU are cited to be and personally appear in and before the Honorable Probate Court of Lauderdale County, at the Court House thereof, on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to show cause, if any you can, why the final account of W. B. Cooper, Administrator of the estate of Benjamin Carpenter, deceased, should not be allowed and admitted to record.
It is further ordered that a copy of this be published in the "Meridian Gazette," a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.
Witness the Hon. M. H. Whitaker, Judge of said County.
Witness my hand and seal of office, [L. S.] at Marion, Miss., this 27th day of March, A. D. 1867.
apr13 4t W. W. McELROY, Clerk.

Guardian Sale.
By virtue of an order obtained from the Honorable Probate Court of Lauderdale County, the undersigned, Guardians to Margaret, Frances, and Dorothy Brown, will proceed to sell on the 27th day of April, 1867, on the premises at Martin Brown, the east 1-2 of the south-west 1-4 of section 15, east 1-2 of south-east 1-4 of section 16; south-west 1-4 of south-west 1-4 of section 22; all of township 6, range 14, east.
Credit of 12 months, with notes and security.
JOHN H. BROWN,
MARTIN BROWN,
apr2-w4w. Guardians.

Sheriff's Sale.
The north-east quarter, of the south-west quarter, section 24, township 5, range 15 east, lying in the County of Lauderdale, State of Mississippi, will be sold as the property of A. W. Smith, in front of the Court House, of said county, in Marion, on the 1st Monday in May, A. D. 1867, to satisfy sundry executions in my hands.
JO. EARLY,
March 26, 1867—4w Sheriff.

THE MERIDIAN GAZETTE.

Semi-Weekly, $5.00 per Annum. Weekly, $3.00 per Annum.

VOLUME I. MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1867. NUMBER 17.

THE MERIDIAN GAZETTE

SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Semi-Weekly, one year.....$5.00
Six months.....3.00
Weekly, one year.....3.00

Payable always in advance.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

For State, District and County offices ..$10.00
For Sheriff.....5.00

ADVERTISING RATES:

The following space is to 1 square 1 month 2 squares

One square, or ten lines.
When more than 2 squares, it will be ¼ column

Indefinite advertisements will be charged the square until ordered discontinued, payable monthly. Yearly contracts payable quarterly.

J. A. SHANNON. C. W. GALLAGHER.

SHANNON & GALLAGHER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Meridian, Miss.

WILL practice in the Circuit Courts of Lauderdale, Clarke, Jasper, Smith, Newton, Wayne and Scott, and the Federal Court for the Southern District at Jackson.

Special attention given to Bankrupt Cases.

DR. WM. M. MAYES,

Tomsuba, Miss.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Tomsuba and vicinity. He can be found constantly on hand. Drugs, Medicines and choice Liquors for medicinal purposes. aprl8-1y

A. L. D. STEELE. JAMES WATTS.

STEELE & WATTS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

SPECIAL attention given to Bankrupt cases in this part of the State. mar3-newly.

J. W. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

mar3-newly

DR. S. K. SMITH,

Surgeon Dentist,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

CONTINUES to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner. Office over Harvey's store, corner front street and Johnson's Avenue. mar16-1m

S. EVANS, Quitman. W. C. FORD, Meridian.

EVANS & FORD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Meridian, Miss.

Office over J. W. Harvey's store, on Front Street. mar7-newly

DR. N. B. KENNEDY,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Meridian. He has made Syphilis (Pox) in all its forms, Tater and all other skin diseases, a specialty for the past six years, curing in that time he has treated over five hundred cases with the most complete success. He guarantees a COMPLETE and PERMANENT cure in all cases without the use of Mercury. No Cure—No Pay. He expects to receive in a few days a large and complete assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines and Medicines for medicinal purposes.

He may be found at all hours of the day at his office, corner Main and Second streets, near Masonic Hall, Room 4, over Lauderdale's store, and at night at his residence, unless professionally absent.

DR. J. H. GIBBS,

SURGEON & PHYSICIAN

HAVING returned to Meridian, respectfully offers his professional services to his old patrons and community.

OFFICE—In Brick building of White, Lloyd & Co., on Front street.

Can be consulted at office from 8 to 11 o'clock A. M., every day, and at all other hours of the day when not professionally engaged.

Will be found at his residence at night. 3m

R. T. RAMEY, J. W. BROOKE, J. P. WALKER. Meridian. Marion. Meridian.

RAMSEY, BROOKE & WALKER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

And Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL practice in the Courts of the Eighth Judicial District, and in the High Court of Errors and Appeals at Jackson.

W. C. EVANS. M. E. WHITAKER. J. G. GRACE.

EVANS, WHITAKER & GRACE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

AND

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

WILL attend to business in any of the Courts of the 8th Judicial District, and in the Courts of New on and Kemper. A.ss, in the High Court of Errors and Appeals, at Jackson.

Office in the Court House, Marion, Miss.

Jones House

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

JOSIAH JONES, : PROP'R.

This well known Hotel is still open for the reception and accommodation of guests. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords. Meals prepared on the arrival and departure of all trains. mh25-newly.

Patton, House,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,

W. PATTON, PROP'R.

Lagsdale House,

ON THE HILL,

On the East Side of the Railroad

IS always open for transient and permanent boarders, day and night. Its rooms are large and commodious, and the Proprietor spares no additions and improvements continually.

Remember "Magadale House," east side near railroad track. mar16ly

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Wayne County.
Circuit Court, March Term, A. D. 1867.
WILLIAM ODOM, } Bill for Divorce.
vs.
MARY ODOM.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Mary Odom is a non resident of the State of Mississippi, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be executed upon her;

It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the "Meridian Gazette," for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear and plead, answer or demur to the said bill in sixty days, or the same will be taken pro confesso

Witness my hand and seal of office, the [L. S.] 19th day of March, A. D. 1867.

W. S. DAVIS, Clerk.

March 26, 1867—4w

Chancery Sale.

The undersigned, as the executor of the last will and testament of Jeremiah G. Jones, late of section 24, township 6, range 13 east, in the County of Lauderdale, Miss., will be sold at the Court House, in the City of Meridian, on the first Monday in May next, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

The north-east quarter of the south-west quarter of section 24, township 6, range 13 east, in the County of Lauderdale, Miss., will be sold as the property of said deceased.

Terms of sale, cash.

JOHN NELSON, Executor.

April 6, 1867—4w

Notice.

NO BOOKS—no more paper or ink—no trouble charging—no more trouble COLLECTING—no more CREDIT—no fears of meeting the Sheriff—credit system entirely played out—buy for cash and you are sure of BARGAINS.

SANFORD & BRO.

We wish to call the attention of the public at large, that we are in receipt of a large assortment of all descriptions of

GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS,

which we will sell at the following prices:

BACON—Clear Sides, 16½
Shoulders, 14
Clear Bulk N des, 14½
Canvas Sugar-cured Hams, 21½
LARD—in kegs, 17½
in tierces, 16½
Sugar, fair to choice, 14 to 18½
Sugar-house Molasses, 75
Rio—Caroline—16½
Soda, 15; Coffee 25 to 35; Imperial Tea, $2 20;
Flour, $11 50, $12 50, $14 50 to $17 00 per bbl.

—We also have—

STARCH, Irish Potatoes, Navy Beans, Cheese,
APPLES—Dried, Hominy, Dried Peaches,
NUTS, Macarony, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Tea,
FISH, Snuff (Garrett's at 50 cents per bottle)
OYSTERS, Shot, Powder, Caps, Corn Meal,
RAISINS, Flour, Soaps, Mackerel, Candles,
DYE Stuffs, Wash Boards, Tubs, Buckets,
and splendid Butter, fresh and nice, Butter
& Soda Crackers, Smoking & Chewing Tobacco
BROOMS, Salt for stock and table use, Catsup,
RICE, Mess Pork, Sardines, Preserves, Pepper,
ONIONS, Can Fruits of all descriptions, Pen-

per Sauce, and other articles too numerous to mention. In connection with the above, in our adjoining house, we keep constantly on hand every description of

DRY GOODS!

Boots and Shoes, of endless variety,
Hats and Caps,
Ready-Made Clothing,
Ladies' Hats,
Children's Hats,
Children's Caps.
Hardware,

all of which we are determined to sell at the very lowest rate.

We have entirely abolished the CREDIT SYSTEM, and hope our friends will not ask us credit any longer, as we will positively be refused. Thirty are so uncertain, we find ourselves compelled to adopt the cash system. We flatter ourselves that we can make it profitable to the consumer of goods to patronize us.

SANFORD & BRO.

Hurlbutt, Sturges & Co.,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

on the Corner, and their

NEW STORE

ADJOINING,

HAVE on hand and are constantly receiving the largest and best supply of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Groceries,
Hardware,
Cutlery,
Crockery,
Bagging,
Rope,
Boots,
Shoes,
Hats,

Ever Seen in this Country,

Which they will sell as low as they can afford At any rate they will not be undersold.

They invite their old customers, friends and the public generally to call, and if they cannot their own interest they will be sure to buy.

ma25newly

Private Boarding

BY MRS. ANN DOZIER, ST. LOUIS, MO.

I HAVE opened a large and commodious Private Boarding House, and will be pleased to see any of my old friends.

No. 208 5th Street, between Pine and Olive, aprl5-1m

THE NELSON HOUSE,

Though not the "Biggest" Building,

AT THE

RAILROAD JUNCTION

Jackson, Miss.,

HAS established a reputation for Good Fare, Comfortable Rooms, Clean Beds, and other accommodations for the TRAVELING PUBLIC.

The Proprietor will spare no efforts to make his guests feel "at home".

Terms moderate.

apr27ly JOHN NELSON, Prop'r.

THE RUBY,

Front St., between Lee & Johnson Avenues

MERIDIAN, MISS.

A FIRST-CLASS BAR ROOM, where the public can always procure the very best Beverages and Domestic Liquors in any style desired.

Free Lunch every day at 11 o'clock.

W. R. SWITZER.

WILLIAM GASTON,

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Meridian as a Mechanic and House Carpenter. His work is well known to the public and shows for itself. Having framed the Presbyterian Church and Rush's Livery Stable, he flatters himself that his work will give satisfaction. He will make contracts and build houses and wait with responsible parties for one-half the amount to January, 1868.

Refers to B. T. Rush and A. Threefoot. sp17m

Jeff. Davis is to be Released.

WILLIS this celebrated gentleman is creating a great excitement in the city of Meridian by selling

Cheaper than the Cheapest for Cash.

Our policy is "Quick Sales and Small Profits." We have on hand now a large stock of

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats &c.

Assortment always as complete, prices lower and terms more favorable than at any other house, Give us a call.

WOLFF & AARON,
Opposite Jones House. apr13-1y

W. W. SHEARER, Cash. C. H. WILLIAMS, Pres.

MERIDIAN

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

OF THE CITY OF MERIDIAN,

Buys and Sells Northern and Southern Exchange,

Gold & Uncurrent Money

RECEIVES DEPOSITS,

And Gives Prompt Attention to all Collections, &c., Confided to it.

Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. aprtuely

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

—IN—

TIN WARE, STOVES,

SHEET IRON, &c.

V. EMILY & CO.
Front Row, Meridian.

MERIDIAN SALOON

BASEMENT OF THE JONES HOUSE.

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,

Containing the finest brands of LIQUORS to be found in the market. The Wines and Brandies and WHISKIES are of superb quality—no common article on hand. mh23-newly.

Star Stable!

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

I HAVE completed my large and commodious Stable, and announce myself ready to accommodate all who may favor me with a call.

I can send you farther, faster and cheaper than any Livery man I know of in the State (perhaps because I know but few).

I am determined not to be excelled by any Stable in the State.

Hacks always in attendance on arrival of the trains.

Horses fed by the day, week or month. Horses and Mules always on hand for sale. Horses and Mules sold on commission.

Thankful for past favors, ask you to call again. Yours, truly

mr7ly SH

New Spring & Summer Goods

BROACH, BROWER & CO.,

AT THE

YELLOW STORE,

On Front Street,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

ARE now receiving from New York, and the Western Cities, their spring and summer stock, embracing every grade and style of Goods suited to the trade of the country, and making their stock one of the largest and best assorted in the market.

Having purchased their Goods in the cheapest markets, and at times when goods were lowest, they congratulate themselves on being able to give satisfaction to customers, not only in price and qualities, but in prices also. The Ready-Made department of Ladies' Dress Goods will exhibit a full assortment of the richest and most varied styles of

Muslins,
Barrages,
Poplins,
Lawns,
Mozambiques,
Silks,
Cloaks,
Laces,
Edgings,

The Injunction Cases in the Supreme Court.

It will be seen from the following dispatch sent from Washington last Friday the 26th, that the injunction cases were postponed to next Friday, when Mr. Walker will address the Court for Mississippi and the Attorney General close the argument:

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The Supreme Court met to-day, with a full bench. Many distinguished lawyers were present to listen to the argument in the Georgia and Mississippi injunct on cases, which came up for a hearing in order. Attorney General Stanberry opened on behalf of the Government, promising that he would treat the question in its legal aspect. Political questions dividing the country are not to be discussed here. For a clear understanding of the subject, it is necessary to inquire what are the acts of Congress of which States complain as working excessive injury, and depriving them of constitutional rights? He proceeded to explain the reconstruction laws, remarking that the States late in rebellion have no republican governments. Congress had therefore made provision for forming such governments, which shall be capable of representation in Congress. He then referred to the restraints demanded by complainants, which stayed Gen. Grant, Secretary Stanton, and other high officers, from executing the laws of Congress. He maintained that this is no case, provided for by the constitution, to come before the court. The controversy was not with these men as citizens, but as high officials, and is not, therefore, within the jurisdiction of the court, either with reason or within the spirit of the constitution. The Attorney General also dwelt upon the damaging consequences of a veto upon congressional legislation by judicial tribunals selected for life and beyond the people's control. The injuice set forth in complaint were only contingent—might never happen. In conclusion, Mr. Stanberry argued that it was a political case, curable only by political remedies.

Mr. O'Conor followed. He said that the intent of the complaint was to show that what was ordered to be done by Congress was, in length and breadth, unconstitution and void, and therefore the court ought to grant an injunction in general terms. The Georgia of 1776 was to be wiped out, and a new Georgia substituted. Georgia occupies the position of a body politic and corporate, and the court, in equity, could prevent or restrain any attempt to divest it of its corporate existence, or violation of its charter. Mr. O'Conor took issue with the Attorney General's assertion, that the mischiefs complained of were contingent and might never happen. The parties named in complaint had already taken steps for enforcing the laws represented to be unconstitutional.

The further hearing of the causes was postponed to Friday next, when Mr. Walker will plead the Mississippi case and the Attorney General will close the argument.

The Special Relief Fund.

Major General O. O. Howard publishes the following instructions in circular No. 11, from the Freedmen's Bureau, relative to the disbursement of the special relief fund appropriated by joint resolution of Congress for the relief of the destitute in the Southern and Southwestern States:

Five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) of the unexpended moneys appropriated to supply freedmen and refugees with provisions or rations are hereby set apart, in accordance with the above joint resolution, approved March 30, 1865, as a special fund for the relief of the destitute in the Southern and Southwestern States.

The special fund is designed to meet the immediate necessities of those who are in extreme want of food, and are not now supplied by the Freedmen's Bureau, nor by county or parish authorities.

The relief given by this fund, will consist of one bushel of corn and eight pounds of meat per month for each adult person, and one-half the above amount of corn and meat for each child between the ages of fourteen years of age; and this issue of food will be discontinued as soon as early vegetables and fruits shall be grown.

Brevet Brigadier General E. Whittlesey, A. A. Inspector General, will assume the general charge and direction of the distribution of these supplies. He will be governed by the orders of the Commissioner from time to time, will keep a careful record of his proceedings, and make frequent reports of the same to this office.

Assistant commissioners of this bureau will at once enter upon the work of distribution of these supplies, and will use the utmost care that none but the very destitute receive them. They will direct the local agents in districts where by reason of the failure of the crops, or other causes, great destitution exists, to consult with civil offices and ascertain the number of persons destitute. They will make all necessary contracts for the transportation of supplies within their respective districts, and will establish depots at convenient places.

Each assistant commissioner will appoint additional local agents whenever absolutely necessary for the special purpose of issuing these supplies, to whom the oath of loyalty, prescribed by act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, will be administered, and no one who cannot subscribe to the same shall receive such appointment.

An Aristocratic Thief.

A correspondent of the Chicago Times, writing from St. Louis, says: During the past winter the members of the late Missouri legislature have been familiar with the face of an exceedingly gentlemanly and agreeable man, known as Mr. Korr. Who he was, or what he was, few seem to have known. He wore kids, and dressed elegantly and tastefully. The governor noticed him and took hands with him. The officials all treated him respectfully, and his manner stamped him as a man of breeding and quality. As for his occupation, he was a draftsman, and executed his sketches and plans almost every one who knew him had seen and admired. Only last week the governor, having occasion to use the services of a nurse in his family, employed a negress, who, though a jail-bird, yet by her good conduct during her imprisonment, had won the approbation of the keeper, so that the governor readily admitted her to his family. The negress soon made herself at home in the gubernatorial family circle, and feeling herself as good as white folks, thought she would investigate, and see what was "laying around home." While in the pursuit of this laudable object, her inquisitive fingers rummaged into the governor's vest pocket, where she found $1,000. This she took possession of, and left the Governor's house. As soon as the theft was discovered she was pursued, caught, confessed, and said that she had a partner, who was none the less than our gentlemanly friend—*Sans ceremonie*, then, the Governor cast him into prison and put the darbies on him, and tore up the pardon that was found in his trunk. Then it appeared who he was; that he had been convicted of larceny at St. Louis, nearly a year previously, and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, but by his refined manners and skill as a draftsman, he had attracted the attention of the wardens of the jail, and finally won their favor; that they had recommended him to the clemency of the Governor, who, taking an interest in him, finding him the master of several languages, and accomplished as an artist, at last pardoned him, and gave him the liberty of the house and senate, and treated him with no little kindness. His assumed name was Korr, but it now appears that he was of aristocratic birth, that his father was a Prussian nobleman, Herr Von Tiedert, and was chief engineer under the celebrated Prussian minister Magdeburg.—The father now holds high rank among the Prussian nobility, and an honorable and respectable position in the army. The son was in youth vicious, gambled, carousing, forged drafts on his worthy paternal, and thus disgracing the family name, was compelled to flee to America. Here he arrived in 1861, and entered a New York regiment, from which he soon deserted and joined the Southern army. At the surrender of Lee he came into the United States lines at New Orleans, and coming to St. Louis, committed the first larceny, and was convicted at the St. Louis Criminal Court a year since.

LOOK AT THIS.—Those who think Southern papers, and especially those in this section, charge too much for advertising and editorial notices, will derive consolation from the following:

The chicago Mercantile Journal charges for one square, for any and all insertions, $2 per square. Two squares, first insertion, $2 per square; subsequent insertions, $1 50 per square. Ads. exceeding one square are $2 per square for first insertion, and $1 5 for subsequent insertions. Special notices, 30 cents per line. Editorials $1 per line.

The war-like preparations in France and Prussia, are to cease, the proposition submitted by the Queen of England, for a general conference of the European powers to consider the Luxembourg question, has been accepted by the French and Prussian governments. The conference will assemble in May, and the basis of settlement agreed upon is the neutralization of the Grand Duchy.

The steamers Rubicon, Sheridan, Welcome and H. M. Shreve have gone up the Vicksburg and St. Louis trade in connection with the Selma Vicksburg and Meridian packet.

From Europe.

LONDON, April 27—Queen Victoria has written a letter to the King of Prussia in which she takes ground in favor of the recent and more moderate propositions of France in regard to the disposition of Luxembourg, and advises him to accept the plan of compromise, to which Napoleon is now unwilling to accede.

At a late hour last night the Prussian Government signified its acceptance, by telegraph, of the proposal on made by the Queen of England of a general conference at London of the Great Powers, to settle the Luxembourg dispute, on the basis of neutralization of the Grand Duchy, guaranteed by all the Great Powers represented at the conference.

The general conference of the European powers, to settle the differences between France and Prussia, will meet in London in May. It has been agreed that in the meantime the Fortress of Luxembourg shall be dismantled.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 27.—It is said that the Russian Government will receive from the United States a fleet of iron clads instead of the stipulated sum of money impending for the cession of the Russian provinces.

Bismarck made a speech in the North German Parliament, announcing concurrence in an amendment to the draft of the Federal Constitution, by which the strength of the army on a peace footing remains unalered until the common budget of the Confederacy shall be promulgated. This amendment was rejected, however, and the one which he opposed was adopted.

Cincinnati papers state that the Fifth and Sixth Regiments of the Line would be mustered on a war footing.

The Frankfort Journals say all the workmen in iron and timber that could be found in Strasburg were enrolled in the service and placed in the arsenals, and heavy guns had been forwarded from Strasburg to fortify Metz.

It is officially stated that the Emperor has expressed satisfaction with the negotiations now in progress for the settlement of the Luxembourg question.

Military Orders.

HEADQUARTERS, FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
(Mississippi and Arkansas.)
Vicksburg, Miss., March 29th, 1867.

General Orders, No. 1

1. The undersigned having been appointed by the President to command the Fourth Military District, consisting of the States of Mississippi and Arkansas, hereby assumes command thereof.

II. Competent civil officers in this District, are expected to arrest and punish all offenders against the law, so as to obviate as far as possible, necessity for the exercise of military authority under the law of Congress, passed March 23, 1867, creating Military Districts.

III. Such other orders as may become necessary for the efficiency of the law named act, and not supplementary thereto, will be duly published. E. O. C. ORD,

Brevet Major, & Brigadier General.

U. S. Army.

Official: EDGAR G. BROWN, A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS 4TH MILITARY DISTRICT.
(Mississippi and Arkansas.)
Little Rock, Ark., April 5th, 1867

General Orders, No 2]

I. In accordance with the 'instructions of the General in Chief of the Army the Headquarters of the District are hereby transferred from Litt' Rock Arkansas, to Vicksburg, Mississippi.

II. The staff Officers on duty at the late Department Headquarters will continue on duty in their respective capacities at District Headquarters, unless specially directed otherwise.

III. All orders heretofore issued from Headquarters, Department of the Arkansas, and by the Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for Arkansas, will continue in force in the District, until revoked or changed by competent authority.

By command of Brevet Major General Ord:

O. D GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official: [illegible] on Gen'l Staff,
2d Lieutenant 30th Infantry,
Aide de Camp.

HEADQUARTERS 4TH MILITARY DISTRICT.
(Mississippi and Arkansas.)
Little Rock, Ark., April 6th, 1867.

General Orders, No. 3.]

I. This Military District is hereby divided into the Sub Districts of Arkansas and Mississippi.

The Sub-District of Arkansas will be under the command of Colonel C. H. Smith, 23d U. S. Infantry, Headquarters at Little Rock, Arkansas.

The District of Mississippi will be under the command of Brevet Major General A. C. Gillem, Colonel 24th U. S. Infantry, Headquarters at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

II. Officers of the General Staff Corps, not on the Staff of the District Commander, will report to, and receive orders from the Sub-District Commander within whose limits they may be serving.

III. Regimental and Post Returns and Reports, hereafter required to be sent direct to Department Headquarters, will be sent to Sub District Headquarters and there consolidated for District Headquarters.

IV. Commanding Officers of posts on the White, Mississippi, Ouachita or Red Rivers will report to, and receive orders direct from District Headquarters in matters of importance, requiring immediate attention

By command of Brevet Maj. Gen. Ord:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official: HENRY G. BROWN,
2d Lieutenant 30th Infantry,
Aide-de-Camp.

Abandoned Lands for the States of Arkansas and Mississippi will, prior to the issue of any General Order or Circular intended for the preservation or security of lifer, property or for the government of freedmen within the limits of their respective States, submit a draft of the same to these Headquarters for approval.

When it is of importance that the order or circular should be promulgated without delay, a draft thereof will be forwarded by telegraph.

By command of Brevet Maj. Gen. Ord:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Official: HENRY G. BROWN,
2d Lieutenant 30th Infantry,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS 4TH MILITARY DISTRICT,
(Mississippi and Arkansas)
VICKSBURG, MISS., April 15, 1867

General Orders No. 5.

I. No elections will hereafter be held in Mississippi or Arkansas, to fill vacancies existing or occurring in offices of the provisional government of those States until a registration of voters is made. Officers of the provisional State governments, who may have been by statute competent to make appointments to fill vacancies occurring before passage of the reconstruction Act, passed March 2, 1867, where a vacancy may exist or occur, which it is important to have filled, are requested to notify the General Commanding, and he, who is responsible for the requirements of that law be compelled with, will make the necessary appointment to fill the vacancy, until an election for that purpose can be held under the law.

II. Local civil officers of existing provisional governments of the States of Arkansas and Mississippi will continue to the performance of their duties until the expiration of the terms of their offices, unless otherwise directed in special cases, or until their successors may be appointed or elected in accordance with the act of Congress to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2d, 1867.

III. The most important duty devolving upon freedmen in their new condition, is that of providing by their own labor for the support of themselves and families. They now have a common interest in the general prosperity. Their property does not depend so much on how men vote, as upon how well each man her of society labors and keeps his contracts. Freedmen are therefore urged not to neglect their business by engage in political discussions, but continue to comply with their contracts and provide for themselves and their families, for unless they do so, a famine may come and they will have no land. When the time comes for them to have their names entered in the books of voters, which will be before next September, the General Commanding will send them word through proper United States and county officers and send the books to places near by their homes, so that every voter can have his name registered and can afterwards vote without going far from his home. Only those residing in towns will be registered to vote there.

By command of Brevet Major General O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant General.
Official: HUGH G. BROWN,
2d Lieutenant 30th Infantry,
Aide-de-Camp.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, Ap il 13, 1867.

[CIRCULAR.]

In pursuance of Section seven (7) of the act approved March 2d, 1767, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty eight, and for other purposes" which section provides as follows:—

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the House of Representatives to select in Virginia, North Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, one or more newspapers, not exceeding the number now allowed by law in which such treaties and laws of the United States as may be ordered published in such newspapers according to law shall be published, and in some one or more of which selected all such advertisements as may be ordered for publication in said districts, by any United States court or judge thereof, or by any officer of such court, or by any executive officer of the United States, shall be published, the compensation for which, and other terms of publication, shall be fixed by said Clerk at a rate not exceeding two dollars per page for the publication of treaties and laws and not exceeding one dollar per square of eight lines of space, for the publication of advertisements, the accounts for which shall be adjusted by the proper accounting officers and paid in the manner now authorized by law in the like cases; and said Clerk shall, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, notify each head of the several executive departments, and each judge of the United States courts therein, of the paper so selected by him in accordance with the foregoing provisions; and thereupon and thereafter it shall be the duty of the several executive officers charged therewith to furnish to such selected papers only an authentic copy of the publications to be made in said States, and no money hereby or otherwise appropriated shall be paid for any publications or advertisements hereafter to be made in said districts, nor shall any such publication or advertisement be ordered by any department or public officer otherwise than as herein provided: *Provided*, That the rates fixed in this section to be paid for the publication of the treaties and laws of the United States in the States therein designated shall also be paid for the same publications in all the States not designated in this section.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives has designated the following newspapers for the public advertising, viz:—

In North Carolina, the Raleigh Standard, published at Raleigh by W. W. Holden; and the Henderson Pioneer, published at Hendersonville by A. H. Pollard. The latter is to be selected for advertising purposes where, under the law, publication can be made in but one newspaper.

In Georgia; the Savannah Republican, published by J. E. Hays; and the Loyal Georgian, published at Augusta by Cayton & Bryant.

In Alabama: the Mobile Nationalist, Albert Griffin, editor; and the Huntsville Advocate, published W. B. Figures.

In Arkansas: the Fort Smith New Era, V. Dell, publisher; and the Daily Gazette, Little Rock, Jones & Buchanan, publishers.

In Texas: the Austin Intelligencer.

In Virginia: the Richmond Richmond, J. W. Hunnicutt, publisher, and the Virginia State Journal, Alexandria, Whittlesey & Gillis, publishers.

In Mississippi: the Vicksburg Republic, James Dugan, publisher; and the Chronicle, Meridian, A. Kosely & Co., publishers.

In Louisiana, the New Orleans Republican, S. L. Brown & Co., publishers; the New Orleans Tribune, 122 and 126 Exchange Alley, publication office; and the Peace Iliad, Homer, W. Jasper Blackburn, publisher.

Accounts for advertising in these papers will be forwarded to War Department for approval prior to payment, and advertisements will be reported as required by existing orders.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Persons attending the Federal Court at Jackson, will find good fare and pleasant rooms at the "Magnolia Cottage," kept by Mr. H. H. Smith.

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE

Published Wednesday & Saturday by

J. GIBSON.

J. J. SHANNON.....Editor

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Saturday, - May 4, 1867.

MR. DAVIS TO APPEAR ON THE 13TH.—A Washington dispatch of the 3d says: Judge Underwood yesterday issued a *habeas corpus* directing the commanding officer of Fortress Monroe to bring Mr. Davis before him on the 13th. The writ was obtained by Gen. Sloss. It is understood that the writ will be obeyed, and that Mr. Davis will not be remanded to military custody.

Horace Greely was a candidate for a seat in the New York Convention at the election for delegates that occured on the 23d. The German Radicals of New York held a meeting a few days before the election, and resolved to vote the Republican ticket for State delegates, just scratching off the name of Horace Greely, on account of their repugnance to what they termed "fanatical Sunday and Temperance Law."

In his next issue the philosopher of the Tribune published their resolution, approved it, and advised its general adoption by all opposed to Temperance legislation. He advised them to vote for all the Republican candidates except Greely, and not for Copperheads as they did last fall.

Senator Wilson on the Finality of the Congressional Plan.

We find in our exchanges the following letter from Senator Wilson, in which he states most explicitly that he entertains no doubt whatever of the admission of Senators, and Representatives from the Southern States on their compliance with the terms and conditions of the reconstruction act. It is true that Thad. Stevens, whose mind is rankling with bitterness and hatred to the South, reproves Senator Wilson and others for pledging themselves to this finality; but a great majority of the Republican party are committed to the views of Senator Wilson, and there is not the slightest doubt but if the Southern States are reconstructed under the military bill, before twelve months shall have elapsed, all the States will be represented in Congress, and the confiscation schemes of the fanatic Stevens confined to the tomb of the capulets:

U. S. SENATE CHAMBER, }
Washington, April 19, 1867. }

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 7th. In reply, I beg to state that I have no doubt whatever of the admission of Senators and Representatives from the States recently in rebellion, on the terms and conditions set forth in the Reconstruction act, ween the said terms and condition shall have been complied with.

Yours very truly,
H. WILSON.

Mississippi and the Supreme Court.

In an article entitled the "Truth of History," the Clarion refers to Gov. Sharkey's petition to the Supreme Court as follows:

It is true that in a petition recently presented to the Supreme Court by counsel pretending to speak in the name of Mississippi, it was humbly admitted that the act was "wrongful," and it is true that in this same petition the Federal Government was charged with neglect of duty for not having reduced her to subjection at one fell blow; but it must be understood that, while she has accepted the decision of the tribunal of war, to which appeal was made—that while she will obey the commands of the Government, which by the principles of Public Law has the right to govern her, and to prescribe the terms of restoration to the Union—that while she has given up the right of secession—that while she will reconstruct her Constitution in compliance with the requisitions of that Government—she repudiates the declarations contained in that petition as dishonoring to the memory of the good and true, and loyal and brave, who fought and fell in defence of her cause, and to the motives of her people who were influenced in all they did by conscientious convictions of right and duty.

Vote of the South.

The following total is believed to be a very near approximation to the correct number of voters black and white in the Southern States, not represented in Congress:

	White voters.	Negro voters.	Total No. of voters.
Alabama,	81,533	54,755,	135,788.
Arkansas,	51,571	14,061,	65,633.
Florida,	12,339	7,051,	20,290.
Georgia,	90,314	57,715,	148,029.
Louisiana,	47,497	22,793,	70,292.
Mississippi,	55,882	58,252,	114,164.
No. Ca.,	87,933	45,337,	133,270.
So. Ca.,	43,830	50,279,	94,110.
Texas.	80,000	35,000,	115,000.
Virginia,	105,583	66,043,	171,627.
	661,974	412,187,	1,074,161.

WILMINGTON DEL., May 1.—The extensive paper works of Jessup & Moore, four miles from Wilmington, were totally burned yesterday evening. The origional of the fire was accidental. Loss $300,000, insured, $150,000.

P. H. PEPPER. N. FITZGERALD.

P. H. PEPPER & CO.

Established 1847.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.

Corner of St. Francis and Joachim Streets,

MOBILE, ALA.

Have constantly for sale much

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS

ever offered in this Market.

THESE GOODS HAVE BEEN IMPORTED DIRECT

from the Manufactures of Europe and America, and will be sold as Cheap as by any other House on this Continent.

☞ P. H. Lavender of Greensboro, Ala., is with the above house, and will be pleased to serve his friends. ap21w1y

B. M. ROSS. H. N. WILSON.

Ross & Wilson,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CLOTHING, &c., &c.

Johnson Avenue,

MERIDIAN, MISS.

HARDAWAY & CO.,

AGENTS.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

CORNER WASHINGTON AND CLAY STREETS,

Vicksburg, Miss.

KEEP always on hand, a large and complete stock of Drugs and Medicines, such as Opium, Castor Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Iperac, Rhubarb, Cream Tartar, Bi-carbonate Soda, Epsom Soda, Lavacrie Oils, Select Powders, etc., etc. All of which we will sell as low as the lowest.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Embraced in the Pharmacopia. Our Pharmaceutical Preparations are made in strict accordance with the revised Pharmacopia. Prescriptions attended to carefully.

FAMILY MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, WINDOW GLASS AND SASH of various sizes.

Liquors, Liquors,

Pure Old Cognac Brandy, Extra Port Wine Choice Sherry Wine, Finest Old Madeira Wine, Old Holland Gin, Sciedam Schnapps, Bolttler's Bitters, Plantation Bitters, Pure Old Bourbon Whisky—all of the best quality and specially selected for Medical use.

SPICES, LEXINGTON MUSTARD, PAINTS, OILS & COLORS,

White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Coal Oil, Paints of all Colors, etc.

Our stock embraces everything coming within the Drug Business. Give us a call and we will guarantee satisfaction.

All orders intrusted to our care, filled with promptness and accuracy.

HARDAWAY & CO., Agents.
Washington Street.

sp17-wtf

$25 Reward!

STRAYED from my place on the 28th of April, 1867, a Gray Mare, medium size, in good order, seven years old, with some slight harness marks about the shoulders. Address L. J. McInnis, Meridian Miss, or Jr. R. Smith, Meridian Miss. Was last heard from near Quitman.

may4-1mo

Auction Sale at Harvey's.

WILL be sold at auction to-night, 5 half boxes 10 tobacco 1 caddy do half dozen boxes fine cut chewing do 2 bundles smoking do 6 dozen hats 60 dozlades's hats 3 dozgents fine linen shirts 10 pieces cash 50 yds jeanpants 1 dozen kid mitts other things too numerous to mention.

Sheriff's Sale,

BY virtue of an execution in my hands from the Hon. County Court of Meridian issued the 2d of April, 1867, in favor of John W. Harvey against S'Frohlichstine, for the sum of one hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door at Marion Station, on the 1st Monday of June the following described property: A lot of ground on Lee Avenue, in the city of Meridian, opposite Sheffield & Eakes Saloon, being 34 feet front by 104 feet deep, levied on as the property of said Frohlichstine, to satisfy said execution and costs.

Sale to take place between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH EAKENS, Sheriff.
By JESSE MASS, Deputy.

may4—wtds.

Kewance Saw Mill,

PLANING MILL,

SASH, DOOR, BLIND AND SHINGLE

FACTORY,

16 Miles East of Meridian.

WE are prepared to deliver all kinds of Building Lumber best heart pine rough or planed at any station on the Selma and Meridian Railroad.

Also, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Dressed Flooring and Shingles. All orders promptly filled.

Terms Cash. Send orders to Dr. Bennet's, at Bennett's Station, or to Sanford & Bro., Meridian.

may1-wtf

Jones House.

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

JOSIAH JONES, : PROP'R.

This well known Hotel is still open for the reception and accommodation of guests. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords. Meals prepared on the arrival and departure of all trains.

The proprietor of the Jones House announces to the public that he has opened a

Dissolution.

THE firm of W. W. Murphy and James Lister has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all debts due the firm will be paid to W. W. Murphy who will also pay the liabilities of the firm.

W. W. MURPHY,
JAMES LISTER.

THE foundry and machine business will be continued in all its branches by the undersigned, who solicits all its wants of Castings to give him a call. Plow Points of all kinds on hand. Parties or a tention given to the repairs of Portable and stationary Engines, Mill and Gin Gearing as usual. Castings for Grates made and put up on the shortest notice.

may1wtm W. W. MURPHY.

M. S. STETSON. G. B. PRESTON. A. L. STETSON.

M. S. STETSON & CO.,

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

Manufacture and wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES.

No. 41 North Water Street,

MOBILE, ALA.

At Wholesale only.

Since the destruction of our former place of business on St. Francis Street by the great fire, we have moved as above directly opposite Woodruff & Hunter. Our new stock is now in store received direct from factories. Having no old goods in hand we can give our customers the benefit of the latest decline in prices and shall continue to keep as heretofore the largest and best assortment in the city.

may4 y

BENSON, SAGE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Saddlery, Harness, Trunks, Valises, Saddlery, Hardware, &c.,

No. 17 North Water Street,

MOBILE, ALA.

NOTE—We have still in store a few of the damaged goods saved from the fire in February last, which are offered at reduced prices regardless of cost. may4-6m

J. H. MATHEWS. ENO. M. THOMAS.

J. H. MATHEWS & CO.,

Receiving, Forwarding and General

Commission Merchants,

No. 22 South Commerce Street,

may4 ly MOBILE, ALA.

FRANKLIN TYPE FOUNDRY.

R. ALLISON, SUPT.

168 *Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

☞ Electrotyping, Stereotyping and Wood Engraving. may4aw3m.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

John K. Randall,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

PRINTER AND BLANK BOOK

Manufacturer,

No. 5 (old No. 44) North Water St.,

MOBILE, ALA.

☞ Account Books, Printing Paper, Mercantile Blanks, Stationery, &c., at Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Law, Medical, Theological, School and Miscellaneous Books, for sale on accommodating terms.

Private Boarding.

MRS M. REA would respectfully announce to all those who desire private board in a desirable portion of the city, that she has recently opened a Boarding House for the accommodation of boarders with or without lodging. Location convenient to the business portion of the city. ap18-wtm

The Screw Superseded

BY J. I. WILLIAMS'

Improved Patent Lever Press

IN presenting this Press to the public I feel safe in saying that it has every advantage in bailing cotton that the *Screw has*, and in point of *durability, cheapness, raising, repairing, &c.*, it is far preferable. Five or six hands can raise this press in less than half the time that it would require *twenty hands* to raise a *Screw*, with comparatively no danger. In *repairing* the patent lever press one or four hands can take away any stick of timber beconging to it and put another in its place, in one hour, after it has been shaped. One can be built with *less timber*, with *less money*, and much *less labor*, both to the employer and the mechanic—the mechanical work being more simple, and much less. One can be easily *covered* and protected from the wheather, and may be made to last for *many years*; and many of the farmers can repair them, modeling after the old stick. This Press is very strong and *simple*, and may be made out of the plantation, by an ordinary mechanic and managed by common laborers; and every piece of iron belonging to it can be made, or repaired at the nearest shop. The *levers* of this press are so arranged that *great power* is exerted on the *compressing* block, with a comparatively small amount of force in the *power* lever, which may be either *manual*, or by horse power. The strength of one man will press a bale weighing *five hundred pounds*, and upwards; and though it is constructed to the use of horse power, very few that have this press, will use a horse in packing, as two or three hands will press a bale of cotton by the time a horse or mule can be hitched and removed, or nearly so. This Press is unquestionably the *speediest* contrivance, or machine for baling cotton ever invented; and its surpassing power cannot be questioned. As an evidence of its worth, I propose to build one of my *Patent Lever Presses* and test its merits against any other cotton press now in existence, in any of the following States, viz: Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, or Georgia, at some suitable place designated by the opposite party; and after being fairly tested, if, in the judgement of twelve competent Judges, it be decided that his Press can be built *for less money*, and that it possesses greater *compressing* power with the same amount of force to act upon it—that it will *put more bales* in a given length of time with the same number of hands, and thought to be *more durable*; or if it possesses a majority of these advantages, I will give him one half interest of my Press in said State. In evidence of its *power*, I propose to press a bale of cotton, of the usual size, weighing 500 lbs. with my own strength *alone*, for the bale, if I succeed, or give a Press if I fail.

Testimonials:

MR. J. I. WILLIAMS:—I take pleasure in certifying that your Patented Press gives entire satisfaction, and consider it decidedly superior to any other mode of packing cotton known to me; it is much cheaper, more simple, and durable than the old Screw, and much easier to the hand or mule (if one be used) in packing.

Very Respectfully,
F. C. SEMMES.

MR. WILLIAMS:—We have used your Patent Presses the past season, and have fully tested them, and in our judgment they are superior to any principle of baling cotton now in use, and take pleasure in recommending them to the cotton planters and public generally.—We have likewise seen your Circular, and indorse all set forth therein. We are prepared to say that something has been invented to supersede the *Screw* successfully. In conclusion we believe it to be one among the best improvements of the day. Respectfully Yours,

DR. DAVIS,	Newton County, Miss.
JOEL A. MADISON,	Hale " Ala.
U. G. DAVIS,	Lauderdale " Miss.
W. W. SPOKES,	" " "
I. M. BAILEY,	" " "
E. VARDAN,	" " "
D. H. MCLAURIN,	" " "
T. H. STEWART,	Choctaw " "
PAUL WILLIAMS,	" " "
C. W. SIMMONS,	Kemper "

I will dispose of rights for States or counties on most reasonable terms. Address me at Meridian, Miss.

J. I. WILLIAMS.

aw4w-1mo.

United States Tax Notice.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT ASSESSOR, }
United States Internal Revenue, }
Marion Miss., April 25th, 1867. }

Persons liable to pay tax of any kind to the General Government, are requested to apply to the Assistant Assessor at his places and dates as follows, for the purpose of making their returns:

Meridian, Monday and Tuesday, 6th and 7th May, 1867. Office at the Mayor's office.

Marion, Wednesday and Thursday, 8th and 9th May, 1867 Office at the Court House.

Tomsaba, Saturday 11th May, 1867. Office at the store of Duncan Kelly.

Lauderdale Station, Monday 13th May, 1867. Office at the store of J. C. Porter.

Lockhart, Tuesday 14th May, 1867.—Office at the store of Brown and Perkins.

Everybody who are engaged in any trade, or profession, are required to pay a special tax, and all who are engaged in any business, trade, profession, or occupation, and receive from all of their business an income exceeding in the aggregate a thousand dollars, are required to pay an income tax. Gold watches, carriages, gold and silver plate, &c., are also taxable.

The attention of tax payers is called to the following abstract from the Internal Revenue Law:

"Every person failing to make such return by the day specified will be liable to be assessed by the assistant assessor, according to the best information which he can obtain; and in such cases the assistant assessor will add fifty per cent. to the amount of the tax, and from the valuation and enumeration so made there can be no appeal.

In case any person shall deliver to an assessor any false or fraudulent list or statement, with intent to defeat or evade the valuation or enumeration required by law, the assistant assessor will add one hundred per cent. to the tax."

"Every person or firm liable to special tax must register with the Assistant Assessor his or their name or style, and if a firm, the names of the several persons constituting such firm and their places of residence; a hotel keeper the yearly rented value of the property to be occupied."

It will be seen from this that promptness will save both the officer and tax payers trouble and expense.

W. G. GRACE, Ass. Assessor.
10th Division, 2d District of Miss.

CARPET WAREHOUSES. A. BESSE & BRAU & CO., 17 Chartres street, Importers and Jobbers, Wholesale and Retail. Offer at low prices Carpetings, Floor Oil Cloths, Matting, Mats, Rugs, Hassocks, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Brushes, Lasts, Wooden Ware, &c. may1ew1y

ANNUAL CIRCULAR.

Dolbear's Commercial College

OPEN CONSTANTLY, DAY AND EVENING

Corner of Camp and Common St.,

In the Elegant and Spacious

IRON BUILDING,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Founded in 1832—Chartered by the Legislature of Louisiana.

WITH COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND MECHANICAL DEPARTMENTS.

THIS COLLEGE, has, by its own merits and thorough, practical plan of education, outlived all the liberally endowed Rival Colleges of this and the South-Western States. It is the

Oldest Commercial College in the United States.

It is believed to be the first in Europe or America, chartered with Commercial, Agricultural and Mechanical Departments. Every student who gives proper attention to the instruction, is qualified before graduating to keep any set of books, it matters not what the business may be, and do the Correspondence of any house. Students can attend the "Commercial Course," or to the English, French, Spanish, German, Latin or Greek Languages, or the higher Mathematics, etc., at pleasure. We have

AMPLE ARRANGEMENTS FOR

One Thousand Students

During the Current Year.

Comparative Cost and Value of the Education Given Here and in the Ordinary and Literary Colleges:

Cost of full Commercial Course here—Tuition,	$145
Board for three months	90
Contingent expenses, about	20
Total	$255

After which the student is ready to go into business, and make $1000, $2000, or $3000, annually.

Cost of ORDINARY LITERARY COLLEGES. About $400 per annum, for four years, or $1600; clothing for four years, $200, or $800—total, $2,400, and four years of time expended. Our student will begin to work after three or four months, and make, say the first year, about $1200; and two years and nine months after probably $1800, or $6150 he earns in four years. Deduct $255 leaves $5892 net gain to our Students; but to the other a net expense of $2400; or $8295 our student has gained over the other. We suppose the Students in both cases to have a good English education to begin with. We deem a business education that enables the student to earn $1000, $2000, or $3000 annually, to be the best fortunes parents can give their sons. So far as known not one of the thousands of our graduates, is out of profitable employment. A word to the wise is enough.

Circulars and Catalogues Sent to all Who Desire Them.

N. B.—Young gentlemen who have entirely neglected their studies for the past few years, can here be perfected in any branches they may desire, in a few months.

TERMS---Payable in Advance.

Penmanship—lessons not limited,	$ 25 00
Book-keeping—single and single entry, etc., a perfect course,	50 00
Arithmetic—including all commercial calculations,	50 00
Lecture on Commercial Law,	20 00

The above constitutes the Commercial Course.

Stationery for Commercial Course, including blank books,	$ 50 00
Stationery for Penmanship,	10 00
Diploma, for Master of Accounts,	10 00
English—Grammatical Course,	50 00
English—full Course, not limited, including History, Rhetoric, etc.	100 00
French—full course, not limited,	100 00
Spanish—full course, not limited,	100 00
German—full course, not limited,	100 00
Latin—full course, not limited,	100 00
Greek—full course, not limited,	100 00
Algebra—full course, not limited,	50 00
Geometry—full course not limited,	50 00
Teacher's Course of Penmanship,	100 00
A Life Ticket in all the Departments,	500 00
For any Language, per month,	20 00
Drawing per month,	20 00

N. B.—A Student having paid for a Course in any branch as above, is entitled to a Life Ticket in that Department. He can attend such branches as he may desire.

A diploma from this College is a passport in all commercial communities. There are monthly graduating classes—Students can begin at any time. Clergyman's sons and crippled soldiers will have a liberal deduction made.

Board and lodging in America's French, Spanish, and German families at from $30 to $35 per month.

Office Room, No. 7.

FACULTY:

RUFUS DOLBEAR, PRESIDENT,

Lecturer on Business Customs, Book-keeping, the Science of Penmanship, etc.

Agricultural Department,——, Principal.

Mechanical Department,——, Principal.

Commercial Department.—Hon. J. A. Morris, Member New Orleans Bar, Lecturer on Contracts.

Mathematical Department.—George B. Brackett, Professor and Lecturer on Mathematics and Surveying.

Book-Keeping Department.—J. B Gritfith Professor and Lecturer on Book-keeping, etc.

English Department.—Rev. George W. Stickney, Professor and Lecturer on English Literature, etc., etc.

French Department.—J. V. Sedrueau, Professor.

Department for Penmanship.—R. B. Bastos, Professor and Lecturer on Business and Ornamental Penmanship.

Spanish Department.—Manuel Merino, Professor.

German Department.—Rev. A. C. Hoppe, Professor.

Latin and Greek Department.—M. Marino, Rev. A. F. Hoppe, Professors.

Students intended for this College, should bring this Circular, or special directions, as there are temporary concerns opened here, basing their street-corner runners. Young Students should put their funds in the hands of their parents or the President of the College.

may4w-1mo

MAYER BROTHERS, Manufacturers of Tobacco, Cigars; Dealers in Cheroots and Snuff, Nos. 1 and 3 Camp street, New Orleans. Orders solicited. may1ew1y

ACC PARKER. T. H. LAKE. SIDN. S. SHELTON.

PARKER, LAKE & CO.,

Cotton Factors and Grocers,

Northwest Corner St. Louis and Water Sts.

MOBILE.....ALA.

Keep always on hand, Bagging and Rope, Nails, AND ALL KINDS OF

Groceries, Cigars, Tobacco, Fine Liquors, &c.

may4w6m

The Chingarora

ANTI-NERVOUS

SMOKING TOBACCO!

THE CHINGARORA TOBACCO grows from the fresh soil of the "ORIENT," and is possessed of a peculiarly delicious flavor entirely unknown to the tobaccos of all other climes. But its unprecedented popularity has sprung from the fact of the entire absence of that deadly poison, NICOTIN, which pervades every other tobacco, and which is to the one and sole cause of the distressing nervous diseases, dyspepsia, &c., which most invariably, accrue or follow the indulgence of the pipe and cigar. As the recent adaptation of tobacco from all parts of the world, at the Academy of Sciences in Paris, the renowned Chemist, M. LASSAIGNE, declared that while European and American tobacco contained fully eight per cent. and the purest Havana tobacco from two to five per cent. of NICOTIN, the CHINGARORA did not contain one discernable particle of that deadly poison, a drop of which, extracted, will destroy life.

Our agent at BOMBAY has shipped us large quantities of the CHINGARORA, during the past two years, and we have been pressed to supply the demand for this delicious smoke to the veteran smoker, yet we are now pressed to offer it in unlimited quantities at a price much lower than some American tobacco of a far inferior quality.

This is a regular ban but to smoke the American tobacco segars, which are invariably chemically flavored, to be disguised with the medicinal taste which leaves a nauseous, unhealthy coating in the mouth, and in time seldom fails to shatter the nervous system.

The natives of the "ORIENT" smoke the CHINGARORA from mere till night, from youth to age, and are happily unconscious of the wild, distressing fire which courses through the veins of the inhaler of the fashionable tobacco containing NICOTIN.

We are a lover of the weed to try the CHINGARORA, and guarantee unprecedented pleasure in each delicious SMOKE.

EDWIN M. COOK & CO.

Sole Agents and Importers of the CHINGORA TOBACCO for the United States and Canada, and Dealers in all kinds of

Havanna and American Segars and Tobaccos,

MAIN DEPOT,

197, DUANE STREET. NEW YORK.

may4aw2m.

J. W. JENNINGS,

General Steamboat Agent,

WHARF-BOAT (Foot of Crawford St.)

Vicksburg, Miss.

General Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

Dealer in all kinds of

WESTERN PRODUCE

AND

Plantation Supplies.

☞ Orders from the Country solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

T. C. DAVIS, W. W. MORRIS,
Rankin Co. La Fayette Co.

DAVIS & MORRIS,

Cotton Factors,

Receiving, Forwarding and

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

VICKSBURG, MISS.

☞ Consignments respectfully solicited.

☞ Liberal Cash advances made on Cotton shipped to our New Orleans friends.

REFERENCES.—C. A. Brougher, Jackson; Dr. J. R. Phillips, Meridian; Given, Watts & Co., and J. R. Powell, N. O. apr7ewly

W. M. WILLIAMS, W. M. JOHNSON, D. W. LANKIN,
Vicksburg. Vicksburg. Yazoo City.

W. M. WILLIAMS & CO.,

FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

AND

Transfer Agents Vicksburg and Meridian R. R.,

Wharf-boat Proprietors,

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

Vicksburg, Miss.,

Consignments solicited.

Transfer Commissions at Vicksburg:

CORN,	per sack,	5 Cents
OATS,	"	6 "
SALT,	"	10 "
COFFEE,	"	25 "
FLOUR and MEAL,	per bbl.	10 "
LIME AND VEGETABLES,	"	10 "
PORK AND BEEF,	"	25 "
LIQUORS,	"	25 "
MOLASSES,	"	25 "
MEAT,	per 100 lbs.,	5 "
GROCERIES,	"	25 "
ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,	"	10 "
COTTON,	per bale,	25 "
BAGGING,	"	50 "
ROPE,	per roll,	25 "
	per coil,	10 "

apr27aw1m

Notice.

THE undersigned respectfully announce that they have purchased the Drug Store of Wiggins & Archebald, and will continue the business of the store. All persons indebted to the above firm will please come forward and settle. D. REED & CO.

P. S. Dr. Lee Shackelford will still retain his office at the store. D. R.

L. A. DUNCAN. L. N. HART

DUNCAN & HART.

AUCTIONEERS

To Obtain

Good Fare & Good Rooms

STOP AT THE

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE,

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

may1ew1m

J. B. WILDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

No. 181 Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

may1aw1y

To Avoid

The High Transfer Tariff at Vicksburg, ship to DAVIS & MORRIS, who will receive and forward Goods for just half rates charged by the other merchants who have combined and charge exorbitant commissions.

Refer to Dr. J. R. Phillips, Meridian, Miss.

may1ew1m

KNIGHT & CO., Dealers in Machinery, Belting, Cotton Gins, etc., 122 Gravier street, New Orleans. may1-1y

A. R. GRISWOLD, & CO., old firm of Hyde & Goodrich; established in 1820. Forty years' Manufacturers and Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Silver-Ware, Cutlery, Guns and Pistols, corner Canal and Royal streets, New Orleans. nov7 1y

SOUTHERN FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. The noiseless machines of Wilcox & Gibbs, will sew, hem, fell, braid, tuck, gather, quilt, cord, and embroider, with satisfaction. Agents wanted at No. 2 St. Charles street.—Price $50. New Orleans. nov7 1y

SAMUEL LOCKE,

Nos. 27, 29, 41 and 43 Peters Street,

AND

Late Front Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville Streets,

New Orleans.

IMPORTERS and DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

Tin Plate,

Sheet Iron,

Bar Iron,

Nails,

Axes,

Castings,

Manilla Rope,

Hand Bellows,

Blacksmiths' Bellows, Plantation Saddlery,

— and —

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

of every description.

Jos. H. Hall's (Maysville, Ky.,) PLOW 4

Cathoun " COTTO ; SCRAPERS

" " COTTON SWEEP

Yost's Patent COTTON PLOWS & SCRAPERS.

Fan Mills,

Corn Shellers,

Straw Cutters, Etc.

Plain, Japanned & Stamped Tinware

TINSMITH'S MACHINES & TOOLS.

COOKING & HEATING STOVES

of every description.

Agent for the Celebrated

STEWART COOKING STOVES.

may1aw4m

French Burr Portable Grist Mills,

for Corn Meal, Wheat, Flouring and Buck Wheat,

"Queen of the South,"

Also bolting Apparatus, Smutters and Mill work generally. These Mills are built from choice selected "French Burrs" of our own importation. Send for circular before sending for Descriptive Pamphlet. Address, or call on,

ISAAC STRAUS & CO.,
Cor. Front & John sts.
marS1awly Cincinnati Ohio.

Spring Millinery Goods.

WE are now receiving our new stock of Spring Millinery, embracing every variety of the latest fashions, together with Trimmings, &c., and would respectfully invite the ladies of Meridian and vicinity to call and examine for themselves. We have secured the services of a competent Dress Maker, from Mobile, who will execute all orders in a manner unsurpassed. Call at the old stand, in Masonic Building.

apr27aw2m MISS ANNIE B.

$25 Reward.

STOLEN from the stable of Mr. Ferris, in Mason, on the night of the 25th April, one BAY HORSE, 16 hands high, short and stout, hobbed, blind in the white, blind in the left eye, 7 years old, though he looks much younger.

I will pay the above reward for his recovery.

J. B. MOUTON.
Mason, April 27th, 1867. may1aw1

MATTHEW C. HOUSTON, THOMAS W. HOUSTON,
Livingston, Ala. Demopolis, Ala.
JONES VINSON, Mobile Ala.

HOUSTON, VINSON & VINSON,

COTON FACTORS,

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 46 North Commerce Street,

(Up Stairs,)

MOBILE, ALA.

☞ Particular attention given to MIXING and SHIPPING GOODS. may4

BUY YOUR HATS AT

HURLEY'S

HAT STORE,

54 DAUPHIN STREET, 54

sep11y MOBILE, ALA.

THOMAS E. MURRELL,
Planter Dealer in
GLASS, CHINA AND CROCKERY
Wholesale and Retail
No. 3 Camp Street,
NEW ORLEANS.

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Semi-Weekly, (in advance) per annum.....$ 6 00
" " six months.....3 00
Weekly " per annum.....2 00

Post Masters throughout the State are authorized to act as agents for the Gazette, and will be allowed twenty five per cent. on all cash remittances.

Rates of Advertising in Semi-Weekly Gazette:

	1 mo.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mo.	12 mo.
1 square...	$ 3	$ 5	$10	$ 15	$ 25
2 squares...	5	8	15	25	35
3 squares...	10	15	20	30	45
4 squares...	12	18	25	35	55
¼ column...	18	25	30	50	85
½ column...	30	45	60	75	125
1 column...	50	65	75	125	200

☞ Business cards of five lines or less will be published one year for $15.

The same rates will be charged for advertising in the Weekly Gazette. A deduction will be made where advertisements are published in both papers.

Legal Advertisements, not longer than one square, when the cash accompanies the advertisement, will be published for $5. If not paid in advance, $10.

Each additional square will be charged at the same rates.

Notices to Creditors by Executors or Administrators will in all cases be considered as one square and charged for at the above rates.

☞ No proof of publication will be furnished in any case until the advertisement is paid for.

PRESBYTERIAN SERVICE.—Rev. A. L. Kline will preach at Concert Hall, at 11 o'clock on to-morrow morning.

The Tournament.

The grand Tournament and Ball, which has been the topic of the past fortnight, and which collected at Meridian south of the beauty and chivalry of Lauderdale and the adjoining counties, is over, and all have returned to their homes to talk over the brilliant and pleasant incidents connected with such a scene. Wednesday opened beautifully, and filled the hearts with the youth and beauty of the fair sex. At half past twelve the Knights met at Rush's stable, clad in gorgeous costumes, formed in procession and marched through the principal streets, headed by Prof. Fluker's brass band, arriving at the Tournament ground at two o'clock. The Knights took their places, and the Judges ascended the stand, after which the President of the Club introduced Mr. John Armstrong, of our city, who delivered an appropriate address, sketching the history, the aims and objects of Knighterrantry. He was followed by Capt. Bitt, of Marion, the other orator of the day, whose speech was very creditable and well-timed. The contest then commenced among the Knights with the following result, showing the total number of rings in three tilts:

Wm. Coleman, Knight of the Alamo, 4 rings; time 32 seconds. W. A. Payne, Knight of Dixie, 7 rings; 29½ sec. Capt. Rush, Knight of the Golden Arrow and Blue Plume, 6 rings; 28½ sec. H. D. White, Southern Knight, none; 28½ sec. Boone Smith, Knight of the Black Plume, 1 ring; 30¼ sec. Jas. Gully, Knight of the Red Plume, 5 rings; 28½ sec. J. Carter, Richard III, 1 ring; 32 sec. John Allen, Black Prince, 3 rings; 27½ sec. John Broach, Knight of Richmond, 2 rings; 29½ sec.—Gen. Ball, the Minstrel Boy, 4 rings; 28½ sec. W. H. Cain, Ivanhoe, 5 rings; 29½ sec. J. McElroy, Arch of the Desert, 2 rings; 30¾ sec. Walter Rose, Dauphin of France, 2 rings; 32½ sec. Geo. Hill, Charles II, 6 rings; 28¼ sec. Mat. Rush, Knight of the Star Stable, 1 ring; 28½ sec. John Lackey, Knight of Marion, out of time—no rings. W. A. Ball, Knight of the Lost Cause, 4 rings; 28 sec. L. P. Switzer, Duke of Guise, 5 rings; 28¼ sec.

The first prize, a gold medal, was awarded the Knight of Dixie, Mr. W. A. Payne; the second, a fine Saddle, to B. T. Rush, Knight of the Golden Arrow and Blue Plume; and the third, a gilded lance, to L. P. Switzer, Duke of Guise. It was then announced that the crowning of Queen of Love and Beauty would take place at the ball at nine o'clock. After this announcement the immense crowd dispersed, all anxious for the hour to come when the dance would commence and reveal the name of her who had been designated Queen of Love and Beauty. We reached the ball a little too late to witness the interesting ceremony, but learned that Miss Willie Waitz had been crowned Queen of Love and Beauty by Mr. L. P. Switzer; Miss Annie Wallis, first Maid of Honor by Mr. J. A. Gully, and Miss Mary Ball, second Maid of Honor by Dr. W. H. Cain. A large and fashionable assemblage was present, and soon the gay dance commenced, and as the performers glided past each other in response to the seductive sounds of sweet music, it seemed like a feast of roses in the vale of cashmere, so fairy-like and enchanting the scene. A sumptuous banquet had been prepared in a room adjoining the hall, by Mr. P. Iverson, confectioner, to which the assembly repaired about twelve o'clock. After supper, the dance was resumed and kept up until faint streaks in the East admonished the revelers of the approach of day.

THE TUSCUMBIA PRESBYTERY.—The resolutions and proceedings of the late East Mississippi Presbytery, (which has been dissolved by the Synod,) establishing in this place a first class Female College, and assumed the responsibilities and obligations of said East Mississippi Presbytery in the presbytery; so that this institution is now to be under the care of the Tombeckbee Presbytery.

Initiatory steps were taken by the Presbytery to establish a Theological Seminary in the great Southwest, which, with the cooperation of the Synods and Presbyteries in this vast field, we regard as eminently practicable and imperitively demanded, in order to supply this country with able and efficient ministers of the gospel. The Presbytery also recommended the speedy establishment of a Literary, Religious and Scientific South Western Review, to be published at some suitable locality.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—The schedule of Mobile and Ohio railroad changes the passenger train passes up and down

We have received the second number of [illegible] New Advertisements.

[illegible] matter, mostly original, [illegible] with a tasteful design and ground plan of a convenient dwelling—the first of a series. David Dickson, the most successful planter in Georgia gives two communications, which, with over thirty other original articles on topics pertaining to the Farm, Garden and Fireside—such as Cotton, Culture, Manures, Grasses, Sorghum and other crops, Stock, Implements—Grapes, Vegetables—a letter from James Monro, &c., &c., fully sustain the reputation of this valuable paper, which has been regularly issued for nearly twenty five years.

We are indebted to Putman & Malone, Booksellers and Stationers, Mobile, Ala., for a copy of the Diamond Cross, a late work by William Barnett Phillips.

The Diamond Cross is a tale of fashionable society, many of the incidents laid in the South, and though not a work of much nobility, quite a readable book. Hilton & Co., New York, are the publishers. The Diamond Cross is neatly printed and well bound, but contains more typographical errors than any twenty books of the kind we have ever seen. We hope if Hilton & Co publish any more books, they will secure the services of a competent proof reader.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.—We are pained to hear that on last Tuesday during a severe gale on the Mississippi coast, near Biloxi, a steamer was sunk and all the persons aboard perished but one. Among the passengers who were lost, was Mrs. J. W. O'Connell, wife of Gen. O'Ferrall, formerly of Enterprise, but for the last year residing near Biloxi. Mrs. O'Ferrall was a most estimable lady, and her loss under these distressing circumstances will be deplored by her many friends in this part of the State.

A company of "regulars" from Vicksburg left here yesterday for Winchester, to establish a post. They carried with them a quantity of provisions for the destitute of Wayne county.

Capt. J. W. Sunderland, of the Freedman's Bureau, has received an installment of provisions for the destitute of this county. Messrs. Duncan & Hart are acting as agents for their distribution at this place.

KEELER'S MISSISSIPPI ALMANAC.—We are indebted to Oscar T. Keeler, of Columbus, for a copy of his Mississippi Almanac for 1867. It is neatly printed, and contains much information that is useful to the public. Among other things, we notice in it a complete directory of all the courts in the State. This itself is worth the price of the almanac to any business man. It will be sent by mail for fifteen cents.

George Gladden is a frequent guest at Mayor Henderson's receptions. Yesterday he appeared before the representative of justice for encouraging gambling among freedmen. After a careful hearing of the case the Court determined to assess a small fine of $50, and request George to remain in the city until the next term of the County Court. Out of the liberality of his heart Mayor Henderson tendered George quarters in the city hotel if the fine was not paid and bond given.

There is a species of gambling known to the "professional" as the string game, which is becoming popular in our city. It is a very easy way to relieve ignorant negroes of their hard earned dollars. Henry Hunter and Tom Harris, two adventurous colored individuals being troubled with cents resorted to this game to make a living and were getting along finely when a policeman fell upon them and escorted the gentlemen to apartments they little dreamed of. Twenty-five dollars and costs each, was all that would satisfy the city purse, on Thursday, which exceeded the little amounts stolen from ignorant freedmen by means of the "string game."

MR. L. J. MCINNIS has lost a mare, for the recovery of which he offers a reward of $25. She was last seen near Quitman.

REV. A. L. KLINE.—This divine who lately accepted a call from the Presbyterians of this place, arrived yesterday with his family. The Columbia (Tenn.) Mirror thus alludes to his departure from that place:

As the Presbyterian church Rev. A. L. Kline preached his farewell sermon. Mr. Kline has accepted a call from a congregation at Meridian, Miss., and will leave in a short time to take charge of a new church built expressly for his use. We regret that Columbia is to lose so good a citizen, and that one of the town pulpits is to lose so great a preacher. We did not belong to Mr. Kline's congregation and cannot be influenced by sectarian partiality in pronouncing Mr. Kline one of the finest pulpit orators ever stationed at Columbia. Indeed, we think his eloquence equal to very bad day's work when he was permitted to speak [illegible] There [illegible]

[illegible] shaving saloon by Cleaveland Brown, in an adjoining room. An excellent bar, bathing rooms, and the barber's shop in the basement of the Jones House, will contribute greatly to the comfort of the guests of this well-known Hotel. We examined the various appliances for bathing, and consider them as well arranged and as comfortable as any that can be found in Mobile or New Orleans. The department for tonsorial operations is neatly arranged, the furniture all new, and presided over by a skillful operator. These are all accessions to the Jones House, and speak well for the liberality and enterprise of the proprietor.

WE invite special attention to the card of Dr. N. B. Kennedy, which may be found in our advertising columns. Dr. Kennedy has recently settled in our growing city, but he comes with a most creditable professional reputation from those who know his mode of treating diseases. He has made syphilis, tetter, and other skin diseases, a specialty for the last six years, and guarantees a complete and permanent cure, and if he fails will make no charge. Those who need the services of a physician should read his advertisement, and consult Dr. Kennedy without delay.

MERIDIAN FOUNDRY.—A card elsewhere announces that the firm of Murphy & Lister has been dissolved, and the machine and foundry business will hereafter be conducted by Mr. W. W. Murphy. Mr. Murphy is prepared to do all kind of work in his line, and should receive a liberal patronage. A good deal has been said since the close of the war about patronizing home enterprises, and we hope the people will practice what they preach.

SAMUEL LOCKE, Peters street, New Orleans.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this old and well-known house in the Crescent city. At Locke's, on Peters street, can be found an immense stock of hardware, agricultural implements, plain and Japanned tin ware, tin smith's machines and tools, cooking and heating stoves, &c. The celebrated Stewart's cooking stove can be found there, said to be the best that are made. The clerks are accommodating and polite, and the prices moderate. Our friends who visit New Orleans should by all means examine this establishment before making purchases.

RICE, BROTHERS & Co., No. 89 and 91 Camp Street, New Orleans.—We ask the attention of our readers to the card of this firm, to be found among our New Orleans advertisements. The house of Rice, Brothers & Co., was established in New Orleans in 1848, and from that time to the present have done a large and successful business. They now occupy a splendid new store on Camp street, built expressly for their business, which is one of the finest houses in the city. They are direct importers of hardware, cutlery, guns, and edge tools, which they offer to the country trade at a small advance on cost and importation. Marbleized iron mantels, mantel grates, and every variety of builder's hardware can be found at this house. Rice, Brothers & Co., are agents for the celebrated Charter Oak Cooking Stoves, and we have no doubt have on hand, and sell more stoves than any house in the United States. Our readers who visit New Orleans should give them a call.

JOHN K. RANDALL, North Water Street, Mobile.—We call attention to the card of Mr. John K. Randall, which will be found among our Mobile advertisements. Mr. R. has been engaged in the book and stationery trade at Mobile since 1838, and has given satisfaction to the many customers he has had since that time in East Mississippi. He has now an elegant stock of everything usually found in a book store, and will sell at reasonable prices. Our readers who visit Mobile should give him a call.

J. H. MATTHEWS & Co., Forwarding and Commission Merchants, No. 22 South Commerce Street, Mobile.—Our readers will find among our Mobile advertisements that of J. H. Matthews & Co., receiving, forwarding, and general commission merchants, No. 22 South Commerce street, Mobile.—Messrs. Matthews & Co., are good reliable business men, and will give prompt attention to all consignments they may receive. Parties who purchase goods at New Orleans and desire them forwarded to this place, or any other point on the Mobile & Ohio railroad, will find them prompt and attentive in forwarding goods to their destination.

M. S. STETSON & Co., Dealers in Boots and Shoes, No. 41 South Water Street, Mobile.—We call attention to the advertisement of the well known Mobile boot and shoe store of M. S. Stetson & Co. They have been for many years the largest wholesale dealers in boots and shoes in Mobile, and now have the largest assortment of goods in their line to be found south of New York. There is no reason why such a firm as Stetson & Co., could not afford to sell our merchants boots and shoes cheaper in Mobile than they could order them at from New York, including transportation, insurance, commissions, &c. They manufacture their goods themselves, or buy direct from first hands, as the New York merchant does, and in the matter of freights, can do much better than country dealers, as they have their goods shipped in large quantities, and on sailing vessels. There are several advantages our merchants would have in buying at Mobile from established houses like Stetson's, they could replenish their stocks quicker, buy fewer goods at a time, and in case of any mistake or damage in goods, have the matter rectified at once. Our merchants will consult their interest by calling on Stetson & Co., and examining their stock.

P. H. PEPPER & Co., corner of St. Francis and Joachim streets, Mobile, Ala.—On a recent visit to Mobile, we called at the new store of Messrs. P. H. Pepper & Co., on St. Francis street. The building is one of the finest improvements in Mobile since the close of the war, while their stock for variety and extent is certainly unsurpassed by any in the South. We have no doubt it is the largest stock of goods ever offered for sale in the Mobile market. Many of our readers in the eastern part of the State will recollect the store of Mr. Pepper, kept for many years before the war, on Dauphin street, remarkable for the variety and fineness of goods, and the low prices at which they were sold. All the ladies from this part of the State were sure to call at Pepper's when they visited Mobile. Since then he has greatly enlarged his business and is now doing an immense wholesale and retail trade in the magnificent new buildings recently finished on St. Francis street. Our merchants and planters will find it their interest to call and examine the goods at Pepper's before buying elsewhere. Mr. P. H. Lavender, formerly of Greensboro, Ala., can be found at this house and will be glad to see his old friends. See advertisement.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—This old and well established institution is still in a flourishing condition, and seems but little affected by the dullness of the times and the scarcity of currency. It is the first college of the kind established in the United States, and the thousands of young men that have been prepared by its teachers for the active pursuits of life, attest its superiority. The Dolbear Commercial College fully accomplishes what it proposes, to give a practical education to the young men of the country who are able to spare the time and expense of a regular collegiate course. We have been acquainted for many years with Mr. Rufus Dolbear, the President of the College, and know him to be a gentleman of capacity and energy, who has devoted his whole life to the business of instruction, and deserves the great success that has attended his college. Young men who went from school to the army, and have on that account neglected their education, could repair much of the deficiency by a course of six or twelve months at Dolbear's Commercial College. We can safely recommend it to any of our friends who desire a thorough commercial education.

ROSS & WILSON, Dry Goods, Grocers &c., Meridian, Miss.—Among the many noticeable improvements that have recently taken place in our city, the new store of Ross & Wilson on Johnson Avenue, should not be overlooked. These gentlemen are well known citizens of Neshoba county, who have come here for the purpose of doing a general business in dry goods, groceries, hardware, clothing &c. Their stock of spring and summer goods has just been received from New York, has been carefully selected and is now offered to the public. For several days their store has been thronged with customers and we have no doubt they will do a thriving business. They are both clever gentlemen, practical business men, and will bring to our city many of their old customers from Neshoba. Read their advertisement and examine their goods.

PARKER LAKE & Co., Cotton Factors and Grocers, corner St. Louis and Water Streets, Mobile.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Parker, Lake & Co., to be found in another column. This house was in business for many years before the war, and has always received a large patronage from this part of the State. Socrates Parker is from the adjoining county of Sumpter, in Alabama; and not only Mr. Parker, but his partners, are so well known as to need no commendation from us. They have a large assortment of groceries, cigars, tobacco, fine liquors, &c., and are ready to fill the orders of their friends at prices as low as any other house in the city. Notwithstanding the dull times, they can afford to advertise, and at the same time sell cheaper than those who are afraid to incur a little expense. They deserve and will receive a liberal patronage from East Mississippi and West Alabama.

BENSON, SAGE & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Saddlery, No. 17 North Water Street, Mobile.—Among our new Mobile advertisements will be found that of Benson, Sage & Co., dealers in saddlery, harness, trunks, valises, hardware, &c., &c. During a recent visit to Mobile we were in the store of Messrs. Benson, Sage & Co., and consider it one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the South. They are clever gentlemen, and sell their goods at low prices. Every one who wants anything in their line should give them a call when they visit Mobile.

We call attention to the card of the Franklin Type Foundry, 168 Vine street, Cincinnati, which appears in our issue of to-day. This is a branch of the celebrated Philadelphia Type Foundry of L. Johnson, and equal to any in the United States.

CAUTION.—Those using the Red Jacket Bitters are warned to beware of impositions and counterfeits. The proprietors are doing their utmost to protect the public against counterfeits. Each bottle has a private U. S. Revenue stamp over the cork, and the proprietors' name, *Brown Pierce & Co.*, blown in the glass of the bottle.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

KNOW THY DESTINY.

MADAME E. F. THORNTON, the great English Astrologist, Clairvoyant and Psychometrician who has astonished the scientific classes of the Old World, has now located herself at Hudson, N. Y. Madame Thornton possesses such wonderful powers of second sight, as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance, she delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychomotrope, guarantees to produce a life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, together with date of marriage, occupation, leading traits of character, &c. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can assert. She will send when desired a certified certificate, or written guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be. By enclosing a small lock of hair, and stating place of birth, age, disposition and complexion, and enclosing fifty cents and stamped envelope addressed to yours if, you will receive the picture and desired information by return mail. All communications sacredly confidential. Address in confidence, Madame E. F. THORNTON, P. O. Box 223, Hudson, N. Y. aprils-wly

WONDERFUL BUT TRUE.

MADAME REMINGTON, the world renowned Astrologist and Somnambulistic Clairvoyant, while in a clairvoyant state, delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by thanld of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychomotrope, guarantees to produce a perfect picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, with date of marriage, occupation, leading traits of character, &c. This is no imposition, as testimonials without number can assert. By stating place of birth, age, disposition, color of eyes and hair, and enclosing fifty cents, and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail, together with desired information.

☞ Address in confidence, Madame REMINGTON, P. O. Box 297, West Troy, N. Y. aprils-wly

☞ A YOUNG LADY returning to her country home, after a sojourn of a few months in this city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead of twenty three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she had used the CIRCASSIAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentleman can improve their personal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herself is simple, yet unsurpassed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be, clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price $1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order by

W. L. CLARK, & CO., Chemists,
No. 3 West Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y.
The only American Agents for the sale of the same. aprils-wly.

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Campbell House

(Formerly the Roper House.)

JAS. W. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

(Late of Sumter County.)

MOBILE, ALA.

HAVING taken and thoroughly refitted the above House, I solicit a share of public patronage, feeling confident that I can give satisfaction to all who stop with me.

JAS. W. CAMPBELL.

BATTLE HOUSE,

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Thoroughly Re-fitted and Furnished.

Every Room Supplied with Gas.

aprl6tf CHARGE $1 PER DAY.

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ODD FELLOW'S HALL,

Royal Street,

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

Wholesale and Retailers of

Hardware

Hardware

a full Stock, consisting in part of

PLANTERS' HARDWARE,

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

AND

DESIRABLE GOODS

For Merchants and Traders. Also,

Paints, Oils, Window-Glass,

DOORS,

GLAZED SASH AND BLINDS.

☞ All of which we are selling at Lower Prices than heretofore known in the City.

☞ Merchants, Planters and others will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

IRA W. PORTER & CO.,
aprl6tf Odd Fellows' Hall, Royal St.

T. S. BIDGOOD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Books & Stationery

Blank Book Manufacturer & Printer,

North East Cor. St. Francis and Water sts.,

MOBILE, ALA.

I MOST RESPECTFULLY call the attention of my friends and the public to my large and carefully stock of Books and Stationery, which are now opening, and offering at unusually low prices.

BLANK BOOKS.

Ledgers, Journals, and Record Books, of all the various sizes of paper. My stock of Blanks are all made to order and for quality of paper and durability of binding cannot be surpassed.

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I have paid particular attention to this department, and have the largest assortment ever at out via city of Note, Commercial Note, Letter, Cap and Packet Post, and Cap, of Log lish, French and American manufactories.

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My stock embraces all the School Books in use in Alabama and Mississippi, and all the latest editions.

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In this department I am fully prepared to execute all orders, with neatness, durability, and despatch, and to **Rule and Bind Books to any required Pattern.**

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Printing of Blanks, Bills of Lading, Cotton Sales, and every description of Job Work done with neatness and despatch.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

NOTIONS,

Hosiery, Cutlery, Perfumery,

STATIONERY,

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

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Particular attention paid to orders from the country.

A WARNING

TO ALL MANKIND.

HOW careful we should always be in every action in life, we should at all times think twice before speaking once.

How many things there are to look before we leap for by one rash act we may entail misery upon a whole life time.

How careful a man should be in all he does.

He should never buy one pound of sugar without trying the strength of the market. Nor should he buy any calico or cotton and store all he should not in any great buy Furniture until he calls on the firm of

WAGNER & RUSH.

We have now on hand a large and well selected lot of

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FURNITURE!

which we are determined to sell at the very lowest prices.

Also Paints, Oils, Turpentine varnish and painters materials, &c.

It is our intention to follow this business and we are willing to work for small profits.

Old furniture repaired.

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kept constantly on hand, and orders from the country respectfully solicited and promptly filled.

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Atmospheric Portable Soda Fountain.

Manufactured and sold by the Patentee,

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mch21-ss3m.

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m9-52w6m

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LONGER BY YEARS LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS than any other Free or Invalid Physician, is a regular graduate of medicine, cures syphilis in all its forms, mercurial taint, Stricture, Orchitis, Diabetes, Blood or and Urinary Diseases. Syphilitic affections on the throat, skin or bones.

Thousands suffering from self abuse, excesses, exposures and indiscretions in youth and mature years, producing some of the following effects: Blotches, Ulcers, body weakness, nervousness, aversion to society, constipation, consumption, dread of future results, loss of memory, and finally impotency, is to soon cured.

He can refer to many old residents for great success and present position, and many physicians here and elsewhere.

Designing a wife to be cured of these curses, with a manhood abundant vigor and [illegible] requiring daily personal attention may remain in the establishment.

Medicine sent everywhere by mail or express.

His Theory and Exposition of Disease, clearly delineating all of the diseased conditions, may be had in pamphlet or letter envelope for [illegible] Inclose [illegible] or obtained at Chemist Druggists & Agts. Address St. Louis, Mo.

A free consultation and examination, personally or by letter, charges moderate, and guaranteed in all cases. Office 417 North Second, one square south of the Union [illegible] mch6wly

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CARPETS, OIL CLOTH

MATTING,

HOUSE AND STEAMBOAT

FURNISHING GOODS &C.

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QUEENSWARE,

Silver Plated and Britannia Ware,

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DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS,

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mar23—ss6m.

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STERLING PRICE. CLUBS PRICE.

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WILL do a General Commission and forwarding business. Wherein, will receive and sell Cotton, Tobacco on Produce, and on the same use all Reputable Supplies and sell at lots of goods for our customers. mar24-ss3m

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She raves's secrets no mortal ever knew. She t swers to happiness those who, from natural events, catastrophes, crosses in love, loss of re- lations and friends, in a of money, &c., bat- ne Independent. She brings together three ing separated, gives information concerning ab ent friends or lovers restores lost or stolen property, tells you the business you are pre- to embark in pursuing and in what you will be most successful, foresees speedy marriages and tells you the very day you will marry, gives you the name Address, also characteristics of the person. She reads your very thoughts, and by her almost supernatural powers unveils the dark and hidden mysteries of the future. From the stars we see L. the firmament—the mighty stars that are fo- ever or predominate in the configuration—from the aspects and positions of the planets and the Lord are s in the heavens at the time of birth, are deduces the future destiny of man. Foll it is usually the result. Astrology on earth. It costs you but a trifle, and you may never again have so favorable an opportunity. Consultation fee, with horoscope and all readings, delivered. If Parties live at a distance can consult the Mad- ame by mail with equal safety and satisfaction to themselves, as if in person. A full and explicit chart written out, with all inquiries answered and likenesses enclosed, sent by return mail or express to any place above mention ed. The strictest secrecy will be maintained, and all communications returned or destroyed. References of the highest order furnished those desiring them. Write plainly day of the month and year in which you were born, enclosing a small lock of hair.

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When by the use of DR. JOHNVILLE'S ELIXIR you can be cured permanently, and at- tending cost.

The astonishing success which has attended this invaluable medicine for Physical and Ner vous Weakness, General Debility and Prostra tion, Loss of Muscular Energy, Impotency, o any of the consequences of youthful indiscretion, renders it the most valuable remedy known ever discovered.

It will remove all nervous affections, depress sion, excitement, incapacity to study or business, loss of memory, confusion, thoughts of self des truction, fear of insanity, &c. It will restore the appetite, renew the health of those who have destroyed it by criminal excess or evil practices.

Young men, be bamboozled no more by "Quack Doctors" and ignorant Practitioners, but send without delay for the ELIXIR, and be once restored to health and happiness. A perfect cure is guaranteed in every instance. Price, $1 per bottle or four bottles to one address, $3

One bottle is sufficient to effect a cure in ol dinary cases

ALSO, DR. JOHNVILLE'S SPECIFIC PILLS, for the speedy and permanent cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Urethral Discharges, Gravel, Stricture, and all affections of the Kidneys and Bladder. They are prepared from vegetable extracts that are harmless to the system, and never cause nausea, stomach or impregnate the breath. No change of diet is necessary while using them. Full depth tr action in any manner interfere with business pursuits. Price, $1 per box.

Either of the above mentioned articles will be sent to any address, closely sealed, and post paid, by mail or express, on receipt of price.

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CRISPER COMA.

For curling the Hair of either Sex into Wavy and Glossy Ringlets or Heavy Massive Curls.

By using this article Ladies and Gentlemen can beautify themselves a thousand fold. It is the only article in the world that will curl straight hair, and at the same time give it a beautiful, glossy appearance. The Crisper Coma not only curls the hair, but promotes a healthful and cleanly, is highly and delightfully perfumed, and is the most complete article of the kind ever offered to the American public. The Crisper Coma will be sent to any address, sealed and post paid for $1.

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REPARATOR CAPILLI.

Throw away your false frames, your switches, your wigs—

Destructive of comfort, and not worth a fig; Come aged, come youthful, come ugly and fair, And rejoice in your own luxuriant hair.

REPARATOR CAPILLI

For restoring hair upon bald heads (from whatever cause it may have fallen out) and forcing a growth of hair upon the face, it has no equal. It will force the beard to grow upon the smoothest face in from five to eight weeks, or hair upon bald heads in from two to three months. A few thousand grateful persons have asserted this fact; hence they will force or hasten the growth of the hair or beard. Their assertions are false, as thousands of living witnesses (that have tried experience) can bear witness. But many will say, how are we to distinguish the genuine from the purious? It certainly is difficult, as nine- tenths of the different preparations now offered for the hair and beard are entirely worthless, and you may have already thrown away large amounts in their purchase. To such we would say, try the Reparator Capilli; it will cost you nothing unless it fully comes up to our representations. If your druggists does not keep it, send us one dollar and we will forward it, post paid, together with a receipt, and the money which will be returned you on application, providing entire satisfaction is not given.

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There cometh glad tidings of joy to all, To young and to old, to great and to small; The beauty which once was so precious and rare, Is fr e for all, and all may be fair.

By the use of

CHATELLAR'S

White Liquid Enamel,

For improving and beautifying the Complexion

The most valuable and perfect preparation in use, for giving the skin a beautiful pearl-like tint, that is only found in youth. It quickly removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patch s, Sallowness. Eruptions and all impurities of the skin kindly healing the same leaving the skin white and clear as alabaster. Its use cannot be detected by the closest scrutiny, and being a vegetable preparation is perfectly harmless. It is the only article of the kind used by the French, and it is considered by them indispensable to a perfect toilet. Upwards of 20,000 bottles were sold during the past year, sufficient proof of its efficacy. Price only 75 cents. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of an order.

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HAIR EXTERMINATOR!!

For Removing Superfluous Hair.

To the ladies especially, this invaluable depilatory recommends itself as the most indispensable article to female beauty, is easily applied, does not burn or injure the skin, but removes superfluous hair from low foreheads, or any part of the body, completely, effectually and radically ex irpating the same leaving the skin soft, smooth and natural. This is the only article used by the French, and is the only real effectual depilatory in existence Price 75 cents per package, sent post paid, to any address on receipt of an order, by

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BEAUTY!

Auburn, Golden, Flaxen and Silken Curls.

PRODUCED by the use of Prof. DERBIGNY'S FRISER LE CHEVEUX. One application warranted to curl the most straight and stubborn hair of either sex into wavy ringlets, or heavy massive curls. Has been used by the fashionable ladies of Paris and London, with the most gratifying success. Does not injure the hair. Price $2 per bottle, sent post paid, $3. Descriptive circulars mailed free. Address BERGER, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists, No. 285 River Street, Troy, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists in the United States. s-eill-ly

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BY THE

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JEWELRY ASSOCIATION,

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Of Rose wood Pianos and Melodeons, Fine Oil Paintings, Engravings, Silver Ware, Gold and Silver Watches and Elegant Jewelry, consisting of Diamond Pins, Diamond Rings, Gold Bracelets, Coral, Florentine, Mosaic, Jet, Lava, and Ladies' Sets, Gold Pens with gold and silver extension holders, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Scarf, Vest and Neck Chains, plain and classed Gold Chains, &c., &c., valued at

$1,000,000,

FOR ONE DOLLAR.

To the Merchants' and Manufacturers'

JEWELRY ASSOCIATION

Calls your attention to the fact of its being the largest and most popular Jewelry Association in the United States. That business is and always has been conducted in the most candid and honorable manner. Our rapidly increasing trade is a sure guarantee of the appreciation of our patrons for the method of obtaining rare, elegant and costly goods. The sudden stagnation of trade and industry, owing to the late disgraceful war, and recent disastrous financial crisis in Europe, have thrown on the fairness of large numbers of our firm in London and Paris, obliging them to sell their goods at a great sacrifice, at a mere nominal per cent upon the cost of manufacturing. We have ably purchased very largely of these bankrupt stocks, at such extraordinary low rates that we can afford to send away their goods, and give better chances to draw the most valuable prizes than any other establishment doing a similar business. OUR AIM IS TO PLEASE, and we respectfully solicit your patronage, as we are confident of giving the utmost satisfaction. During the past year we have awarded a number of the most valuable prizes to our parts of the country. Those who patronize us will receive the full value of their money, as no article on our list is worth less than One Dollar, retail, and there are no blanks. Persons sending with us may depend on having prompt returns, and the article drawn will be immediately sent to any address by return mail or express.

The following parties have recently drawn valuable enterprises from the Merchants' & Manufacturers Jewelry Association, and have kindly allowed use of their names:

Frederick V. Brower, Esq., Treasury Department Washington, D. C., Piano, Value, $500; Miss Anna L. Prest, Waverly Terrace, N. Y city, Ladies' Gold Engraved and Enamelled Watch, value $200; William B. Saunders, New Orleans, La., Sewing Machine, value, $75; Lloyd Hemingway, Gold Watch, value $200; Mr. Sec'y, value, $200; Miss Lue Orcutt, Albion, Illinois; Mr. Sec'y, value, $200; Miss Mary Downing, Louisville, Ky., Gold Watch, value $200; James B. Hyde, Harrisburg, Pa., Gold Watch, value $200; Mr. Sec'y, value $200; Mr. William Peyser, Nicollville, Wis., Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, value $75; Mrs. Sec'y, value $200; Miss Ida Hall, Good Hope, Illinois, Gold Watch, value $200; Miss Helen E. Sprague, Meriden, Conn., value $200; Miss Helen E. Sprague, Detroit, Michigan, Diamond Cluster Ring, value $200; Miss Ella L. Fuller, Detroit, Michigan, Gold Watch, value $200; Mrs. Charlotte A. Bingham, Boston, Mass., Diamond Cluster Ring, Piano, value $200; and Master Ben, value, $50.

Many thousands be placed on the list, and persons are desired to send us U. S. currency when ordering goods.

Partial List of Articles to be Sold for ONE DOLLAR EACH

without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive:

10 Chickering Grand Pianos worth	$500	to $700
15 Elegant Rosewood Pianos	200	to 450
15 Elegant Melodeons, Rose wood case	175	to 225
50 First Class Sewing Machines	40	to 200
75 Fine Oil Paintings	20	to 75
100 Fine Steel Engravings, framed	20	to 50
50 Music Boxes	25	to 2
400 Sets of Tea and Table Spoons	20	to 4
150 Gold Hunting Case Watches warranted	50	to 125
100 Diamond Rings, cluster and single stone	75	to 200
175 Gold Watches	85	to 15
200 Ladies Watches	60	to 10
200 Silver Watches	25	to 75
Diamond Pins, Brooches and Ear Drops, Ladies' Sets of Gold and Coral, Jet, Lava, Florentine, Mosaic, Lava and Cameo, Sets of Studs, Vest and Neck Chains, plain and classed Gold Rings, Gold Thimbles, Lockets, Bracelets, Gold Buckles, Gold Pens and Pencils, Ivory Work Boxes, Gold Pens with gold and silver extension H olders, and a large assortment of fine Silver Ware and Jewelry in every description, all the best Prizes not named above.		

A chance to obtain any of the above articles ONE DOLLAR, by purchasing a certificate for 25 cents.

Five Sealed Envelopes will be sent for $1; Eleven for $2; Thirty for $5; Sixty-five for $10; One Hundred for $15.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

Descriptive circulars of the Jewelry and Gents who will act as such. Our cheap plans circulars will be sent on application.

Satisfactory references are made in the following manner: Certificates naming each article and its value are placed in sealed envelopes, which are well mixed. One of these envelopes containing the Certificate or Order for some article, and not knowing in our office, or any of our agents, address, without regard to choice, on receipt of the seal.

On receiving the Certificate the purchaser will see what article is drawn and its value, and remit us the Dollar and ever per cent. thereof. Purchasers of our SEALED ENVELOPES may, to suit their choice, obtain an article worth from five hundred dollars.

Long letters are unnecessary. Have the address very plain and give full directions. Orders for SEALED ENVELOPES must in every case be accompanied with the Cash, with the name of the person sending, and Town, County and State plainly written. Letters should be addressed to the Managers, as follows:

J. A. KSON, CO-NISH & CO., 193 & 195 Broadway, aprl6sawlwm New York.

PATENT MICA ROOFING.

THE New York Mica Roofing Company, (Established 1854,) are manufacturing under Letters Patent THE BEST ARTICLE OF COMPOSITION ROOFING EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. It is adapted to every kind of Roof, steep or flat, and can be readily applied by any one.

The U. S. Government, after a thorough test of its utility, have adapted its use in the Navy Yards and upon Public Buildings.

The Roofing is put up in rolls, and has only to be nailed to the Roof to make a

DURABLE FIRE AND WEATHER-PROOF COVERING.

We particularly recommend its use upon Buildings, Stores, Churches, Factories, Machine-shops, Steamboat decks, &c.

MICA ROOFING PAINT,

For coating TIN, IRON, or SHINGLE ROOFS. It is thick, body equal to three coats of Ordinary Paint. No stool can rust under it, and Old Tin Roofs may be made perfectly water-proof and durable by its use.

It is put up ready for use, but is ready to be applied with the ordinary paint brush. Price, $1 per gallon, which will cover two hundred square feet.

Also manufacturers of BLACK LUSTRE VARNISH, TARRED FELTS, and ROOF PITCH.

Discount to the Trade. Circulars and Price List furnished. Rights for counties sold at low rates. Address

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Frank Humphreys, 61 Royal St., New Orleans, Field, Williams & Co., Augusta, Ga., Baldwin, Woods, Montgomery, Ala. Thomas S. Coates, Mobile, Ala. C. A. Turner, Richmond, Va. Henry Wiggs, Petersburg, Va., Agents.

aprl6swlm

WHISKERS and MUSTACHES!

FORCED to grow upon the smoothest face in from three to five weeks by using Dr. SEFRIGNE'S TAURATRUM CAPILLAIRE, the most wonderful discovery in modern science, acting upon the Beard and Hair in an almost miraculous manner. It has been used in the city of Paris and London with the most flattering success. Names of all purchasers will be registered, and if entire satisfaction is not given in every instance, the money will be cheerfully refunded. Price by mail, sealed and post paid, $1. Descriptive Circulars mailed free. Address DR. SEFRIGNE, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists, No. 285 River Street, Troy, N. Y. Sole Agents for the United States. aprl6-ly

Cairo.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Insolvent Notice.

WHEREAS, by an order of the Probate Court of Jasper County, State of Mississippi, made at the last May term, A. D. 1866, thereof, the estate of A. L. Husbands, deceased, was declared insolvent. Now, therefore, all persons holding claims against said estate, are hereby notified to come forward and have said claims duly probated and registered in the register's office by the Clerk, within six months from the first publication hereof, or they will be barred.

LEWIS GADDY, Administrator.

apr9w6m.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County.

In Circuit Court, March Term, 1867.

SAMUEL L CASIEN,
vs.
WILLIAM PROUT, &
P. P. PROUT, Deceased, and J. J. RICH, Garnishee.

THIS day comes the plaintiff by attorney into court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants are not citizens of the State of Mississippi: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Meridian Gazette, a newspaper printed in the town of Meridian, Lauderdale county, citing the said defendants, Wm. and P. P. Prout, to be and personally appear before the next term of the Circuit Court to be held in Paulding in the said Jasper county on the 4th Monday of September, 1867 then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's demand or the same will be taken as confessed.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 7th day of April 1867

DUNCAN A. LITTLE,
Clerk

ap23w4t.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.

In Chancery Court, February Term, 1867.

C. C. McLELLAND,
vs.
MARY ENGELL,
WM. ENGELL, and
ISAAC SADDLER.

Upon opening the complainants bill, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not citizens of the State of Mississippi, but reside beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed against them:

It is, therefore, that they enter their appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next Term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House of said county in the town of Marion, on the second Monday in August next ensuing, plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the several matters therein stated, will be taken for confessed as to them.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the "Meridian Gazette," a newspaper published in the city of Meridian, once a week for one month.

Witness my hand and seal of office, (L. S.) March 19th, 1867.

C. W. HENDERSON,
Clerk Chancery Court

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.

In Circuit Court, February Term, 1867.

D. F. McINNIS,
vs.
WALTER S. BUNYARD. } Attachment

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the plaintiff's affidavit and writ, on file in this office, that the defendant is not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed against him:

Therefore, it is ordered that he enter his appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House of said county in the town of Marion, on the second Monday of August A. D. 1867, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's complaint, or judgment will be rendered against him for the amount claimed in plaintiff's said complaint, and the property attached and condemned to satisfy the same and said costs.

It is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in the "Meridian Gazette" a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at [L. S.] Marion, Miss., and issued March 16, 1867.

C. W. HENDERSON,
March 16w4t Clerk Circuit Court, L. C.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.

County Court of Meridian, March Term, 1867.

M. E. MURPHY,
vs.
JOSEPH B. PLEASANTS. } Attachment and $125 60.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the sheriff's return, on the plaintiff's writ of attachment, that the defendant, Joseph B. Pleasants, is not a citizen of the state of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this court cannot be executed against him:

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the "Gazette," a newspaper printed and published in the city of Meridian, once a week for four weeks, notifying said defendant of the pendency of this suit, and that unless he appears at the next term thereof, at the Court room in Meridian on the first Monday in May next, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's complaint, judgment will be taken as confessed against him, and the property attached will be condemned and sold unto *conditional expenses*, to satisfy said debt and costs in this behalf expended, to be taxed, &c.

Witness my hand, this March 20th, 1867.

C. W. HENDERSON, Clerk
County Court of Meridian.

March 26—4w.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.

In Circuit Court, February Term, 1867.

CLEMENS, BROWN & Co.,
vs. } Attachment,
JAMES J. SWILLEY. 258.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, from the plaintiff's affidavit and writ, on file in this office, that the defendant is not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, but resides beyond the limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed against him:

Therefore, it is ordered that he enter his appearance herein, on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House of Lauderdale county, on the second Monday of August A. D. 1867, and plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's complaint, or judgment will be rendered against him for the amount claimed in plaintiff's said complaint, and the property attached and condemned to satisfy the same and costs.

It is further ordered that a copy of this be published in the "Meridian Gazette" a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at [L. S.] Marion, Miss., and issued March 18, 1867.

C. W. HENDERSON,
March 16w4t Clerk Circuit Court, L. C.
Printer's fee $12.

DAVIDSON, BROWN & Co

Dealers in

HARDWARE,

IRON, STOVES, CASTINGS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

And Manufacturers of all kinds of

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware.

GENERAL AGENTS

John's Patent Gutta Percha ROOFING,

AND STEAMBOAT ROOFING.

No. 130 Ohio Levee,

sep29 CAIRO, ILL.

Nov17 e6m

J. H. SNOW & CO.,

Are now giving

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" Grecian	3 00
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Embroidery—Silk	2 00
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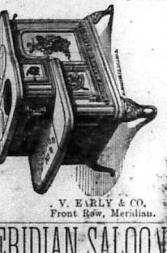

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Also agents for the sale of Petro Oil and La upe spr5swlm

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DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES
Chemicals,
FANCY SOAP, PERFUMERY,
OIL, GLASS, INK, &c.,

Hair Restoratives, Dyestuffs, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Cigars, Fishing Rods, Hooks, Lines, &c.

Also a large Stock of AYRES', SCOVILL & CO.'S Patent Medicines which I am agent for.

No. 6 Front Street,

MERIDIAN:.....MISSISSIPPI

☞ Prescriptions compounded, day or night. aug15swly

FURNITURE
And House Furnishing Goods,

FALLON, FULTON & CO.,
Meridian, Miss.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FURNITURE,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
WOODEN WARE,
WILLOW WARE,
PURE WHITE LEAD,
PAINTS,
OILS,
VARNISHES,
BRUSHES,
WALL PAPER,
GLASS,
PUTTY,
SASH,
DOORS AND BLINDS,

Painters', Artists', and Carriage Makers' Material.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
ETC., ETC.

We offer our Goods in our line as low as they can be bought in any Southern house. Call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. apr9swly

Hotels, Etc.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
Magazine Staeet, between Gravier and Natchez,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

W. T. HICKLE & CO., Proprietors.

THIS establishment is now open for the reception of guests, having been newly furnished from the kitchen to the roof. Spring Beds, Hair Mattresses, Linen Sheeting, etc. The Furniture and Table Ware all new and the table is furnished with every luxury the market affords. The Bars and Liquors equal to any used in private families, and the comforts and pleasures of a home as far as possible guaranteed to its guests.

The House itself may be said to be entirely new and fresh. The proprietors will spare neither labor or expense to merit a continuance of the liberal support with which they have been for bore honored. apr23-1y

BATTLE HOUSE,
MOBILE, ALA.
Thoroughly Re-fitted and Furnished.
Every Room Supplied with Gas.
aprl6tf CHARGE $4 PER DAY.

Campbell House
(Formerly the Roper House.)
JAS. W. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.
(Late of Sumter County.)
MOBILE, ALA.

HAVING taken and thoroughly refitted the above House, I respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, feeling confident that I can give satisfaction to all who stop with me.

my1swlm JAS. W. CAMPBELL.

THE NELSON HOUSE.

Though not the "Biggest" Building

AT THE

RAILROAD JUNCTION
Jackson, Miss.,

HAS established a reputation for Good Fare, Comfortable Rooms, Clean Beds, and other conveniences for the TRAVELING PUBLIC. The Proprietor will spare no efforts to make his guests feel "at home."

☞ Terms moderate. apr23swly JOHN NELSON, Prop'r.

To Obtain
Good Fare & Good Rooms
STOP AT THE
MAGNOLIA COTTAGE,
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.
may1swdm

Private Boarding
BY MRS. ANN DOZIER, ST. LOUIS, MO.

I HAVE opened a large and commodious Private Boarding House, and will be pleased to receive any of my friends.

No. 2 6 h street, between Pine and Olive. apr9-1swtf.

Patton House,
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.
W. S. PATTON, PROP'R.
mar26swly

Jones House.
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.
JOSIAH JONES, : PROP'R.

This well known Hotel is still open for the reception and accommodation of guests. The tables will be supplied with the best the market affords. Meals prepared on the arrival and departure of all trains.

The proprietor of the Jones House announces to the public that he has opened a

Bath House

in the basement of the Hotel for the accommodation of guests where hot or cold shower baths can be used by all who desire them. Additional Bath House is at

CHANG'S SALOON

where a FIRST-CLASS BARBER will wait on all who desire his services.

Determined to spare no trouble nor expense to accommodate his guests, he returns thanks to the public for their liberal patronage and solicits a continuance.

Ragsdale House,
ON THE HILL,
On the East Side of the Railroad

IS always open for transient and permanent boarders, day and night. Its rooms are large and commodious, and the Proprietor is making additions and improvements continually.

Remember "Ragsdale House," east side near railroad track. mar16ly

Private Boarding.

MRS. M. KEA would respectfully announce to the citizens of Meridian and to a desirable portion of the city, that she has recently opened a Private Boarding House for the accommodation of boarders, with or without lodging. Location convenient to the business portion of the city. apr23swly

TOOMSUBA
High School,

This school under the direction of W. C. Day as principal, will open at Toomsuba Station, Lauderdale county, Miss., on the 3d Monday in January, 1867, at the following rates of tuition, to wit:

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.
Orthography, Geography, Arithmetic $2 00.

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.
English Grammar, Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric and Algebra. $4 00.
Higher Branches. $6 00.

For the information of those not acquainted we would state that this school is situated in a very healthy place, where good water abounds. Board can be obtained in private families at reason able rates. Any information that may be desired in regard to the school, may be obtained by reference to R. D. Graves, of Toomsuba, Dulins and Meridian Railroad.

For the Gazette.

Mr. Editor:—Here is some "penciling" from a friend who has not forgotten former literary intercourse. We were in a crucible then, when we used to plead for more kindness and sympathy for our suffering soldiers.—Now we have gone into another amusement of this same crucible, and ought to be pretty well refined if we ever get out. As a sequence of revolution, we are taken from our former homes and transplanted into flourishing little sister cities, on one of the grand arteries of commerce which intersect the country. Our situation must of necessity be one of passive obedience to the power that grasps us, else we should not be called law-abiding "citizens. Our best plan is to be quiet, and patiently await the unfolding of of the net which is woven around us. The wisdom and justice of Heaven's King form an invincible fortress where our spirits may repose, "until these calamities be overpast." Then let us not despair, for the pillars of power in this fortress, are girded around with the incense of love. While under the shadow, we should avoid agitation, simply trust the Divinity, and endeavor to relieve and exhalt fallen humanity. How beautifully shines the golden rule in clouds and darkness! We do not wish to see envy or jealousy between the two cities, but a noble emulation in the progressive race.

Of course you are aware that our "Star" is in the ascendant, and we wish to see it still nearer its perihelion. It rays twinkle on your city, and we hope soon to see them shine more brightly, on all within its orbit. Of Mr. Wilson we need not speak, for side by side, you passed through scenes of trial and of danger. Now he misses a pedal extremity left on the field of Sharpsburg; but his Southern sisters honor him, for his country's sear, and for his willing assistance so often rendered, in their plans for good. Mr. Thedgard, though unfitted for a soldier, is a true patriot, and possesses qualities in our ready for a good work. He and in our labors of love, is invaluable. Change is written in gleaming letters on our native sphere, and the panorama moves over us as well as others. We wear alternately, the wreath of joy, or "coronet of sorrow." A few days since, the tearful daughters of this place, went in procession with evergreens and flowers to adorn the soldier's cemetery. Ah! it was a solemn scene—we saw many tears there, and heard many sighs and sobs mingle with the beautiful song from juvenile lips. We must not be denied the privilege of mourning over dead defenders! But the picture changes. Shortly before this, our youthful circle were in bloom the garland. The anniversary of the Young Men's Debating, Historical and Historical Societies debated their first anniversary. It was a halcyon day for them; and we augur, that the wealth of good things almost universally sent to them was a touch-stone of their popularity, and the literary taste of our people. The long tables, five in number, with their unique designs, their pyramids of golden fruit, and snowy cake, with flowers, immortelle's, and a thousand other beauties, were really superb. We have scarcely ever seen them excelled. An appropriate address was delivered at the Young Men's Hall, by the Rev. Mr. Abernethy, who is a prominent active member; then the citizens went in procession to Athenium Hall, and partook of this tempting feast. After which, some of the young people improvised a dance, which was the last flower in their rosy wreath. Then came the Odd Fellow's anniversary, with music, procession, eloquent address by Col. Lawrence of Shubuta; and handsome ball and supper. Proceeds intended for the suffering poor. The Brass Band from your city poured forth soul-inspiring strains; the supper was very fine, and for a season, the people seemed oblivions of the bitter waters flowing around them.—A number of your citizens favored us with the light of their presence; and among them were your genial Mayor, and his lady. We were very happy to greet their pleasant faces, and exchange courtesies with them; such episodes in "dull care's" domain, always promote kindly feeling. But we will not presume farther on editorial courtesy.

Truly Yours,
A. L. M.

THE MERIDIAN GAZETTE
ADVERTISING RATES:

The following scale is adhered to in charging for advertisements:

One square, or ten lines.
When more than 3 squares, it will be by contract.

Insertions of advertisements will be made by the square until ordered discontinued, or inserted monthly. Yearly advertisers by the quarter.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Treasury Department has been officially informed that English and Canadian merchants of acknowledged respectability are aiding and abetting smuggling from Canada into the United States.

Jefferson Davis has determined to reconsider the declaration that he would not apply for pardon if not solicited as the May term of court adjourned as his friends here.

Attorney General Stanbery's opinion on the Reconstruction clause of the Military bill is very liberal, and will enable nearly all those prohibited by Sheridan from registering to become voters.

The Criminal Court has adjourned until the 27th, when it is understood that Surratt will be tried—he counsel for the prosecution and the prisoner having so agreed.

The Japanese Commissioners were received instate. They expressed the best wishes of the Tycoon for the hea thof the President and welfare of the American nation. His majesty further desires that the relations between the two countries shall increase in cordiality.

Secretary Seward replied: "He has always been desirous to make the relations between the two countries mutually beneficial," and expressed a hope that our minister at Japan will be received in the interpretation of the friendly sentiment of the nation. It was then arranged that the Commissioners should be received by the President to-day, when their credentials will be read

RICHMOND, May 1.—Tomorrow the Stores Co Company will run four car out with wheels and blocks and two cars for ladies. The company will only run one car here. Thomas Bowden the other company will run one car to make the connections.

ST LOUIS, Missouri, May 1.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis, accompanied by Dr. Pember ton, left this city for Canada. She arrived yesterday from a visit to Washington where they were engaged in interviews with prominent Southern men in regard to the case of Mr. Davis's release. The result of the visit is unknown. Mrs. Davis is in remarkably good health and spirits, and in conversation with friends spoke very confidently of the release of Mr. Davis.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 1.—Senator Wilson arrived last night, and spoke. The Senator advised the negroes to educate themselves, acquire property and buy lands. He then denounced the Democratic Saints, and cautioned the negroes against them. He was followed by two negroes, who made conservative speeches. The Senator left for the capitol square to-day, in the same vein as last night, and was listened to by a large audience of negroes and blacks. Among the former were some of the most prominent citizens.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 1.—Senator Wilson addressed an immense crowd of both races to-day. There was little enthusiasm and no hallabaloos.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Consul D'a, at New Orleans, telegraphs Minister Romero as follows:

"Bluemon is dead. The imperi l forces have abandoned; Marquez is completely defeated; Queretaro is taken and Maximilian is in town."

NEW YORK, May 1.—The Treasury Department commenced to-day to disburse $25,000,000 in coin, as interest on 5-20's. $700,000 were paid out to-day, mostly in old cent finities.

The steamship Scotia had among her passengers Gen. Peabody, U. S. Person of South Carolina, and J. W. Forney.

The Connecticut Legislature was organized to-day. Gov. English's message says the situation of affairs is in no way alarming, and urges that a concerns of a common country we should secure the extinguishment of vindictive sentiments engendered by the late civil war waged to maintain the supremacy of the Federal Constitution.

LONDON, April 30.—Parliament resumed its session yesterday.

In the House of Commons, last night Lord Stanley, in reply to an inquiry, said that a report of the Fenian Convention had been received from Paris and Russia, and that in his opinion the Convention alluded would be held in Brussels instead of Paris. The Prussian Fete was opened yesterday by the King in person. In his speech from the throne the King said: "The policy of Bismarck was the assurance of peace in Europe." He urged the speedy adoption of the Constitution. The King was silent regarding Luxemburg.

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BOSTON, April 30.—The Belgian government is still engaged in military establishment, and preparing to raise a new legion.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Omaha dispatches say the Commander at Fort Phil. Kearney wants more troops to keep the Crow Indians quiet. A courier has arrived at Omaha from Fort Laramie, with a mail of seven days overland at Powder River, east of Fort Reno.

The Quartermaster has informed the Secretary of War that the Pacific Railroad that he wants transportation for 20,000,000 pounds during the coming season.

The Chief Justice and others left to-day for Augusta, Georgia, where they will hold court after the 15th proximo, and the court would adjourn on that day.

Hon. O. F. Browning, Secretary of Interior, is quite sick.

Mr. Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, has received a large lot of seed which he is pushing southward.

H. A. Chadwick, of Willard's Hotel, has been appointed Commissioner to the Paris Exposition.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day are $753,000.

SENATOR WILSON WITH MR. DAVIS.—A Fortress Monroe dispatch of the 26th ult. says:

Senator Wilson called on Jeff. Davis this morning, and spent half an hour in friendly conversation, reviving old memories and years, when they were associated in the Senate, in the course of which Davis expressed a cordial feeling which he entertained toward many old friends. The progress of a war in Europe, and the recent improvements in military warfare, were discussed, but no allusions were made to political affairs at this time.

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE

Published Wednesday & Saturday by
J. GIBSON.

J. J. SHANNON,.....Editor

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Wednesday, - - May 8, 1867.

We publish to-day a pleasant letter from an old correspondent of the Clarion, when the writer was connected with that journal. We welcome her contributions to the Gazette and hope to hear from her often.

Judge Geo. R. Clayton, of Columbus, died Wednesday, 25th ult., while on a visit to his relatives, of disease of the heart, in Athens, Georgia. His remains were brought to Columbus and interred on Monday last.

The steamer Sarah, which left Mobile on Tuesday for New Orleans, was caught in a storm about five miles from Pascagoula, and had all her top works blown away. The squall came up very suddenly, and consequently the boat hands were not prepared to receive it. Eight lives were lost by the accident. The pilot house and cabin were completely blown away.—The persons lost were George Jones, pilot; Charles Mettie, steersman; Jas. M. Galahan, clerk; Miss Jennie Tibbets, Mrs. Gen. O'Ferrell, of Pascagoula; two others, names unknown, and the chambermaid.

Important Decision.

The commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that according to the new revenue law, approved March 2d, 1867, all writs, and other original process for the commencement of suits in any courts, State or Federal, are exempt from Stamp duty.

The Colored Convention at Mobile.

In another place will be found the resolutions adopted at the colored convention held in Mobile last week. We can not believe that the third resolution is a fair expression of the sentiments of the black people of Alabama. It is more likely that its paternity properly belongs to some of the Radical adventurers who expect to get office by negro votes, enrich themselves by a pretended love for that class of population, but who really care nothing for the interest of the blacks, or the welfare of the country. Viewed, however, as the deliberate opinion of the colored people of Alabama, it could be regarded in no other light than as a declaration of hostility against the white citizens of that State. If the colored people of Alabama expect by such a course to improve their condition and elevate their race, they are grievously mistaken. The threat to keep the militia in the country to compell white people to employ them, and to invoke Congress to pass confiscation laws, is only rivalled in malignity by its stupidity. Southern whites will be more concerned as to how the negro works than how he votes. If he is honest, faithful, and efficient as a laborer, he will be sure of employment, whether he votes the Radical or Conservative ticket. If he neglects his employment, whether he becomes a politician or not, he may expect to be discharged.

It is so evident that all the Southern States will organize their State governments under the military bill, meeting its requirements in good faith, that there need not exist the slightest apprehension of confiscation. A large majority of the present Congress are known to be opposed to it. at least two-thirds of the Republican party, and all the Democratic party of the North, are against it. Such a threat then, from a negro convention in Mobile, is simply ridiculous.—The toiling millions of the North, now that the negro is free and has the ballot, are disposed to let him work out his own salvation. If, after we have conformed our State governments to the requirements of the Military bill, the leaders of the Republican party demand confiscation, they will seal their political destruction, and they know it.

Do these adventurers, who wish to take charge of the negro and mould his politics to suit their purposes, desire to build up a confiscation party in the South? Do the papers recently established in the Southern States, supported by government patronage, desire such a party? If so, the people should know it.

The subject has been hinted at by the Memphis Post, the Mobile Nationalist, and we believe by the New Orleans Republican. We favor the utmost latitude in political discussion, we want perfect liberty of opinion, free speech and a free press for black and white, but any attempt to array the negroes against the Southern whites or the whites against the negroes, will have a most pernicious effect, and result in the most serious injury to the blacks. The movements who are inaugurating this movement, are enemies of the human family, and deserve the scorn and detestation of white and black.

The Political Kaleidoscope.

Prominent men continue to vacillate their views on the political situation. Senator James L. Alcorn is out in a long letter in the last number of the Friar's Point Coahomian, vindicating the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, and urging immediate compliance with the Military Reconstruction bills. Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, delivered an address at Urbana, on the changes in our political situation, and forshadowing what he hoped for in the future. Ex-Governor Perry, of South Carolina, prints, in the Charleston papers, a rather remarkable letter on the questions growing out of the present condition of the Southern States. Judge J. H. Maury, a distinguished citizen of Claiborne county, in obedience to a request of the citizens of Jackson, has written a letter on the same subject. Senator Alcorn argues that had the Constitutional Amendment been adopted, the Union would have long since been restored, and suffrage left where it ever had reposed—with the States—as the white man, under State laws, was continued the custodian of the political sovereignty of the State, and left to receive from the Southern people his proper share of political power of the State. By the lesson so dearly bought, Senator Alcorn hopes the people will be governed.—His counsel is to go forward without hesitation when the time for action comes, and register every man that can. He opposes the shedding of crocodile tears over constitutional violations, until we can with propriety participate in the discussion of the powers of the government. Mr. Pendleton, in his Urbana speech, reviews our conpact through all its changes. Though we have had a great change —the change which converted the Rome of Cato into the Rome of Caesar, he does not dispair. He has high hopes for the future, though the way is long and weary. He admonishes all to look at the past only that we may select what is good and avoid what is evil; that we may, from its experience, catch the inspiration of a wise progress; that we may so school our hearts with the lessons of moderation and truth, as to regain the blessings of liberty regulated by law, and of law enacted and maintained by the spirit of virtuous liberty. Ex-Governor Perry's letter is able and forcible in proving the unconstitutionality of the Military bill, but unwise and impolitic in advising the people what to do. He urges non-action in order to gain time for the coming re-action of public opinion at the North, which is to restore the States to what he believes their constitutional rights.—Judge Mauray follows in the wake of Gov. Perry. He would vote at all elections to be held, and against all conventions, and the ratification of Constitutions conflicting with our views, and against such candidates as would favor them. The argument advanced by the last two named gentlemen, is pretty well exploded. The people of the South are not going to remain any longer groping about in darkness and danger. They are preparing to accept the present political situation and make the best of it.—Waiting for Gov. Perry's reaction will bring about our everlasting ruin; will give the country a "higher law" that will appall the world and inaugurate such an era of poverty and starvation as has never been recorded.

A CHINESE WEDDING.—Sam, the Celestial washman of the National Exchange, was married on Thursday evening, by Justice Palmer, in true American style. Sam had a rough time of it, an attempt having been made to rob him of his bride. The maiden was taken out of the hands of her captors and lodged in the calaboose. Sam, who is somewhat Americanized, got the justice and arranged for the ceremony to take place in the wash-house at the hotel. The guests soon assembled, and Sam appeared arrayed in dark blue, her hair done up in tallow, and with bracelets upon her ankles, with the groom, came forward. When the ceremony commenced, Sam supposed it was a case of swearing, and he raised his right hand, as is common in court. When the bride was asked she would "have this man," &c., she replied, in trembling accents, "Me heap likee Sam, him welly good Chinaman."—The ceremony concluded, Sam ordered the cake and the carry had a jolly time.—After the wedding Sam seemed very happy, and remarked: "All se same as Melican man. Wife and kitchum wife all ee time." In this he was mistaken, for yesterday morning his enemies had him arrested upon the charge of larceny, which is no doubt trumped up for the purpose of harassing the poor fellow.—[Nevada Transcript, March 16.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN THE NORTH.—Thaddeus Stevens is engaged in preparing an argument in favor of Mr. Sumner's bill removing all discriminations on account of color in the exercise of the elective franchise. This bill settles the question in the Northern States by act of Congress. Mr Stevens agrees with Mr. Sumner in settling this question under the constitutional amendment, without waiting.—[Phila. Evening Telegraph.

Charles Herrington, a prominent merchant of Chester, Iowa, has been arrested for burglary committed in Cleveland, Ohio, three years ago.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Washington, May 4.—The National Bank circulation is now one hundred and ninety-nine million dollars.

Browning, Secretary of the Interior, is quite sick.

Attorney General's opinion regarding disfranchisement, under the reconstruction act, is not yet completed.

The public debt statement shows that during April the debt bearing coin interest increased $41,821,770. The debt bearing currency interest decreased $37,165,070. National debt not presented for payment decreased $893,118. Debt bearing no interest increased $139,819,250. Making the increase of the total debt during the month $516,172,440. The amount of coin in the Treasury during the same period increased $29,396,687.(?) The amount of currency decreased $49,026,828, leaving the total amount of debt, less cash in the Treasury, May 1st, $264,197,471 less than April 1st.

Washington, May 4.—The Secretary of State gave a State dinner to the Japanese Ambassadors, the various Members of the Cabinet and families were invited to meet them. After dinner Mr. Seward held a reception for Members of the Diplomatic Corps.

Mr. Juarez, wife of President Juarez of Mexico, being now at Washington, sojourning at the Mexican Legation was invited.

Louisville, May 4—The following is the full vote: Grover, Democrat, 2926; Jacob, Third party, 1537; Bullitt, Radical, 675. Grover's majority in the district will exceed 400. Vote in city and country very small. Returns indicate the election of Democratic candidates by majorities greater than that of Duvall's last year, in proportion to the vote cast.

It will be a day or two before anything will be heard from Eighth and Ninth Districts, which are contested. Outside of the city the Third party cut a very small figure.

Louisville, May 4—The Congressional election passed off quietly. Asa P. Grover, State Rights Democrat, received 1200 majority in the city. Returns from other points in the district may swell his majority to 2000.

St. Louis, May 4—There is considerable discontent, but no disturbance among the workmen. A very considerable number regard the movement as mischievous. Piece workers stand aloof. The strikers demand full pay for eight hours' work.

Two fires occurred this morning. One man and one woman burned to death.

A dispatch from Fort Dodge, 26th, says Hancock councilled with Kiowa chiefs, who declared for peace, off-ring their warriors as guides and scouts. Smith's brigade is guarding the Santa Fe route. Mechanics and laborers are erecting strong buildings. The Cheyennes have gone South. Hancock will follow.

Richmond, May 4—The court-to-day quashed the attachments for forty-eight thousand dollars, made by Claflin & Co., of New York, against Steinbuck & Brother.

Augusta, Ga., May 3 Foster Blodgett, the Mayor appointed by Gen. Pope, and the new Council, were inaugurated today, in the presence of a large number of citizens. The appointments are satisfactory.

Richmond, May 3—Gen. Wilcox, at Lynchburg, ordered that Rives Pollard should not deliver his lecture on the Cavalry of the South, in Lynchburg. Pollard has appealed to Gen. Schofield.

Speaker Gibbons, of the Pennsylvania Legislature, addressed a large audience of blacks to-night. He urged them to cling to the Republican party, and abandon the idea of confiscation.

Charleston, May 3—The street car question is at last settled. The directors to-day determined to admit all classes of citizens to all the cars. But few negroes availed themselves of the privilege, as the fact of the concession is not yet generally known.

Savannah, May 3—Tobacco active; sales 148 hhds. at $2 50@5 50 for lugs, to $23 22 for Owen county cutting leaf—Superfine flour ranger from $9 75 to $11 25. Wheat nominal. Corn active; sacked, $1 10@1 10. Bulk oats, 80c—Bulk rye, $1 70. Lard in tierces, 12@12½. Mess pork held at $22 00. Bacon shoulders, 0@0c. Packed clear sides, 12½c. Hams, 13@16c, for packed plain and sugar cured. Stock—Sugar quiet, ikly, in hand, 50c.; raw, free, $2 20.—Cottos 23@24c. River rising slowly, with eight feet two inches in the canal.

St. Louis, May 4.—Flour steady, not quotably higher. Cotton dull. Flour—Low grades, superfine rnd spring extra, weak; higher qualities, all grades, firm and unchanged. Wheat firm; low grades dull; spring $2 75; choice fall, $3 50@3 g3. Corn firm and unchanged; ranging from $1 C4@1 09 for white face. Oats buoyant, 83@87. Provisionf and lard unchanged. Whisky firm.

Cincinnati, May 4—Flour firm and unchanged, superfine $12 to 13. Corn dull, $1 10 in sacks. Cotton dull and unchanged. Mess Pork $22 60. Bacon unsettled firm.

Liverpool, May 4—Noon—Cotton market quiet but steady—middling uplands 11½; middling Orleans 11½; sales 10,000 bales.

Liverpool, May 4—2.30 p. m—Cotton market quiet but firm. Sales, 15,000 bales.

Sales of cotton for the week at all ports in the United States, 16,300. R cep's for the season, 1,564,000.

New York, May 4—12 m—Gold 136¾.

A Medical Scoundrel.

Lately in Chicago, the great topic of conversation has been the elopement of Mrs. Love, of Berlin, wife of the proprietor of the Beckwith House, with Dr. Kich alias Richards. It appears that Mr. and Mrs. Love have not lived happily together for some time, on account of the scandalous conduct of the latter with other men. That's the plain English of the matter. This doctor has been hanging around Mrs. L. for some months, attending upon her professionally and otherwise, the two making a perfect hell upon earth for the home of Mr. Love, and conducting themselves in the most shameful and disgraceful manner. We learn that some of the first citizens of Berlin had prepared a coat of tar and feathers for the doctor, which was to have been "tried on" the night he left.—He saved this addition to his wardrobe by leaving early.

Last week, the doctor and his love got a livery team and shook the sands of Berlin off their clothes, arriving in this city about dark. They did not take the cars for fear the railroad boys would rotten egg them. They took supper, and a carriage was ordered with which to continue the flight. They were carried to Fox Lakes, and where they went to from there nobody knows, and few care. This Richards has a wife living, who has been left in Berlin once to reclaim her recreant husband.

A Wartemburg paper protests against practices which, it asserts is now very common in that part of Germany—sending pardoned criminals or paupers to America.

Three churches have been burned by incendaries in Somerville, Mass., within eighteen months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$500 Reward

WILL be paid for proof sufficient to convict the person who shot me on the 4th of May.

250 Dollars

will be paid for any proof whatever, of any kind, which will lead to the the discovery of the scoundrel.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

will be paid for the apprehension of Henry Looper, about 5 feet 7 inches high, very black complexion, and well proportioned. Said man was raised near Barksdale's, and is about 21 years old.

B. F. MOORE, Jr.

may5ew2w

Notice to Shippers.

SOUTHERN (MISS.) RAILROAD COMPANY, } OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, } VICKSBURG, MISS., April 31st, 1867.

Messrs. W. B. Fussell & Co., of St. Louis, are the sole agents of the company—and the only ones authorized to give through bills of lading.

E. F. RAWORTH,
Gen'l. Sup't.

may5sw2w

RICE BROTHERS & CO.,

89 AND 91 CAMP STREET,

—and—

565 MAGAZINE STREET,

New Orleans.

Warehouse, 97 and 99 Julia Street.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD AND WOOLVERHAMPTON

Hardware,
Cutlery,
Guns and
Edge Tools,

Which are offered to the Country Trade at a small advance on cost of importation.

BUILDERS HARDWARE,

Much sized Iron Mantels and Mantel Grates.

THE greatest variety of Builders' Rim and Mortise LOCKS; Rolled Plate HINGES; Butt and Strap HINGES; SASH WEIGHTS, LINE and CORD; Cut and Wrought NAILS; Brass and Iron SCREWS.

We are offering these goods at such prices as will insure your custom.

Sole Agents for the celebrated Charter Oak Cooking Stove, Schuyler Soule Hazleton Metallic Burr Bolsters, the Union Wash Machine and Clothes wringer.

A stock of over eight thousand Cooking and Heating Stoves on hand at all times, which we offer at a small advance over foundry and factory prices. may5sw3m

Cheap Printing Paper.

TO EDITORS and PUBLISHERS.

LETTER from W. G. CLARK, Esq., PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.)

J. S. Thrasher, Esq.—Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure to communicate to you the following resolution of the Southern Press Association:

Resolved, "That as a testimonial of our appreciation for the zealous, faithful and effective services of John S. Thrasher, Esq., as Superintendent of this Association in years past."

I hereby tender him the thanks of the Association, and confer upon him the complimentary position of Agent of the Southern Press Association in the City of New York."

The terms of commendation employed in the above resolution, do no more than justice to your important services during your Superintendency of the affairs of the Association, and better opportunities to know, and none can more highly appreciate than myself. Should occasion require, I shall be glad to avail myself of the kind proffer made for by the resolution.

Very respectfully, your obedient serv't,
W. G. CLARK,
President.

Notice.

I would respectfully request every daily, triweekly, semi-weekly, weekly and monthly journals, south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers, and the Gulf, to give me a call, or address me, at the Mississippi, to publish this advertisement twice, and send to me at New York each time, a copy of the paper containing it, postpaid with bill for same.

It is desirable, in my combinations to procure cheaper printing paper for our Southern journals, that I shall have the fullest information regarding the size of the issue used by the several publications, and I can procure it, in no other way than by requesting particular attention to the need of sending copy of th epublication with the bill.

I desire it sent twice to provide against mail failures, and that they be postpaid to secure post office delivery. J. S. THRASHER,
21 Box 5,222 New York, N. Y.

HINKLE & CO.,

No. 365 West Front St., Cincinnati, O.

ESTABLISHED 1832.

Lumber-yard and Builders' Warerooms—Door, Sash & Venetian Shutter Factory.

OUR FACTORY IS 80 BY 250 FEET, 4 STORIES high. We manufacture and keep constantly on hand, Panel-doors, Sash, Inside and Outside Blinds, Green Fired Panel Shutters, Mantels, Door and Window Frames, Base Plinths, Weatherboards, Frame or brick houses of every description. All kinds of Stairs, with Mahogany and Walnut Hand Rail and Newel Posts, painted and glazed, constantly on hand.

In the Lumber Yard connected with this establishment, we have an extensive assortment of Lumber for building purposes. Orders for Shingles, Lath, Framing and Scowed Shingles, Joist Lath, Framing and Cornice Timber of every description. Also, Frames, Oils, Glass, Nails, Locks, Hinges and Screws.

Persons about to erect or make alterations in their buildings or stores, in city or country, can be supplied with all the carpenter's work, ready for erection and Lumber. If they will furnish us with a bill of items, giving size and quality, we will send them the cost by return mail.

Reference given in any neighborhood, if desired.

Our Book on Building, contains 422 illustrations of dwellings, churches, colleges, school houses, stables, carriage houses, &c., &c., and will be sent free to applicants. Address as above.

Call at the above Factory and Warerooms.

P. H. PEPPER. N. FITZGERALD.

P. H. PEPPER & CO.

Established 1847.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.

Corner of St. Francis and Joachim Streets,

MOBILE, ALA.

Have constantly for sale much

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS

ever offered in this Market.

THESE GOODS HAVE BEEN IMPORTED DIRECT

from the Manufactures of Europe and America, and will be sold as Cheap as by any other House on this Continent.

☞ P. H. Lavender of Greensboro, Ala., is with the above house, and will be pleased to see his friends. aw1yr

R. M. ROSS. E. N. WILSON.

Ross & Wilson,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS,

SHOES, HATS, CLOTHING, &c., &c.

Johnson Avenue,

MERIDIAN, MISS.

HARDAWAY & CO.,

AGENTS.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

CORNER WASHINGTON AND CLAY STREETS,

Vicksburg, Miss.

KEEP always on hand, a large and complete stock of Drugs and Medicines, such as Opium, Castor Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Ipecac, Rhubarb, Cream Tartar, Bi-carbonate Soda, Epsom Salts, Essential Oils, Select Powders, etc., and in fact all

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Embraced in the Pharmacopia. Our Pharmaceutical Preparations are made in strict accordance with the revised Pharmacopia. Prescriptions attended to carefully.

FAMILY MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, WINDOW GLASS AND SASH of various sizes.

Liquors, Liquors,

Fure Old Cognac Brandy, Extra Port Wine Choice Sherry Wine, Finest Old Madeira Wine, Old Holland Gin, Scheidam Schnapps Hostetter's Bitters, Plantation Bitters, Pure Old Bourbon Whisky—all of the best quality and specially selected for Medical use.

SPICES, LEXINGTON MUSTARD, PAINTS, OILS & COLORS,

White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Coal Oil, Paints of all Colors, etc.

Our stock embraces everything coming within the Drug Business. Give us a call and we will guarantee satisfaction.

All orders intrusted to our care, filled with promptness and accuracy.

HARDAWAY & CO., Agents.
Washington Street.

apr17sw1f

J. CAVANAGH. L. SCRANTON. WM. H. BARNEY.

WM. H. BARNEY & CO.,

Successors to

BARNEY BROTHERS & CO.

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Hardware,

BAR IRON, NAILS, HOLLOW-WARE, GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS.

EVERY VARIETY OF CARRIAGE MATERIALS.

☞ Sole Agents for Herring's Safes.

14 *AND* 16 *NORTH COMMERCE AND FRONT STREETS,*

MOBILE, ALA.

Nov17sw6m

$25 Reward!

STRAYED from my place on the 28th of April, 1867, a Gray Mare, medium size, in good order, seven years old, with some slight harness marks about the shoulders. Address L. J. McInnis, Marion Miss, or J. R. Smith, Meridian Miss. Was last heard from near Quitman.

may4-1mo

Kewanee Saw Mill,

PLANING MILL,

SASH, DOOR, BLIND AND SHINGLE

FACTORY,

16 Miles East of Meridian.

WE are prepared to deliver all kinds of Building Lumber best heart pine rough or planed at any station on the Selma and Meridian Railroad.

Also, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Dressed Flooring and Shingles. All orders promptly filled.

Terms Cash. Send orders to Dr. Bennett, at Bennett's Station, or to Sanford & Bro., Meridian. may1sw3f

Dissolution.

THE firm of W. W. Murphy and James Lister has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, all debts due the firm will be paid to W. W. Murphy who will also pay the liabilities of the firm.

W. W. MURPHY,
JAMES LISTER.

THE foundry and machine business will be continued in all its branches by the undersigned, who solicits all in wants of Castings to give him a call. Plow Points for all kinds on hand. Particular attention given to the repairs of Portable and Stationary Engines, Mill and Gin Gearing on hand. Bushings for Graves made and put on on the shortest notice.

may1sw1m W. W. MURPHY.

French Burr Portable Grist Mills,

For Corn Meal, Wheat Flouring and Stock Feed,

"Queen of the South."

Also bolting Apparatus, Smutters and Mill work generally. These Mills are built from choice selected "French Burrs" of our own importation. Buy no other before sending for Descriptive Pamphlet. Address or call on

ISAAC STRAUB & CO.,
Cor. Front & John streets,
mar2.1sw1y Cincinnati, Ohio.

Spring Millinery Goods.

WE are now receiving our new stock of Spring and Summer Millinery, which we offer to the trade together with a full assortment of Fancy Goods, Notions, &c., at the lowest possible prices. Merchants visiting the city before purchasing elsewhere will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock. We have no doubt of pleasing all who may favor us with a call. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

MRS. A. M. BOYD & CO.,
Nos. 5 and 7 Camp street,
New Orleans.

mar26sw3m

N. B.—Mrs. Boyd will be in Meridian with a full stock of Millinery Goods, about the 1st of April, and will be pleased to see her friends and customers.

$25 Reward.

STOLEN from the stable of Mr. Ferris, in Marion, on the night of the 25th April, one BAY HORSE, 16 hands high, short and stout, bobtail, blind feet white, blind in one eye. Is 11 years old, though he looks much younger.

I will pay the above reward for his recovery.

J. B. MOUTOS.

Macon, April 27th, 1867. may1sw1f

THE RUBY,

Front St., between Lee & Johnson Avenues

MERIDIAN, MISS.

A FIRST CLASS BAR ROOM, where the public can always procure the very best Foreign and Domestic Liquors in any style desired.

Free Lunch every day at 11 o'clock.

mar25sw1f W. H. SWITZER.

Notice.

THE undersigned respectfully announce that they have purchased the Drug Store of Wiggins & Shackelford, assuming the assets and liabilities of the store. All persons indebted to the above firm will please come forward and settle.

THOS. D. REED & CO.

P. S. Dr. Lee Shackelford will still retain his office at the store. may1sw1f

GROVESTEEN & CO.

Piano--Forte Manufactures,

499 Broadway, New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to our new Seven Octave, Rosewood Piano-Forte, which for volume and purity of tone are unrivalled by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements—French grand action, harp, pecal, iron-frame, overstrung bass, etc.—and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Grovesteen, who has a practical experience over thirty years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The "Grovesteen Piano--Forte"

Received the highest award of merit at the celebrated Worlds Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and also at the American Institute, for five successive years, the Gold and Silver Medals from both of which can be seen at our warerooms.

By the introduction of improvements, we make a still more perfect Piano-Forte, and challenge comparison with any other. Purchasers and agents are invited to call and examine our stock, or address us with your orders, which will receive prompt attention.

Pianos can be sent from the factory to any part of the country, with safety, by railroad or steamboat.

Pianos sent on trial to any part of the country, and if not satisfactory, may be returned at our expense.

Pianos sold on monthly payments, or rented with the privilege of purchasing.

Second hand Pianos taken in exchange for new ones.

Pianos tuned and repaired by the best workmen.

Old Pianos taken in exchange for new ones.

Pianos sold on commission.

Pianos stored and insured at low rates.

Pianos packed with care.

Pianos delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

Pianos to let.

Pianos for sale at wholesale and retail.

Pianos sold for cash or on time.

Pianos sold at factory prices.

Pianos sold at low prices.

Pianos sold at reasonable prices.

Pianos sold at fair prices.

Pianos sold at prices to suit the times.

Pianos sold at prices to suit purchasers.

Pianos sold at prices to suit the purse.

Pianos sold at prices to suit the pocket.

Pianos sold at prices to suit the means.

Pianos sold at prices to suit the ability.

Pianos sold at prices to suit the convenience.

Pianos sold at prices to suit the wishes.

Pianos sold at prices to suit the desires.

Pianos sold at prices to suit the taste.

Pianos sold at prices to suit the fancy.

Pianos sold at prices to suit the whim.

Pianos sold at prices to suit the caprice.

Pianos sold at prices to suit the humor.

Pianos sold at prices to suit the mood.

Pianos sold at prices to suit the temper.

Pianos sold at prices to suit the disposition.

Pianos sold at prices to suit the inclination.

Pianos sold at prices to suit the will.

Pianos sold at prices to suit the pleasure.

Pianos sold at prices to suit the choice.

Pianos sold at prices to suit the selection.

Pianos sold at prices to suit the preference.

Pianos sold at prices to suit the option.

Pianos sold at prices to suit the discretion.

Pianos sold at prices to suit the judgment.

Pianos sold at prices to suit the opinion.

Pianos sold at prices to suit the view.

Pianos sold at prices to suit the notion.

Pianos sold at prices to suit the idea.

Pianos sold at prices to suit the conception

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Semi-Weekly, (in advance) per annum	$1 00
Weekly, " six months	1 00
" " per annum	2 00

Post Masters throughout the State are authorized to act as agents for the Gazette, and will be allowed twenty five per cent. on all cash remittances.

Rates of Advertising in Semi-Weekly Gazette:

	1 mo.	2 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	12 mo.
1 square	$ 5	$ 9	$10	$ 15	$ 25
2 squares	8	10	15	25	35
3 squares	10	15	20	30	45
4 squares	12	18	25	35	55
¼ column	15	20	30	45	75
½ column	20	30	45	75	120
1 column	30	45	75	125	200

Business cards of five lines or less will be published one year for $10.

The same rates will be charged for advertising in the Weekly Gazette. A deduction will be made, where advertisements are published in both papers.

Legal Advertisements, not longer than six squares, when the contract with the advertisement, will be published for $5. If not paid in advance, $10.

Each additional square will be charged at the same rates.

Notices to Creditors by Executors or Administrators will be all same be considered as one square and charged for at the above rates.

No proof of publication will be furnished to any one until the advertisement is paid for.

The County Court, Judge Whitaker presiding, has been in session since Monday morning. Considerable business has been dispatched and it is thought Judge Whitaker will be able to adjourn this evening.

Attempted Assassination.—Mr. B F. Moore, Jr., a resident of this county, was fired upon and painfully though not seriously wounded last Saturday morning while riding to town by some person secreted in the woods near the roadside. The neighbors immediately took the matter in hand and searched the woods in the neighborhood but to no purpose. Mr. Moore is determined such a high handed outrage shall not go unpunished and offers a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension of the would-be-murderer.

Notice.—At the meeting of the freedmen at this place on the 20th of April, Mayor R. L. Henderson, Dr. R. N. Parker, and B. Y. Ramsey, Esq., were requested to act as members of the commi tee appointed to solicit contributions for the purpose of establishing a school for colored persons in this city. Any person desiring to give any thing for this laudable purpose, will please hand their contributions to them.

We return thanks to Messrs. Putnam & Malone, Booksellers and Stationers, Mobile Ala., for copies of the new Revenue Law, approved March 2d, 1867, United States Stamp Duties with the modifications to March 1867, ruling decisions &c., and a copy of the Bankrupt Law. These made three neat pamphlets and will be useful to business as well as professional men. Messrs. Putnam & Malone will send either of these pamphlets, postage paid, on receipt of the price—thirty cents.

Despite the dull times, men are building here on every side. Improvements are going on in every part of the city, and each day adds somebody to our population. Nature has marked Meridian out for a great city, and industry and liberality can secure it for us in a few years.

Removed.—The lovers of usquebaugh and other distilled spirits, no longer frequent the building known as the Vance house, near Patton's. Payne has dropped down to the brick house, and his place is filled by Wagner & Rush, not, however, with spirits, but a well selected stock of furniture. Drop in and see what kind of a supply they keep, you who need furniture for use or ornament.

Building Houses and Book on Building.—See advertisement of Hinkle & Co., in to-day's paper. The proprietors have been engaged in the building and manufacturing business for the the last thirty-five years. They are prompt, responsible men.

Caution.—Those using the Red Jacket Bitters are warned to beware of impositions and counterfeits. The proprietors are doing their utmost to protect the public against counterfeits. Each bottle has a private U. S. Revenue stamp over the cork, and the proprietors' name, *Bewet Pieters & Co.*, blown in the glass of the bottle.

Robinson & Co., of the "Lone Star" news depot, Galveston, Texas, have our thanks for continued favors.

We ask attention to the letter from W. G. Clark, Esq., President of the Southern Press Association, in reference to J. S. Thrasher, Esq., now of New York. We have known Mr. Thrasher long and well, and can safely recommend him to all who wish to engage his services in the purchase of printing paper.

Horizontal Cotton Press, Patented October 24, 1866, by John I. Williams, of Lauderdale county, Miss.—We have been shown by Mr. Williams a model of his new Horizontal Cotton Press, patented last October, and we consider its advantages over the ordinary cotton or hay press at most manifest. The objection to the screw is that the power to be extended is increase with the resistance to be overcome, so that there is a limit to its use. The hydraulic press is costly, and not always convenient to procure. The press of Mr. Williams is so simple in its parts and operation, that it can be constructed on the plantation by any one with ordinary mechanical skill. It is made by a combination of the lever and the screw, and is a most powerful machine. We understand Mr. Williams is now in the act of applying for letters patent for his invention, and we trust he will meet with success.

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advertisement of Mr. Williams, in another column, furnishes certificates from some of the best practical farmers and mechanics of this part of the State, of its value and economy. A model of this press may be seen at our office, showing completely its operation. We regard it as a most useful invention, and have no doubt it will prove beneficial to the public and profitable to Mr. Williams.

Rice, Brothers & Co., No. 89 and 91 Camp Street, New Orleans.—We ask the attention of our readers to the card of this firm, to be found among our New Orleans advertisements. The house of Rice, Brothers & Co., was established in New Orleans in 1848, and from that time to the present have done a large and successful business. They now occupy a splendid new store on Camp street, built expressly for their business, which is one of the finest houses in the city. They are direct importers of hardware, cutlery, guns, and edge tools, which they offer to the country trade at a small advance on cost and importation. Marbleized iron mantels, mantel grates, and every variety of builder's hardware can be found at this house. Rice, Brothers & Co., are agents for the celebrated Charter Oak Cooking Stoves, and we have no doubt have on hand and will more stoves than any house in the United States. Our readers who visit New Orleans should give them a call.

Colored Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting of the colored people of Alabama, was held in Mobile last week. The Convention remained in session several days, and adopted before adjourning the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Within the past few months the right of suffrage, together with equal rights and privileges under the law, have been bestowed upon our people heretofore held in bondage, and deprived of the means of acquiring that degree of political knowledge, which will insure them in the full protection of their newly acquired rights.

And Whereas, It seems to be the settled policy of our political oppressors to use every means fair and unfair, to prevent our organization and consolidation as a part of the great Republican party in the State of Alabama; and whereas, it was deemed necessary by our several agencies growing out of these new political responsibilities and relations, a general convention of the State, in which, as a class, we should advise together, as to the best mode of fully organizing ourselves in this State with, and as a part of the Great National Republican Party; and whereas, we, as delegates, representing our people, from the various parts of the State, have been met in convention, pursuant to such call; therefore, be it

1. Resolved, That as a convention of colored citizens, we constitute ourselves a part of the Great National Republican Party of the United States, and of the State of Alabama, and that it is with this view of harmony of action and good understanding on the part of our brethren throughout the State, that we have assembled, and not for the purpose of establishing a separate polit cal organization.

2. Resolved, That we have the highest appreciation of the acts and orders of General Pope and Swayne in the fulfillment of their arduous duties as our military commanders, and trust fully in the success of their efforts looking to a reconstruction of our State Government, and to procure the peace and prosperity of our people.

3. Resolved, That in the event of the threatened discharge of the colored people from their places of employment throughout the State, because of their unwillingness to become the political tools of their employers, we will, as loyal citizens, unitedly and persistently brave the presence of a standing army for our protection, and for the security of all loyal citizens, and we will, as a part of the Great National Republican party, make the condition of our people thus prosecuted known to the Congress of the United States, coupled with such demand for further legislation, looking to the punishment of treason, as the enormousness of the end may demand, even to the confiscation of the property of the guilty.

4. Resolved, That we sincerely desire that peaceable and happy relations may exist between us and our neighbors and employers, and that we shall deplore any conduct on the part of our political opponents which would justify any further legislation by Congress, either for protecting us and our brethren by force, or for rebellion against our common flag and country, and that nothing but the conduct of such opponents will be deemed a justification for the appeal to the great wheels the foregoing resolution contemplates.

5. Resolved, That we recommend the establishment of a system of common schools by the State, open to all, to be supported by a general tax on property.

6. Resolved, That we very greatly deplore the political denial of those rights and privileges which are guaranteed us by the constitution and laws of Congress, in all cases where our remedy lies in the civil tribunals of the State, and we earnestly request the appointment of such courts or commission by the military commander of this district, as may be deemed necessary for the speedy trial of all violations of the Civil Rights bill, to the end that our rights may not be held in abeyance at the pleasure of those opposed to our enjoyment of them.

7. Resolved, That we deem it of the utmost importance to the good of our party, cause and the ultimate success of our principles, that Union Leagues should be established in every county in the State, and that we recommend immediate steps be taken to effect such organization.

8. Resolved, That we favor the establishment of more effectual means for the relief of our aged and helpless brethren, who are now offered a home in the dare great suffering for want of relief, which appears to be often wasted because of a want of proper economy.

9. Resolved, That as a portion of the Republican party of the State of Alabama, we recommend the holding of a Republican Convention, to be held in the city of Montgomery in June next, the precise time to be designated by a part of the State Republican executive committee, and that the basis of representation be the same as that of the Democratic party in the opposition. The

their adoption.

10. Resolved, That in these resolutions are represented the sentiments of this convention, and that to their faithful observance, and the observance of the principles of the National Republican party, we do hereby, with the help of a just and merciful God, solemnly pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honors.

Resolved, That it is our undeniable right to hold office, sit on juries, to ride on all public conveyances, to sit at public tables, and in public places of amusement.

A Case Without a Precedent.

A case so novel and peculiar, that it stands probably without a precedent in the annals of courts and matrimony, came to light recently in this city, says the Chicago Times. It is one of the many and peculiar out-croppings, resulting from the effects of the war, and is well calculated to puzzle even the wisest of our legal heads. It is a case in which a "colored gentleman" has either committed bigamy, is guilty of adultery, or none in fact married at all. Two decisions were rendered in the case, yesterday, the first of which admits that the man was guilty of bigamy, and, therefore, innocent of adultery that he married the two women, and yet to none, and that by virtue of this fact he can live with either without infringing on the law. The other decision differs materially, and is to the effect, that although the man is married to a certain woman, yet, from the fact of living with her, he is guilty of adultery and not of bigamy. Accepting the first decision as correct, it is really a question whether the defendant is even married at all. The following are the facts in the case, and they may release the reader from his bewilderment:

About 12 years since, a negro slave named William Brown, then living in the city of Nashville, married a slave girl named Elizabeth Woods. The ceremony was performed by a Methodist minister, and according to the ceremonies of that Church, but from the fact of both being slaves, the ceremony was really not a legal one. The two lived as man and wife until the breaking out of the war, and after the federal army occupied Nashville, William emigrated north, but left his wife in Tennessee. About four years ago, while living in this city, he hopelessly smitten by the beautiful color of another "gal," and having been previously informed that that his marriage was not a legal one, he proposed to his new love, was accepted, and subsequently the two became man and wife. As such, they lived up to a few weeks since, when Mrs. Brown was called to attend the bedside of her mother, living in St. Louis. During absence, William discovered that his former wife was also living in Chicago, and this knowledge brought back, old love, only intensified by the separation of years. She was still his wife no power on earth could separate them; and why not live with her?

This species of reasoning result in a consummation of his desire. In parting from his own house, when during the absence of his wife, he his lived the life of a recluse, and took his bed and board with his former spouse, now calling herself Elizabeth Woods. This was the situation discovered by wife No. 2 on her return from St. Louis, a day or two since. The revelation, of course, resulted in an internecine war—a sort of a three cornered fight—and Mr. and Mrs. Brown came eventually badly beaten. The modern Brigham refused to do family duty except in connection with wife No. 1, and considered himself perfectly safe in his position, since he was neither committing bigamy or adultery. Goaded on to desperation, and burning with feelings of revenge, Mrs. Brown yesterday morning appealed for redress at the Police Court, Justice Sturtevant i the chair.

The delinquents were both compelled to appear, and the matter was discussed at length, pro and con. The statutes were searched, but brought no relief. Vainly were commentaries and precedents, but they came not forth. His honor was badly perplexed, and, at last, unable to arrive at a proper understanding, the parties were discharged. The decision, however failed to pacify the outraged feelings of wife No. 1, and she instantly took a change of venue to Justice De Woolf, and again were William Brown and Elizabeth Woods, nee Brown, arraigned before a court. His honor, Justice De Woolf, took occasion to differ from the decision of his honor, Justice Sturtevant, and the matter resulted in the parties being held to bail in the sum of $800 each, on a charge of adultery.

Another Sanctimonious Rascal.

A recent Keokuk (Iowa) paper says: The disgraceful affair of exposing the rascality of another renegade preacher is again imposed on us as a journalist.—Rev. J. Petty, who resided in this city, on Strin Prairie, about twelve miles from this city, and who has lately been holding a revival meeting in Keokuk to learn many converts were made, and who were to be baptized next Sabbath, preached all day Sunday along smoothly. But, on Wednesday, the perfidy of Petty, who was in the city, was discovered by the outraged feelings of his wife, and she instantly took a change of venue to Justice De Woolf, and again were William Brown and Elizabeth Woods, nee Brown, arraigned before a court. His honor, Justice De Woolf, took occasion to differ from the decision of his honor, Justice Sturtevant, and the matter resulted in the parties being held to bail in the sum of $800 each, on a charge of adultery.

Another Sanctimonious Rascal.

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An act of the Legislature of the State of New York passed in 1866, has the following provisions for the education of children in public schools: "Any child may be excused from attendance upon the public schools during the session thereof, whose parent, guardian or other person having the control of such child, shall object to such attendance on account of the religious faith of such child, and shall file with the trustees or board of education a certificate to that effect, signed by such parent, guardian or other person having the control of such child."

A Legal Fiction Curiously Applied.—In the neighborhood of Presburg, in Hungary, a few days since, a woman was charged with being the receiver of stolen goods, which were found in the cellar of her house. She had been most of her life a Jewess, but about six months ago she was converted by a priest of the church of Rome. The date of birth runs in Hungary from the date of baptism.—Therefore the woman, when on trial, made the ingenious plea that she was an infant not yet come to years of discretion, and could not legally be convicted. The intelligent tribunal, after serious cogitation, held her defence to be a good one, and acquitted her. The widow now finds herself to be in an excellent position.—Being legally only six months old, though virtually over forty, she can sue for years of indiscretion to thieve or commit other crimes without fear of legal consequences.

It is reported that Queen Victoria has determined to exercise her prerogative of clemency in future, and that the capital execution shall ever again occur in England.

OBITUARY.

Accidently drowned at the Wharf in Mobile, Alabama, April 6, 1867, Benjamin Carter Gay, aged 43 years.

The call upon the sympathy of our nature is an endless one, coming in sharp, grim succession and purchases, with not much emotion, save where we are individually interested, for as opportunity is the heart with its own sufferings, and over-wrought with its own cares, that it has little room for those of others. But to be drowned—to be suddenly gathered by the mouse of treacherous waters—without warning and away from home, into the presence of the Great Jehovah—cannot but arrest the mind's attention and draw from it a tribute of regret. Mr. Gay was a Virginian, born in Manchester, in 1824, and moved to Alabama at an early age, where he married and became the head of a large and interesting family. He was essentially a gentleman of the Virginia school, with sterling manhood, lofty courage, chivalric devotion and ambitioned character. To his family and friends, what consolation can we offer? Nothing will restore the upright form, or give back the true, warm heart. The grave has claimed him, and perhaps it were more prudent silently to abide the consolations of time, when affections, like turbulent waters, shall be calmed, and regrets as a sea become enhanced. God will temper the wind, and wife and daughters and brothers will repress that too deep despondency which robs the Omnipotent hand that has pilfered them, by the golden ladder which Heaven drops down let our hopes ascend to the Divine sphere where the eyes of faith behold our loved ones in the land of perpetual bloom.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FREE TO EVERYBODY.

A Large 8 pp. Circular, giving information of the greatest importance to the young of both sexes, the married or those contemplating marriage, mailed free of charge, by addressing the Secretary of the Institute of Physiological Science, 1 Bond street, New York. This Institute is the only one in the world that has ever received the approbation of the Medical Faculty, and is the only one that has ever received a premium from the Crystal Palace, London, and the Exposition Universelle, Paris. Its Museum is the most extensive and complete in the world, and is visited daily by hundreds of ladies and gentlemen. Its Lectures are the most instructive and interesting ever delivered. Its Consultations are the most reliable and successful ever held. Its Publications are the most valuable ever issued. Its Medicines are the most effective ever discovered. Its Apparatus are the most perfect ever invented. Its Charges are the most reasonable ever known. Its Reputation is the most enviable ever attained. Its Patronage is the most extensive ever bestowed. Its Graduates are the most successful ever sent forth. Its Faculty are the most learned ever assembled. Its Secretary is the most accessible ever employed. Its Rooms are the most crowded ever seen. Its Fame is the most widespread ever known. Its Success is the most wonderful ever recorded. Its Secrets are the most valuable ever revealed. Its Aim is the most noble ever conceived. Its Motto is the most truthful ever written. Its Name is the most honored ever spoken. Its Future is the most brilliant ever predicted. Its Friends are the most numerous ever counted. Its Enemies are the most malicious ever maligned. Its Defects are the most glaring ever exposed. Its Merits are the most undeniable ever established. Its Secretary is the most courteous ever met with. Its Physicians are the most skillful ever consulted. Its Treatment is the most successful ever adopted. Its Cures are the most permanent ever effected. Its Patients are the most grateful ever known. Its Graduates are the most successful ever sent forth. Its Faculty are the most learned ever assembled. Its Secretary is the most accessible ever employed. Its Rooms are the most crowded ever seen. Its Fame is the most widespread ever known. Its Success is the most wonderful ever recorded. Its Secrets are the most valuable ever revealed. Its Aim is the most noble ever conceived. Its Motto is the most truthful ever written. Its Name is the most honored ever spoken. Its Future is the most brilliant ever predicted. Its Friends are the most numerous ever counted. Its Enemies are the most malicious ever maligned. Its Defects are the most glaring ever exposed. Its Merits are the most undeniable ever established. Its Secretary is the most courteous ever met with. Its Physicians are the most skillful ever consulted. Its Treatment is the most successful ever adopted. Its Cures are the most permanent ever effected. Its Patients are the most grateful ever known.

Address, in confidence, Secretary Institute of Physiological Science, 1 Bond street, New York.

apr25w1m

LOCAL MARKET.

Store Prices of Articles at Meridian, Miss.

CORRECTED BY A MERCHANT.

Meridian Gazette Office, May 8, 1867.

Axes—Collins	$1 75	@	2 00
Reynolds	2 00	@	—
Bagging—Ky.	? yd.	40	36
India	? yd.	35	@ —
Bacon—Hams	? lb.	20	18
Sug. cured	? lb.	21½	—
Country sds.	? lb.	15	—
West. cl. "	? lb.	14	15
" rib "	? lb.	13	14
Shoulders	? lb.	14½	—
Beef—on foot	? lb.	5	6
Corn fed	? lb.	7	8
Butter—Gosh.	? lb.	50	—
Western	? lb.	40	—
Brooms	Peach	50	@ 75
Buckets	Peach	50	@ 75
Cotton—Mid.	? lb.	21	@ 24
Castings	? lb.	10	@ —
Corn	? bu.	$1 65	@ 1 70
Coffee	? lb.	28½	@ 30
Chickens	? doz.	$4 80	@ $5 00
Eggs	? doz.	25	@ 30
Flour—Ch. f	? bbl.	$18 00	@ 19
Double ex.	? bbl.	$16 00	@ —
Superfine f.	? bbl.	$14 00	@ 15 00
Lard	? lb.	16	@ 18
Molasses—La	? gal.	90	@ 1 25
Syrup	? gal.	$ 1 75	@ —
Mackerel	? bbl.	$ 23	@ —
Kits	? bbl.	$3 64	@ 4 00
Nails	? lb.	10	@ 12½
Oil—Linseed	? gal.	$ 2 25	@ —
Pork—on foot	? lb.	10	@ 12½
Powder	? lb.	75	@ —
Putty	? lb.	20	@ —
Rice	? lb.	15	@ —
Potatoes—Irish	? bbl.	6 00	@ 8 00
Sweet	? bu.	75	@ 1 25
Salt	? sck.	$ 3 00	@ —
Sugar—Crush	? lb.	25	@ —
Louisiana	? lb.	14	@ 18
Clarified	? lb.	20	@ —
Loaf	? lb.	30	@ 28
Sirup—Drip	? lb.	20	@ —
Buck	? lb.	20	@ —
Tobacco—Ch.	? lb.	$ 1 00	@ 1 50
Common	? lb.	$ 75	@ 1 00
White Lead	? keg.	$5 00	@ —

SAMUEL LOCKE,

Nos. 37, 39, 41 and 43 Peters Street,

Late Front Levee, between Customhouse and Barracks streets,

New Orleans.

IMPORTERS and DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

Tin Plate,

Sheet Iron,

Bar Iron,

Nails,

Axes,

Castings,

Manilla Rope,

Hand Barrows,

Blacksmiths' Bellows,

Plantation Supplies,

—and—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

of every description.

Jas. H. Hills's Mammoth Ax—Locke's Cotton Scrapers

Cadwell's Patent Cotton Plows & Harrows

Cotton Sweep

Fan Mills,

Corn Shellers,

Straw Cutters, Etc.

apr25-1y

Plain, Japanned & Stamped Tinware

TINSMITH'S MACHINES & TOOLS.

COOKING & HEATING STOVES

of every description.

Agent for the Celebrated

STEWART COOKING STOVES.

may1awlm

MILES HATCH, Formerly Cash'r Mech. Bank, Augusta, Ga.

CHAS. H. PHELPS, Formerly Agent and Cash'r Southern Express Co.

HATCH & PHELPS,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 19 Broad St., New York.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Silver, Sterling Exchange, Southern Bank Notes, &c., bought and sold on Commission. Deposits received and Collections made at accessible points in the United States.

1yr

DR. N. B. KENNEDY,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Meridian. He has made Syphilis (Pox) in all its forms, Tetter and all other skin diseases, a specialty for the past six years, during which time he has treated over five hundred cases with the most complete success. He guarantees a COMPLETE and PERMANENT cure in all cases without the use of Mercury. He Cures the Drug Evacuate to receive in a few days a large and complete assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines and fine Liquors for medicinal purposes.

He may be found at all hours of the day at his office, corner Hale and Townsend streets, Barnett & Co.'s wholesale grocery store, and at night at his residence, various professional calls.

may1awly

Vicksburg.

To Avoid

The High Transfer Tariff at Vicksburg, ship to DAVIS & MORRIS, who will receive and forward Goods for just half rates charged by the other merchants who have combined and charge a swindling commission.

Refer to Dr. J. R. Phillips, Meridian, Miss. may1awlm

KNIGHT & CO., Dealers in Machinery, Belting, Cotton Gins, etc., 172 Gravier street, New Orleans. apr25 1y

J. W. JENNINGS,

General Steamboat Agent,

WHARF-BOAT (Foot of Crawford St.)

Vicksburg, Miss.

General Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

Dealer in all kinds of

WESTERN PRODUCE

AND

Plantation Supplies.

Orders from the Country solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. apr27w1m

W. H. WOODRUFF. P. DISERENS

WOODRUFF & DISERENS

Dealers in

BOOKS and STATIONERY,

Music, Musical Instruments,

Toys, Notions, and Fancy Goods,

WASHINGTON STREET, Next door to the

VICKSBURG.

Agents for the New Model Sewing Machines of Newcomb & Hannaford's Head.

apr25-1y

DAVIS & MORRIS,

Cotton Factors,

Receiving, Forwarding and

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

VICKSBURG, MISS.

Cash advances negotiated on cotton in store. Liberal cash advances made on Cotton shipped to our friends. apr25-1y

Refer to—Col. J. A. Brought, Jackson, Miss.; Col. J. Hodgson, Grove, Warren county, Miss.; Col. J. R. Cook, Jackson, Miss.

W. M. WILLIAMS & CO.

FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

Vicksburg, Miss.

Transfer Agents for Vicksburg, Shreveport & R. R.

Wharf boat Proprietors,

AND

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENTS.

Vicksburg, Miss.

Cash advances made.

Transfer Commissions of Vicksburg:

CORN,	per sack,	3 Cents
SALT,	"	3 "
FLOUR & MEAL,	"	3 "
LIME AND VEGETABLES,	"	3 "
BACON,	per lb.	1 "
LARD,	"	1 "
MOLASSES,	per bbl.	25 "
MEAL,	per 100 lbs.	5 "
GROCERIES,	per ton,	50 "
ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,	"	50 "
COTTON,	per bale,	50 "
BAGGING,	"	50 "
ROPE,	per coil,	25 "
	per coil,	10 "

apr25awdlm

WHEN CHANGING WATER & DIET

Red Jacket Bitters

L. WATERS'

Magic Ointment.

Cures Piles, Salt Rheum, Felons, Old and Running Sores, Chapped Hands, Burns, Sore Eyes and Lips, and all Cutaneous Eruptions. Contains no poisonous or mineral substances whatever.

25 cents per box. Liberal discount to the trade.

The New York Starch Gloss Co.'s

STARCH GLOSS.

Gives a fine, ivory-like polish to linen or muslin.

Effectually prevents the iron and dust from adhering to the cloth.

25 cents per cake. Liberal discount to the trade.

THE NEW YORK STARCH GLOSS CO.'S

Imperial Blue.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

10 Cents per box. Liberal discount to the trade.

DEVAS BARNES & CO.,

Wholesale Agents,

No. 21 Park Row, N. Y.

Private Boarding.

Mrs. R. Rea would respectfully announce to the citizens who desire private board in a desirable portion of the city, that she has recently rented a Boarding House for the accommodation of boarders, with or without lodging. Is also convenient to the business portion of the city.

apr25 1m

The Screw Superseded

BY J. I. WILLIAMS'

Improved Patent Lever Press

IN presenting this Press to the public, I feel safe in saying that it has very advantage in baling cotton that the *Screw* has, in addition of *Accelerated Speed, raising, repacking, &c.*, it is far more easier. Five or six hands can raise this press in less than half the time that it would require *twenty hands* to raise a *Screw*, with comparatively no danger. In *repairing* the patent from the press itself, any planter can take away any stick of timber belonging to it and put another in its place, in one hour, after it has been shaped.—One can le be built with *less timber*, with *less money*, and *much less labor*, both to the employer and the mechanic—no mechanical work being more simple, and much less. One can be easily *screwed* and protected from the weather, and may be made to last for *many years*; and many of the farmers can repair them, modeling after the old stick. This Press is very strong and *simple*, and may be made on the plantation, by an ordinary mechanic, and managed by common laborers, and every piece of iron belonging to it can be made, or repaired at the nearest shop. The *lever* of this press is the *principle* that *great power* is exerted on the *compressing* block, with a comparatively small expenditure of labor at the lever end, which may be either *manual*, or by horse power. The strength of one man will bale from *two to three bales per day*, and upwards; and though it is constructed to the use of horse power, very few that have this power, will use it for packing, as two or three hands will press a bale of cotton by the time a horse or mule can be hitched and ready, or nearly so. This Press is *any* testimonial the *speediest* contrivance, or machine for baling cotton ever invented; and its surpassing power cannot be questioned. As an evidence of its worth, I propose to build one of my *Patent Lever Presses* and test its merits against any other of equal press now in existence, in any of the following States, viz: Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, or Georgia, at some suitable place designated by the opposite party; and after being fairly tested, if, in the judgement of three competent judges, to be decided that his Press can be built for *cheaper*, and that it possess a greater compression of power, or moves with more force, or act upon it—that it will pack more bales in a given long h of time with the same force of hands, and thought to be *more durable*; or if it possesses a majority of these advantages, I will give to such, or some suitable person, one of my Presses in said State. In evidence of its *worth*, I propose to press a bale of cotton, of the usual size, weighing 500 lbs. in my own strength alone, for the bale, if I succeed, or give a Press if I fail.

Testimonials :

Mr. J. I. Williams :—I take pleasure in certifying that your Patented Press gives entire satisfaction, and consider it a decided improvement on any other mode of packing cotton known to me. It is more simple in construction, and durable than any other, and much easier to the hand or mule to raise the beam in packing.

Very Respectfully,

F. C. Semmes.

Mr. Williams :—We have used your Patent Press on the past season, and have fully tested it, and in our judgment is far superior to any principle of baling cotton now in use, and take pleasure in recommending them to the planting community generally.

We have also used your Cotton Gin, and believe it will fully meet the wants of the planter, and is a decided improvement on the New or saw Gin.

Respectfully,

Dr. Davis Newton Gunn, Miss.
Jas. A. Mangum, " "
C. G. Davis, Lauderdale " Miss.
W. W. Burke, " "
S. M. Bailey, " "
P. Vaughn, " "
C. H. McLemore, " "
T. H Stewart, Clarke " "
Paul Williams, " "
E. W. Simmons, Kemper " "

I will dispose of rights for States or counties on most reasonable terms. Address me at Meridian, Miss.

J. I. WILLIAMS.

apr25-1mo.

United States Tax Notice.

Office of Assistant Assessor, 1st District of Miss. Internal Revenue, Marion, Miss., April 25 h, 1867.

Persons liable to pay tax of any kind to the General Government, are required to call at this office to meet the Assistant Assessor at the places and dates as follows, for the purpose of making their returns:

Marion, Wednesday and Thursday, 8th and 9th May, 1867. Office at the Mayor's office.

Lauderdale Station, Monday 13th May, 1867. Office at the store of J. C. Porter.

Meridian, Tuesday 14th May, 1867. Office at the store of Brown and Perkins.

Everybody who are engaged in any trade, or profession, are required to pay a special tax, and all who are engaged in any business, trade, manufacture, or occupation, and receive from all of their business an income exceeding in the aggregate a thousand dollars, are required to pay an income tax of gold watches, carriages, gold and silver plate, &c., are also to make a return.

The attention of tax payers is called to the following abstract from the Internal Revenue Law, to-wit:

"Every person failing to make such return by the day specified will be liable to be assessed by the assistant assessor, according to the best information obtained he can obtain; and in such cases the assistant assessor will add fifty per cent. to the amount of the tax found due by his valuation and enumeration so made there can be no appeal.

In case any person shall deliver to an assessor any false or fraudulent list or statement, with intent to defeat or evade the valuation of the assessor, or of the assistant, the assistant assessor will add one hundred per cent. to the tax."

Every person who fails to pay to special tax must register with the Assistant Assessor his or their name or style, and if a firm, the name of the several persons constituting such firm and their place of residence; a hotel keeper the yearly rented value of the property to be occupied."

It will be seen from this that penalties will surely attach like either Assessor or Collector, and the law will be rigidly enforced, or give a Press if I fail.

W. G. GRACE, Ast. Assessor,
6th Division, 2d District of Miss.

L. L. SUMRALL, Ast. Assessor.

apr25-1m

DUNCAN & HART,

AUCTIONEERS

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Meridian, Miss.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.

To J. M. Crawley, of Tenn.; Mrs. E. R. Green, or her heirs; James and Samuel Knox, and their heirs—heirs of John and Caroline Neal of Texas, and heirs of Wm. Knox of La.

YOU are cited to be and personally appear in and before the Honorable Probate Court of the county and State aforesaid, at the Court House thereof, on the fourth Monday in June next, then and there to show cause, if any you can, why the final account of J. G. Knox, Administrator of Elizabeth Knox, deceased, should not be allowed and admitted to record.

It is farther ordered that a copy of this be published in the "Meridian Gazette," a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.

Witness the Hon. M. H. Whitaker, Judge of said Court.

Given under my hand and seal of office, [L. S.] at Marion, Miss., this 23d day of April, A. D. 1867.

may7 4t W. W. McELROY, Clerk.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.

To the unknown heirs of W. J. Crump, deceased.

YOU are hereby cited to be and personally appear before the Honorable Probate Court of Lauderdale county, at the Court House thereof, on the Fourth Monday in June next, then and there to show cause, if any you can, why the final account of M. D. King, Administrator of the estate W. J. Crump, deceased, should not be allowed and admitted to record.

It is farther ordered that a copy of this be published in the "Meridian Gazette," a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.

Witness the Hon. M. H. Whitaker Judge of said Court.

Given under my hand and seal of office, [L. S.] at Marion, Miss., this 23d day of April, A. D. 1867.

may7 4t W. W. McELROY, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution in my hands from the Hon. County Court of Meridian, issued the 24th of April, 1867, in favor of John W. Harray against S. Frohlichstine, for the sum of one hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty cents, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door at Marion Station, on the 1st Monday of June the following described property: A lot of ground on Lee Avenue, in the city of Meridian, opposite Shedd & Eckens Saloon, being 24 feet front by 104 feet deep, levied on as the property of said Frohlichstine, to satisfy said execution and costs.

Sale to take place between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH EAKENS, Sheriff.
By JAMES MEARS, Deputy.

may4—wtds.

Insolvent Notice.

WHEREAS, by an order of the Probate Court of Jasper County, State of Mississippi, made at the last May term, A. D. 1866, thereof, the estate of A. L. Hendrick deceased, was declared insolvent. Now, therefore, all persons holding claims against said estate, are hereby notified to come forward and have said claims duly probated and registered in the register kept by the Clerk, within six months from the first publication hereof, or they will be barred.

LEWIS GADDY,
apr6w5m. Administrator.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County.
In Circuit Court, March Term, 1867.

SAMUEL L. CASTEN,
vs.
WILLIAM PROUT, &
P. P. PROUT, Def'ts
and J. J. RICH, Garnishee.

THIS day came the plaintiff by attorney into court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Wm. Prout and P. P. Prout are non-residents of the State of Mississippi: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Meridian Gazette, a newspaper printed in the town of Meridian, Lauderdale county, citing the said defendants, Wm. and P. P. Prout, to be and personally appear before the next term of our Circuit Court to be held in Paulding in the said Jasper county on the 4th Monday of September 1867, then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's demand or the same will be taken as confessed.

Given under my hand and seal of office [L. S.] the 12th day of April 1867.

DUNCAN A. LITTLE,
Clerk.

pr23w4l.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Wayne County.
Chancery Court, March Term, A. D. 1867.

WILLIAM ODOM, }
vs. } Bill for Divorce.
MARY ODOM. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Mary Odom is a non resident of the State of Mississippi, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be executed upon her;

It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the "Meridian Gazette," for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear and plead, answer or demur to the said bill in sixty days, or the same will be taken pro confesso.

Witness my hand and seal of office, the [L. S.] 19th day of March, A. D. 1867.

W. S. DAVIS, Clerk.

March 26, 1867—4w

J. B. WILDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

No. 181 Main Street.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

may1ly

FRANKLIN TYPE FOUNDRY.

P. ALLISON, SUPT.

168 *Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

☞ Electrotyping, Stereotyping and Wood Engraving. may4w3m.

☞ Peruvian Bark Bitters,
CELEBRATED TONIC;
A Certain Cure for Fever and Ague.
G. L. BOYDEN & SON, 76 Commerce St., N. O.
S. PAGE & SON, Wholesale Druggists, 1st Chartres St., N. O.

Mobile.

SOC. PARKER. T. H. LAKE. THOS. F. SHELDON.

PARKER, LAKE & CO.,

Cotton Factors and Grocers,

Northwest Corner St. Louis and Water Sts.

MOBILE.....ALA.

Keep always on hand, Bagging and Rope, Nails,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Groceries, Cigars, Tobacco, Fine Liquors, &c.

may4w6m

E. S. STETSON. G. B. PRESTON. A. L. STETSON.

M. S. STETSON & CO.,

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.
Manufactures and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 41 North Water Street,
MOBILE, ALA.

At Wholesale only.

Since the destruction of our former place of business on St. Francs Street by the great fire, we have moved as above directly upon the Woodruff & Parker. Our new stock is now in store received direct from factories. Having for sale goods on hand we can give our customers the benefit of the latest decline in prices and will endeavor to keep as heretofore the largest and best assortment in the city. may4 1y

BENSON, SAGE & co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Saddlery, Harness, Trunks, Whips,
Saddlers' Hardware, &c.

No. 17 North Water Street,

MOBILE ALA

Note—We have also in store a few of the famed goods saved from the fire in February last, which are offered at reduced prices from first cost may4 3m

J. L. MATHEWS. THO. M. THOMAS.

J. H. MATHEWS & co.,

Receiving, Forwarding and General

Commission Merchants,

No. 22 South Commerce Street,

may4 1y MOBILE, ALA

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

John K. Randall,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
PRINTER AND BLANK BOOK
Manufacturer,
No. 5 (old No. 44) North Water St.,
MOBILE, ALA.

☞ Account Books, Printing Paper, Mercantile Blanks, Stationery, &c., at Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Law, Medical, Theological, School and Miscellaneous Books, for sale on accommodating terms.

IRA W. PORTER & CO.,

ODD FELLOW'S HALL,

Royal Street,

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

Wholesale and Retailers of

Hardware

Hardware

a full Stock, consisting in part of

PLANTERS' HARDWARE,

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

AND

DESIRABLE GOODS

For Merchants and Traders. Also,

Paints, Oils, Window-Glass,

DOORS,

GLAZED SASH AND BLINDS.

☞ All of which we are selling at Lower Prices than heretofore ever sold for cash. ☞ Merchants, Planters and others will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing.

IRA W. PORTER & CO.,
apr6wtf Odd Fellows' Hall, Royal st.

H. & A. STROUSE & CO.,

Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Hosiery, Clothing,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes,

Hats and Caps, Fine Cutlery, &c.

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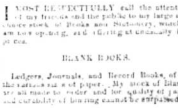

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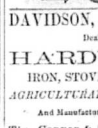

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JEWELRY ASSOCIATION,
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Of Diamond Pins, Rings, Necklaces, Ear Drops, Paintings, Engravings, Silver Ware, Gold and Silver Watches and elegant Jewelry, consisting of Diamond, Pearl, Opal, Ruby and Emerald Sets, Gold Bracelets, Coral, Florentine, Mosaic, Jet, Lava, and Ladies' Fans, Gold Pencils and gold and silver Watch Chains, &c., &c., valued at

$1,000,000,

FOR ONE DOLLAR.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers'

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Calls your attention to the fact of its being the largest and most popular Jewelry Association in the United States. That business is and always has been conducted in the most candid and honorable manner. Our rapidly increasing trade is a sure guarantee of the appreciation of our patronage for this method of obtaining fine, elegant and costly goods. The sudden stagnation of trade in Europe, owing to the late German war, and recent disastrous financial crisis in Europe, has caused the failure of a large number of jewelry houses in London and Paris, obliging them to sell their goods at a great sacrifice, in some instances, not even covering the cost of manufacturing. We have lately purchased very largely of these Bankrupt Goods, at such extreme low prices that we can afford to send away Fine Goods, and much better chances to draw the most valuable prizes than any other establishment doing a similar business. OUR AIM IS TO PLEASE. Our Monthly Gift Concert and Programme, as we are confident of giving the utmost satisfaction to all parties, and have been rewarded a number of the most valuable prizes in all parts of the country. Those who patronize us will receive the full value of their money, as no articles on our list is worth less than One Dollar, retail, and there are no blanks. Further dealing with us may depend on having prompt returns. Circulars and terms will be immediately sent to any address by return mail or express.

The following parties have recently drawn valuable enterprises from the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Jewelry Association, and have kindly allowed use of their names:

Mrs. Ann Eliza Pool, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., Piano, value $1,000; Miss Anna L. Pratt, Waverly Place, N. Y. city, Ladies' Gold Enameled and Diamond Set Watch, value $600; William R. Lemmon, New York, Lady's Sewing Machine, value $65; George L. Davenport, Roble, Ala., Silver Tea Set, value $200; Miss Mary E. Gay, Ill., Sewing Machine, value $65; Mrs. Mary J. Owen, Louisville, Ky., Gold Watch, value $200; James B. Fowler, Harrisburg, Pa., Silver Hunting Case Watch, value $75; Rev. William H. Mills, Wis., Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, value $125; J. J. Ickford, San Francisco, Cal., Gold Lined Silver Tea Set, value $300; Edward I. Rice, 14, Louis, Mo., Melodeon, value $300; Miss Helen E. Spencer, Detroit, Michigan, Diamond Cross or Ring, value $125; Horace G. Frost, Chicago, Ill., Lady's Gold Watch, value $300; Rev. Charles Lee Hewins, Junction, Kansas, Chickering Grand Piano, value $700, and Music Box, value $60.

Many testimonials could be placed on the list, but we publish the names without permission. Persons are desired to send us U. S. currency when convenient.

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ONE DOLLAR EACH

without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive:

10	Chickering Grand Pianos worth.....$500 to	$750
15	Elegant Rosewood Pianos..	200 to 450
15	Elegant Melodeons, Rosewood case.....	175 to 22
20	First Class Sewing Machines	40 to 250
75	Fine Oil Paintings.....	20 to 10
100	Fine Steel Engravings, framed	20 to 2
50	Music Boxes.....	25 to 2
400	Sets of Tea and Table Spoons	20 to 4
150	Gold Hunting Case Watches warranted.....	50 to 15
100	Diamond Rings, cluster and single stone.....	75 to 200
175	Gold Watches	85 to 15
500	Ladies Watches.....	60 to 15
500	Gold Hunting Case Watches	50 to 75
	Dressed Pins, Brooches and Fair Drops, Ear Drops and Cut Jet, Jewel Gard, Fine Cameo, Mosaic, Lava and Cameo, Sets of Studs, Gent's Chains, plain and chased Gold Rings, Gold Thimbles, Lockets, new style Bird Buckles, Gold Pens and Pencils, fancy Work Boxes, Plated Gold and Silver Pen and Pencil Holders, and a large assortment of the finest Ware and Jewelry in every description, of the best styles and latest styles.	

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On receiving the Certificate the purchaser will see what article it draws and its value, and can send One Dollar and receive the article named. Certificates of our Sealed Envelopes will, in this manner, obtain an article worth from one to two hundred dollars.

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VOLUME I. MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1867. NUMBER 19.

THE MERIDIAN GAZETTE,
SEMI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Semi-Weekly, one year.......................$5.00
do six months........................3.00
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☞ Payable always in advance.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

For State, District and County offices ..$10.00
For Beat offices................................5.00

S. EVANS, Quitman. [illegible] FORD, Meridian.

EVANS & FORD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Meridian, Miss.

Office over J. W. Harvey's store, on Front Street. mar27sw&wly

J. J. SHANNON. C. W. GALLAGHER.

SHANNON & GALLAGHER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Meridian, Miss.

WILL practice in the Circuit Courts of Lauderdale, Clarke, Jasper, Smith, Newton, Wayne and Scott, and the Federal Court for the Southern District at Jackson.
Special attention given to Bankrupt Cases.

B. T. RAMSEY, Meridian. J. W. BROOKE, Marion. J. F. WALKER, Meridian.

RAMSEY, BROOKE & WALKER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
And Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL practice in the Courts of the Eighth Judicial District, and in the High Court of Errors and Appeals at Jackson.

DR. WM. M. HAYES,
Toomsuba, Miss.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Toomsuba and vicinity. He will keep constantly on hand, Drugs, Medicines and choice Liquors for medicinal purposes. apr16-1

S. L. D. STEELE. JAMES WATTS.

STEELE & WATTS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

SPECIAL attention given to Bankrupt cases in this part of the State. mar8 swly.

J. W. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.
mar2 w6m

DR. S. K. SMITH,
Surgeon Dentist,
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

CONTINUES to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner.
Office over Harvey's store, corner Front street and Johnson's Avenue. mar13swtf

DR. N. B. KENNEDY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Meridian. He has made Syphilis (Pox) in all its forms, Tetter and all other skin diseases, a specialty for the past six years, during which time he has treated over five hundred cases with the most complete success. He guarantees a COMPLETE and PERMANENT cure in all cases without the use of Mercury. No Cure—No Pay. He expects to receive in a few days a large and complete assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines and fine Liquors for medicinal purposes.
He may be found at all hours of the day at his office, corner Hale and Second streets, near Martin Hinton & Co.'s wholesale grocery store, and at night at his residence, unless professionally absent. mar13swtf m

DR. J. H. GIBBS,
SURGEON & PHYSICIAN,

HAVING returned to Meridian, respectfully offers his professional services to his old patrons and community.
OFFICE—In Brick Building of White, Lloyd & Co., on Front street.
Can be consulted at office from 8 to 11 o'clock A. M., every day, and at all other hours of the day when not professionally engaged.
Will be found at his residence at night. 3m

W. F. EVANS. M. H. WHITAKER. W. G. GRACE.

EVANS, WHITAKER & GRACE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

WILL attend to business in any of the Courts of the 8th Judicial District, and in the counties of Newton and Kemper. Also, in the High Court of Errors and Appeals, at Jackson.
Office in the Court House, Marion, Miss.

R. T. DUNN,
RECEIVING AND FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
CORINTH, MISS.

Consignments of Produce respectfully solicited.

Refers, by permission, to Wm. Kenan Hill, Strange & Co; Gen. N. B. Forrest; Tate, Gill, Able & Co.; F. [illegible] & Co.; Lewis, Mathews & Co; Mogibben & Bro.; Hon. M. C. Galloway, Memphis [illegible]; Adams & Wicks, Hale & Phelan, Aberdeen, Miss. Norris, Taylor & Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

PATENT MICA ROOFING.

THE New York Mica Roofing Company, (Established 1854,) are manufacturing under Letters Patent THE BEST ARTICLE OF COMPOSITION ROOFING EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. It is adapted to every style of Roof, steep or flat, and can be readily applied by any one.
The U. S. Government, after a thorough test of its utility, have adopted its use in the Navy Yards, and upon Public Buildings.
The Roofing is put up in rolls, and has only to be nailed to the Roof to make a DURABLE FIRE AND WATER-PROOF COVERING.
We particularly recommend its use upon Buildings, Stores, Churches, Factories, Machine-shops, Steamboat Decks, &c.

MICA ROOFING PAINT,

For coating TIN, IRON, or SHINGLE ROOFS. It forms a body equal to three coats of Ordinary Paint. No Roof can rust under it, and Old Leaky Roofs may be made permanently water-proof and durable by its use.
The Paint requires no mixing, but is ready to be applied with the ordinary paint brush. Price, $1 per gallon, which will cover two hundred square feet.
Also manufacturers of BLACK LUSTRE VARNISH, TARRED FELT AND ROOFING PITCH.
Discount to the Trade. Circulars and Price List furnished. Rights for counties sold at low rates. Address
THE MICA ROOFING CO.,
194 Broadway, N. Y.
Frank Humphreys, 61 Royal St., N. O. [illegible]

Notice.

[illegible]

Meridian.

Hurlbutt, Sturges & Co.,
AT THEIR OLD STAND,
on the Corner, and their
NEW STORE
ADJOINING,

HAVE on hand and are constantly receiving the largest and best supply of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Groceries,
Hardware,
Cutlery,
Crockery,
Bagging,
Rope,
Boots,
Shoes,
Hats,

Ever Seen in this Country,

Which they will sell as low as they can afford. At any rate they will not be undersold.
They invite their old customers, friends and the public generally to call, and if they consult their own interest they will be sure to buy. mar8swly

Notice.

NO BOOKS—no more paper or ink—no trouble charging—no more trouble COLLECTING—no more CREDIT—no fears of meeting the Sheriff—credit system entirely played out—buy for cash and you are sure of BARGAINS.
SANFORD & BRO.

We wish to call the attention of the public at large, that we are in receipt of a large assortment of all descriptions of

GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS,

which we will sell at the following prices:

BACON—Clear Sides, 16¼
Shoulders, 14
Clear Bulk Sides, 14½
Canvas Sugar-cured Hams, 21½
LARD—in kegs, 17½
in tierces, 16½
Sugar, fair to choice, 14 to 18½
Sugar-house Molasses, 77
Rice—Carolina—16½
Soda, 15; Coffee, 28 to 30; Imperial Tea, $2 20; Flour, $11 50, $12 50, $14 50 to $17 00 per bbl.

—We also have—

STARCH, Irish Potatoes, Navy Beans, Cheese,
APPLES—Dried, Hominy, Dried Peaches,
NUTS, Macaroni, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Tea,
FISH, Snuff (Garrett's at 50 cents per bottle)
OYSTERS, Shot, Powder, Caps, Corn Meal,
RAISINS, Flour, Soaps, Mackerel, Candles,
DYE Stuffs, Wash Boards, Tubs, Buckets,
and splendid Butter, fresh and nice, Butter
& Soda Crackers, Smoking & Chewing Tobacco
BROOMS, Salt for stock and table use, Catsup,
RICE, Mess Pork, Sardines, Preserves, Pepper,
ONIONS, Can Fruits of all descriptions, Pepper Sauce, and other articles too numerous to mention. In connection with the above, in our adjoining house, we keep constantly on hand every description of

DRY GOODS!

Boots and Shoes, of endless variety,
Hats and Caps,
Ready Made Clothing,
Ladies' Hats,
Children's Hats,
Children's Caps.
Hardware,

all of which we are determined to sell at the very lowest prices.
We have entirely abolished the CREDIT SYSTEM, and hope our friends will not call for credit any longer, as they will positively be refused. Times are so uncertain, we find ourselves compelled to adopt the cash system. We flatter ourselves that we can make it profitable to the consumer of goods to pay cash.
SANFORD & BRO.

A WARNING
TO ALL MANKIND.

How careful we should always be in every action in life, we should at all times think twice before speaking once.
And above all things look before we leap for by one rash act we may entail misery upon a whole nation.
How careful a man should be in all he does.
He should never buy one pound of sugar without trying the strength of the market. Nor should he buy any calico or cotton and above all he should not in any event buy Furniture until he calls on the firm of

WAGNER & RUSH.

We have now on hand a large and well selected lot of

Parlor and Bedroom
FURNITURE!

which we are determined to sell at the very lowest prices.
Also Paints, Oils, Turpentine varnish and painters materials, &c.
It is our intention to follow this business and we are willing to work for small profits.
Old furniture repaired.
We only ask the public for a call, and feel well assured we can please you in prices and quality.

CRANE'S METALIC BURIAL CASE

Meridian.

WILLIAM GASTON,

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Meridian as a Mechanic and House Carpenter. His work is well known to the public and shows for itself. Having framed the Presbyterian Church and Rush's Livery Stable, he flatters himself that his work will give satisfaction. He will make contracts and build houses and wait with responsible parties for one-half the amount to January, 1868.
Refers to B. T. Rush and A. Threefoot. ap17sm

Jeff. Davis is to be Released.

WHILE this celebrated gentleman is creating a sensation in the political world, we are doing the same in the city of Meridian by selling

Cheaper than the Cheapest for Cash.

Our policy is "Quick Sales and Small Profits." We have on hand now a large stock of

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats &c.

Assortment always as complete, prices lower and attendance as clever as you find at any other house.—Give us a call.
KAHN, WOLFF & AARON,
Opposite Jones House.
ap17swly

W. W. SHEARER, Cash. C. H. WILLIAMS, Pres.

MERIDIAN
SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
OF THE CITY OF MERIDIAN,

Buys and Sells Northern and Southern Exchange,

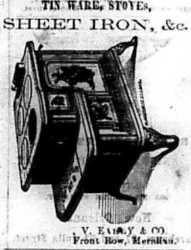
Gold & Uncurrent Money

RECEIVES DEPOSITS,

And Gives Prompt Attention to all Collections, &c., Confided to it.

Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
apr1swly

Wholesale and Retail Dealers
—IN—
TIN WARE, STOVES,
SHEET IRON, &c.



V. EARLY & CO.
Front Row, Meridian.

MERIDIAN SALOON

BASEMENT OF THE JONES HOUSE.
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,

Containing the finest brands of LIQUORS to be found in the market. Wholesale and Retail. The BRANDIES and WHISKIES are of superb quality—no common article on hand.
mh23-swly.

Star Stable!
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

I HAVE completed my large and commodious Stable, and announce myself ready to accommodate all who may favor me with a call.
I can send you farther, faster and cheaper than any Livery man I know of in the State (perhaps because I know but few).
I am determined not to be excelled by any Stable in the State.
Hacks always in attendance on arrival of the trains.
Horses fed by the day, week, or month. Horses and Mules always on hand for sale. Horses and Mules sold on commission.
Thankful for past favors, I ask you to call again. Yours, truly
mar5swly [illegible]SH

New Spring & Summer Goods
BROACH, BROWN & CO.,
AT THE
YELLOW STORE,
On Front Street,
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,

ARE now receiving from New York, and the Western Cities, their Spring and Summer Stock, embracing every grade and style of Goods suited to the trade of the country, and making their stock one of the largest and best assorted in the market.
Having purchased their Goods in the cheapest markets, and at times when goods were lowest, they congratulate themselves on being able to give satisfaction to customers, not only in the style and qualities, but in prices also. Their department of Ladies' Dress Goods will comprise a full assortment of the richest and most varied styles of
Muslins,
Berrages,
Poplins,
Lawns,
Mozambiques,
Silks,
Cloaks,
Laces,
Edgings,
Insertings.

[illegible]

Meridiad.

Meridian
FEMALE COLLEGE

FACULTY:

Elder J. B. HAMBERLIN, A. M.
Principal, and Teacher in Ancient Languages, Mental and Moral Philosophy.
MRS. S. E. HAMBERLIN,
Teacher in the Higher English Branches and French.
MISS MATTIE A. WALKER,
Teacher in Primary Branches.
MISS ROBINSON.
Teacher in Music.
MRS. J. M. HARWELL,
Teacher in Drawing, Painting and Embroidery.

TERMS OF TUITION:

Primary course, per month	$3 00
Preparatory	4 00
College	5 00
Ancient and Modern Languages in addition, each	1 00
Music on Piano	6 00
Use of Instrument	1 50
Painting in Water Colors, per month	4 00
" Orient l	3 00
" Grecian	3 00
" In Oil	6 00
Drawing	3 00
Embroidery—Silk	3 00
" French	3 00

To be paid in common currency, monthly, in advance, for day pupils, and five months in advance for boarding pupils, unless otherwise arranged at the time of entering. Four weeks considered a month. Arrangements are made for boarding a large number of pupils in private families, where they will be cared for and controlled according to rules enjoined by the Principal, where their comfort, habits and social intercourse will be carefully guarded, and where, thus distributed, they will be saved from many of the vices and misfortunes so inevitable among a large number of girls crowded into a single boarding house. Charges for boarding will range from eighteen to twenty-five dollars currency per month, in advance.

YOUNG LADIES'
High School.

L. GOULD, A. M., Principal.
Mrs. A. E. GOULD, Teacher of Music and Ornamental Department.

Rates of Tuition per Month:

Primary Department (in currency)	$3 00
Intermediate Department	4 00
Higher English Dep't	5 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, including English	6 00

Tuition payable monthly, in advance, four weeks being considered a month.
Boys, under the age of fourteen years, will be admitted the first session, and probably for the year.
In making this announcement, the Trustees beg leave to state that they desire making this a permanent school, and one of the first order—and to this end, have secured the services of teachers of high standing and of many years' experience, whose success hitherto, in their opinion, furnishes sufficient guarantee to all who may repose confidence in them, of the thorough and faithful manner in which their children will be taught. To test the merits of this school, therefore, they ask only a liberal patronage and a fair trial.
R. Y. REW,
Secretary.
mar30 1867.

HILL, HENDERSON & CO
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FAMILY & FANCY GROCERIES.
Lee Street,
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

CONSTANTLY receiving and on hand, Bacon, Lard, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Fish, Irish Potatoes, Hominy, Rice, Tobacco, and many other articles too numerous to mention, usually kept in a Grocery House, which they will sell at the lowest of the lowest prices.
Also Agents for the sale of Petroleum Oil and Lamps.
ap13swim

R. Y. R. CHADWICK,
DEALER IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES
Chemicals,
FANCY SOAP, PERFUMERY,
OIL, GLASS, INK, &c.,

Hair Restoratives, Dyestuffs, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Cigars, Fishing Rods, Hooks, Lines, &c.

Also a large Stock of AYRES', SCOVILL & CO.'S Patent Medicines which I am agent for.

No. 6 Front Street,
MERIDIAN: MISSISSIPPI.

☞ Prescriptions compounded day or night.
ang18swly

FURNITURE
And House Furnishing Goods.

FALLON, FULTON & CO.,
Meridian, Miss.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FURNITURE,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
WOODEN WARE,
WILLOW WARE,
PURE WHITE LEAD,
PAINTS,
OILS,
VARNISHES,
BRUSHES,
WALL PAPER,
GLASS,
PUTTY,
SASH,
DOORS AND BLINDS,
Painters', Artists', and Carriage Makers' Material.
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
ETC., ETC.

WE offer any Goods in our line at as low prices [illegible]

Hotels, Etc.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
Magazine Street, between Gravier and Natchez,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

W. T. HICKLE & CO., Proprietors.

THIS establishment is now open for the reception of guests, having been newly furnished from the kitchen to the roof. Spring Beds, Hair Mattrasses, Linen Sheeting, etc. The Furniture and Table Ware is new and the table is furnished with every luxury the market affords. The Bars and Liquors are not used in private families, and the comforts as possessed of a home as far as possible guaranteed to its guests.
The House itself may be said to be entirely new and fresh. The proprietors will spare neither labor or expense to merit a continuance of the liberal support with which they have thus far been honored. apr13-ly

BATTLE HOUSE,
MOBILE, ALA.
Thoroughly Re-fitted and Furnished.
Every Room Supplied with Gas.
apr16tf CHARGE $4 PER DAY.

Campbell House
(Formerly the Roper House,)
JAS. W. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.
(Late of Sumter County.)
MOBILE, ALA

HAVING taken and thoroughly refitted the above House, I solicit a share of public patronage, feeling confident that I can give satisfaction to all who stop with me.
my1swam JAS. W. CAMPBELL.

THE NELSON HOUSE,
Though not the "Biggest" Building,
AT THE
RAILROAD JUNCTION
Jackson, Miss.,

HAS established a reputation for Good Fare, Comfortable Rooms, Clean Beds, and other conveniences for the TRAVELING PUBLIC.
The Proprietor will spare no efforts to make his guests feel "at home."
Terms moderate.
apr17swly JOHN NELSON, Prop'r.

To Obtain
Good Fare & Good Rooms
STOP AT THE
MAGNOLIA COTTAGE,
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.
mar1swam

Private Boarding
BY MRS. ANN DOZIER, ST. LOUIS, MO

I HAVE opened a large and commodious Private Boarding House, and will be pleased to see any of my old friends.
No. 286 6th Street, between Pine and Olive.
apr1swtf

Patton House,
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,
W. S. PATTON, PROP'R.

Jones House.
MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.
JOSIAH JONES, : PROP'R.

This well known Hotel is still open for the reception and accommodation of guests. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords. Meals prepared on the arrival and departure of all trains.
The proprietor of the Jones House announces to the public that he has opened a

Bath House

in the basement of the Hotel for the accommodation of the traveling public, where hot or shower baths can be used by all who desire them. Ad joining the Bath house is a

SHAVING SALOON

where a FIRST-CLASS BARBER will wait on all who desire his services.
Determined to spare no trouble nor expense to accommodate his guests, he returns his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage and solicits a continuance.

Ragsdale House,
ON THE HILL,
On the East Side of the Railroad

IS always open for transient and permanent boarders, day and night. Its rooms are large and commodious, and the Proprietor is making additions and improvements continually.
Remember "Ragsdale House," east side near railroad track. mar16ly

Private Boarding.

MRS. M. REA would respectfully announce to those who desire private board in a desirable portion of the city, that she has recently opened a Boarding House for the accommodation of boarders with or without lodging. Location convenient to the business portion of the city.

TOOMSUBA
High School,

This school under the direction of W. C. Day as principal, will open at Toomsuba Station, Lauderdale county, Miss., on the 3d Monday in January, 1867, at the following rates of tuition, to wit:

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.
Orthography, Geography, Arithmetic $2 00.
INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.
English Grammar, Philosophy, Chemistry, History, and Algebra, $4 00.
Higher Branches, $6 00.

For the information of those not acquainted we would state that this school is situated in a very healthy place, where good water is abundant. Board can be obtained in private families at reasonable rates. Any information that may be desired in regard to the school, can be obtained by reference to H. C. Cameron, at Toomsuba. [illegible]

For the Meridian Gazette.

Endeavor to do Right.

BY LUCY H. RAWLINGS.

Endeavor to do right!
So when the day shall come,
And thou art called up home,
The Master may look pittingly, as in his sight
thy spirit barque may float.
To noblest ends devote
The gifts that God hath given. He placed man
over earth's all;
Be watchful! Many fall.

And struggle to be just!
That in the day, when met,
Before the throne I the fret
Of other souls may not upbraiding, back be
traced, as first
Started into life by thee.
Be just! Mortality
But lives in vain. Its lit to span, when o'er
its short day,
In justice bears full away.

Be just, and with it kind.
For many turn away;
Life, darkened thro' their day,
When some harsh spoke warning falls. O, cruel
ones and blind,
Our Saviour stoop'd and wrote
Upon the ground, nor smote
The erring! Cast thou no stone, lest when
death's waters roll,
Sin darkens, too, thy soul.

WARREN COUNTY, Miss

Important Correspondence.

General Pope, Commanding the Third Military District, and Governor Jenkins, of Georgia.

HEADQ'RS THIRD MILITARY DIS.,
(Georgia, Alabama and Florida,)
Atlanta, Ga., April 17, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit enclosed a copy of my General Order assuming command of this Military District. Copies were sent to you at the time, addressed to Milledgeville.

Paragraph III, of that order, reads as follows:

"III. It is to be clearly understood, however, that the civil officers thus retained in office shall confine themselves strictly to the performance of their official duties, and whilst holding their offices they shall not use any influence whatever to deter or dissuade the people from taking an active part in reconstructing their State government, under the act of Congress providing for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and the act supplementary thereto."

I have the honor to request that you will inform me, at as early a day as possible, whether, when you issued your address to the people of Georgia, dated Washington, D. C., April 10, 1867, you had seen or had knowledge of the enclosed order? I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN POPE.
Brevet Major General Com'dg

Provisional Governor Charles J. Jenkins, Milledgeville, Ga.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Atlanta, Ga., April 20, 1867.

Brevet Major General John Pope, Commanding, etc.,

SIR: On yesterday evening a communication from you, addressed to me at Milledgeville, on the 17th instant, was handed to me in this hotel. With that communication was transmitted a copy of your General Order No. 1, issued from Montgomery, Ala., and my attention being called to paragraph III, of that order. You inquire whether, when I issued my address to the people of Georgia, dated Washington, D. C., April 10, 1867, I had seen or had knowledge of your order above mentioned. I answer that at that time I had neither seen nor had knowledge of it.

I supposed I was exercising such freedom in the public expression of opinion, relative to public matters, as seems still to be accorded to the citizens of this republic, not imagining that it was abridged by the accident of the speaker or writer holding office.

So much for the past, General, and I will only add that in the future I shall do and say what I may believe is required of me by the duty to which my oath of office binds me, and this, I trust, will not involve either conflict or controversy between us, in the execution of our respective trusts as I think it need not; everything of this character I certainly desire to avoid.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES J. JENKINS,
Governor of Georgia.

HEADQ'RS, THIRD MILITARY DIS.,
(Georgia, Alabama and Florida,)
Atlanta, Ga., April 22.

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., in answer to mine of the 17th.

It gives me pleasure to say that your explanation is satisfactory, so far as the past is concerned, and I cordially concur with you in the hope that our relations in the future may be harmonious and agreeable.

I would content myself with this answer to your letter but for the following remark which it contains. You say: "I suppose I was using such feedom in the public expression of opinion relative to public matters, as seems still to be accorded to the citizens of this republic, not imagining that it was abridged by the accident of the speaker or writer holding office."

This expression seems to indicate that you think that in some manner, either personally or officially, you have been wronged by that paragraph of my order which has occasioned this correspondence, and that I am seeking to abridge the liberty of speech in this State, in an unnecessary and oppressive manner.

I trust that I may be able to disabuse your mind of this idea. It is scarcely necessary to tell you that the late acts of Congress, which I am sent here to execute, recognize the existing State government of Georgia as merely provisional, and that the object of recognizing it at all was only that the ordinary course of business in the civil tribunals, and the administration of the laws of the State by the customary agencies, might not be interrupted further than was necessary for the strict execution of the laws of the United States. It is not doubted that Congress might have legislated the present State Government out of existence as easily as they have recognized it as provisional, and it is as little doubted that Congress would have done so, could it have been foreseen that the entire machinery of the provisional State government would be used to defeat the execution of the very law by whose sufferance alone it has any existence at all. It is very clear that Congress did not intend to recognize or permit to exist, by these reconstruction acts, a powerful organization to be used against their execution; nor can such use be made of the State government of Georgia, without greatly obstructing, if not, indeed, entirely frustrating the performance of the duty required of me by these acts.

The existing State government was permitted to stand for the convenience of the people of Georgia, in the administration of the local civil laws, and to that end it should be carefully confined.

It was in this view that paragraph three of my order assuming command was considered, and it is not easy to see how it can be regarded as oppressive or unjust.

Holding your office by permission of the United States Government, you are debarred, as I am, from expressing opinions or using influences to defeat the execution of the laws of the United States, or to excite ill feeling and opposition to the general government which is executing these acts of Congress.

With your personal opinions, or those of any citizen of Georgia, or their expression within the limits of the law, I have nothing to do; but the distinction between personal opinion openly expressed in an official capacity, and official opinion, is too nice for the common understanding.

The influence of your opinions, openly avowed, must of necessity be very great with the civil officers of the State in all its departments, when the tenure of office is largely dependent upon your pleasure. Your opinions as a private citizen, without official station, and the same opinions whilst Governor of Georgia, have a very different significance, and produce a very different effect.

I only require that the civil machinery of the State of Georgia be not perverted so as to frustrate the execution of the laws of the United States, and for that reason I exact from the civil officers that whilst they retain their offices, they confine themselves strictly to the performance of their official duties, and do not use their influence to prevent the people of the State from submitting to and carrying out the laws of the United States.

In your address to the people of Georgia, which occasioned this correspondence, you denounce the acts of Congress, which I am sent here to execute, as "palpably unconstitutional" and grievously oppressive, and advise the people, whatever may be the decision of the United States, to take no action under these laws. Whilst you counsel them not to resist by violence, you at the same time, by open official denunciation of the law, invite the very action which you seem to deprecate.

It is manifestly impossible for me to perform the duties required of me by the acts of Congress, while the provisional Governor of the State is openly denouncing them, and giving advice to the public, in his official capacity, the result of which will be to excite discontent and to array the whole army of office-holders in the State in opposition to their execution, unless, indeed, the whole civil government is overthrown and the military substituted. I think such a change would be as distasteful to the people of Georgia as it would be to me, and yet the civil officers of the State follow the example which your Excellency has set them, there will be no escape from such a result.

The third paragraph of my order imposes no restrictions on you to which I am not myself subject; you hold your office by permission of the United States government; I hold mine, as do thousands of others, both civil and military, by substantially the same tenure. Custom old enough to be law itself, restricts us, in conversation and action, precisely as paragraph three of my order restricts you.

There is a very simple mode of freeing ourselves from such restrictions when they become too oppressive.

In conclusion, Governor, it seems necessary for me to say, in reply to the latter portion of your letter, that the paragraph of my order to which you object, was very carefully considered; that it means precisely what it says, and that to the full extent of my power, it will be strictly enforced.

My great respect for your personal character has made it painful for me to write you this letter, but as a fair and full understanding between us is absolutely essential to anything like harmonious relations, I have thought it necessary, even at the risk of giving offense, to acquaint you fully with my understanding of my duty, and of the status of the civil officers of the provisional State governments under the late acts of Congress.

I again assure you that it shall be my study, as it will be my pleasure, to preserve unimpaired friendly and harmonious relations with you, and I trust that our views on the subject of this correspondence may be made to harmonize sufficiently to secure this result.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
JOHN POPE,
Brevet Major Gen. Com'ng.

Provisional Governor Charles J. Jenkins, Milledgeville, Ga.

DISLOYALTY.—The Gonzales (Texas) Inquirer, a few weeks ago, said that the Mayor of that town had draped the public square in black on account of the passage of the Sherman bill, which placed the country under military rule. General Griffin took the paragraph literally, and thundered forth a pronunciamento, assuming the fact as "an evident token that Gonzales county was rebellious," etc. The Inquirer explains the difficulty by stating that just about that time the Mayor had caused the grass to be burned off the public square, which operation left it quite black.

Mr. Edwart T. Calvert and three negroes were drowned a few days since near Belo's Landing, just above Waterproof, on the Mississippi river, by the capsizing of a flat. The body of Mr. Calvert was recovered and carried to Natchez for burial.

Rufus Tanner, a brakeman, was killed in Holly Springs, Miss., last Sunday, by falling between two trains.

THE MERIDIAN GAZETTE.
ADVERTISING RATES:
The following is the scale of rates for a square
One square, [illegible]
When more than 5 squares, it will be ½ column
Indefinite advertisements will be charged by the square until ordered discontinued, payable monthly. Yearly contracts payable quarterly.

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE

Published Wednesday & Saturday by

J. GIBSON.

J. J. SHANNON, Assistant Editor

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Saturday . . . . May 11, 1867

The United States District Court.

The United States District Court is in session at Jackson. Hon. R. A. Hill, of Tishomingo, who presides, is courteous and accommodating to the members of the bar, and gives great satisfaction to the public from the faithfulness and competency with which he discharges the duties of his office. Hon. Robert Leachman, U. S. Attorney, is vigilant and prompt, performing the various labors that belong to his position. No better Federal appointments could have been made than Messrs. Hill and Leachman. Taking into consideration the number who could qualify for these offices, the country is fortunate to secure the services of these gentlemen in the positions they occupy. In the same building in which the Federal Court is held, Hon. John Watts, of Jasper, is holding the Circuit Court for the First District of Hinds county, and Col. A. Y. Harper prosecuting for the State as District Attorney.—Judge Watts is the oldest Circuit Judge in the State, in fact he has held the office, in the solemnity of legal phrase, "time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," and ought to hold it as long as he is willing to serve the public.

The United States District Court will probably be in session two weeks, and Judge Watts' Court twice as long.

☞ The Meridian Gazette denies our statement that East Mississippi will vote *en mass* against the Convention, and says that three-fourths of the white voters in Lauderdale, Jasper, Clark and Newton will vote for a Convention. We have not been in any of the counties named except Newton, and we know that the Gazette misrepresents the gallant white men of that county. Intelligent gentlemen there informed us that there would not be exceeding fifty white votes cast in the county in favor of the proposed Convention, and during court week we did not meet a single individual who favored it, except a few office seekers who wished to make fair weather with the Yankees in order to get an appointment. Rankin, Scott, Smith, Simpson and Covington, all belong to East Mississippi, and having attended the courts in each of them we think we can safely say they will vote twenty to one against the Convention. The people of these counties followed the lead of Brown, McRae, Singleton, Barksdale and Shannon, in going out of the Union, but they have come to the conclusion they are bad pilots, and they will hereafter think and act for themselves.—Brandon Republican, May 9th.

The editor of the Republican imagines that because he opposes reconstruction and will vote against a Convention, all East Mississippi will follow his cue and do the same thing.—Heretofore East Mississippi has generally voted the *very way* the Republican said *not to vote*, and will do so again at the Convention election. But the Republican, like the Bourbons, "learns nothing and forgets nothing." The past, to which he alludes, should at least admonish him to be more careful in his statements. He mentions Scott as one of the counties that will vote twenty to one against a convention. We have the authority of Mr. Owens, Sheriff of that county, and an intelligent gentleman, whose opportunities to know the sentiments of the people are much better than the Republican's, that Scott will vote ten to one *for a Convention*. We have similar reports from other counties to which he refers. As heretofore, East Mississippi will vote against the policy recommended by the Republican.

Reference to the fact that the editor of this paper, and those with whom he acted in 1860, were secessionists, is a weak argument to support a failing cause, and will not affect public opinion on the important issues now before the country. Secession, whether right or wrong, is not now a matter of controversy. It has been passed upon by the arbitrament of arms, and we do not propose to disturb the decision. It is now a part of history.—Whatever may be thought of it as an abstract question, it was asserted with sincerity and honesty, and maintained with a manhood and fortitude that were the admiration of the world, and extorted praise even from our enemies.

A Baltimore telegram informs us that Judge Scott has appointed ex-Confederate Commodore Geo. N. Hollins to an office in the New Court.—Hollins resigned a Federal Post Captaincy on joining the Confederacy.

The Montgomery Mail reports that General Johnston is a heavy loser by the Parkman defalcation. The General had deposited all his money in the Selma National Bank.

The Brandon Republican on the Military Bill.

The last number of the Brandon Republican has exhausted the philippics of history and the metaphors of poetry in demolishing the Military bill. "Wood" by "the myriad stars of midnight," "to the cool altar of reflection," with a constellation of critical contingencies awful to contemplate, the editor lists "the long lapse of buried centuries," but finds among the "inequitable enormity" of fearful records of fastest wrongs "no precedent" for the Sherman Shellaberger monstrosity. The Supreme Court becomes the "last plank upon the ocean of anarchy," but the aforesaid plank is "tainted;" perhaps he means painted by a "law breaking Congress," while the "reeling country" is about to be "sold at auction in public market place;" but whether at Brandon or some other point, we are not informed.

"A fanatical menagerie" tramples beneath their "mocking heels" "flimsy fragments" of the Constitution, and as might be expected, produces fearfully destructive results.

We are informed that "many men would rather reign in hell than serve in Heaven," but that these same men "in every great political revolution, are invariably found on the safe side." A most logical deduction! We are not told whether these men subscribe for the Republican or not, or whether they will vote for or against a Convention. As they are on the safe side, it may be inferred they are against the Republican. But here is a sentence that piles on the agony: "*These tramners tell us to cheerfully approve and endorse the grim items of a document whose harsh and cruel paragraphs were written by a national disunion, with an icicle dipped in blood.*" "Grim items," "cruel paragraphs," "icicles dipped in blood!!" What a misfortune this horrible picture was not presented in Gov. Sharkey's bill. The Attorney General thunderstruck with the "bloody icicle," would have incontinently surrendered. The Supreme Court aghast at "grim items," would have *Grant-ed* the injunction, and there would have been spared the execution of the Republican's cruel paragraphs.

But General Ord will be consoled to learn that after all this moonshine, the Republican editor don't intend to fight, not a bit of it. In fact, if we may be allowed to use an alliteration by no means alarming, fighting is a "fallacy" in his opinion, and with a gravity worthy of Punch, he assures us the Republican "is not an incendiary document." If Wilson, or any of the big guns of Radicalism, have the temerity to visit Mississippi, we propose, as a crushing reply, to read Frantz on the Military bill. If that don't settle Wilson's hash nothing will.

THE TRIAL OF MR. DAVIS.—If the Washington reports are correct, the trial of Jefferson Davis is at last definitely decided upon. His counsel professes to have assurances from the Secretary of War that General Burton will be directed to obey the writ of Judge Underwood—in other words, that the military custody of the prisoner shall cease, and that he be surrendered to the civil authorities, to be dealt with under the laws. United States District Attorney Chandler, of Virginia, is in Washington consulting with Attorney General Stanbery regarding the practicability of a trial at the present term. Mr. Chandler desires the concurrence of the Attorney General in whatever course it may be necessary for him to pursue, but that gentleman has not yet declared his purposes, though he is believed to be in favor of an early trial, as is also Judge Underwood. Mr. Davis' counsel will demand his trial or his unconditional discharge. In this connection it may be stated that of the twenty-four grand jurors summoned for the present term of Judge Underwood's court, nineteen are white and five colored. Mr. Davis' long imprisonment is an infamous wrong, and will in history be one of the darkest pages of the times.

The car question does not seem to have been settled in New Orleans yet. A few days since, Mayor Heath addressed the negroes who threatened trouble, telling them to disperse and go to their homes, and that the matter would be settled by the proper authorities. The Mayor then called upon Gen. Sheridan, in company with the Presidents of the leading city railroads, but that functionary declined to interfere in the matter. The affair is beginning to assume a serious shape, and it will take prudence and sound discretion to steer clear of results similar to those which grew out of the disturbance of July last. The colored man should be content with his own cars, and we fear, if he persists in his equality notions, relations will be produced between the whites and blacks that must prove very detrimental to the colored people in the end.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Rear Admiral Geo. H. Preston has been appointed President of the Annapolis Naval Academy Board of Visitors.

A general order from the Adjutant General's office announces that Gens. Grant, Meigs, Ryer, Humphreys and Barnes will assemble to-day to consider the subject of bounties for National Armories, etc.

Judge Curtis, of Boston, argued in the Virginia case, showing that Virginia was a State throughout, and that she was recognized as such previous to the late rebellion; all effort was made to divide the State. The counsel for Western Virginia takes the ground that there is no such State as Virginia.

RICHMOND, May 8.—It is now understood that Chief Justice Chase will arrive here Monday.

Mr. Chandler, the Prosecuting Attorney has not yet arrived.

United States Marshal Underwood today received the following writ, and leaves for Norfolk with it to-morrow:

The President of the United States to Brigadier General Henry W. Burton, and to any person or persons having the custody of Jefferson Davis—Greeting:

"We command you that you have the body of Jefferson Davis by you imprisoned and detained, as it is said, together with the cause of said imprisonment and detention, by whatsoever name the said Jefferson Davis may be called or charged, there at our Circuit Court of the United States, of the District Court of Virginia, at the next term thereof, at Richmond, in the said District, on the second Monday in May, 1867, on the opening of the Court on that day, to do and receive what shall then and there be considered concerning the said Jefferson Davis.

(Witness) . . . "SALMON P. CHASE.

"Our Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, this first day of May 1867.

"W. P. BARBE, Clerk of the Circuit Court, District of Virginia."

Mr. Davis, when he arrives on Sunday, will still be in military custody, and will not be produced in court until Monday. It is stated that he will be kept in the Libby Prison, where apartments will be assigned him.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—There were two suicides committed, and the third attempted, in this city on yesterday.

The hurricane on Sunday night and Monday caused fire evasaee in the levees below the city. The rice crop and orange trees are mostly destroyed, and great distress is generally reported.

It is reported from Galve ton that the steamer Camargo, from Brazos river to Galveston, was blown on St. Louis Island by Sunday night's gale. She lost both anchors and drifted ashore. No lives lost.

LOUISVILLE, May 8.—Thos Gebhart was taken from the Taylor county jail and hung as a murderer and a pest to society

AUGUSTA, May 8.—Senator Wilson made a speech at the Courthouse this afternoon to about 1000 freedmen and 100 whites. The burden of his speech was the same as in Virginia and South Carolina. The freedmen honored him with a torch-light procession and firing of rockets.

DEER GRAY, the mysteriously disappeared Saturday night, was found drowned in the Savannah river.

BALTIMORE, May 8.—Three men, disguised, attacked and overpowered the watchman at Townsendtown Courthouse, and robbed the treasurer's office of $7,000.

The heaviest storm ever known during this season has prevailed here for the last twenty four hours.

MOBILE, May 6.—Tambridge, Ill noix, was destroyed by fire, except one store and one hotel. Loss $10,000.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—A petition favoring the pardon of Mr. Davis, was started here, but met little favor with his nearest friends. It is understood Mr. Davis has not made, and it is said on good authority, will not make any extra judicial appeal under any circumstances.

Stanbery argued the argument in the Georgia and Mississippi injunction cases. He spoke as to general principles, denying the jurisdiction of the Court. There was no allegation of personal property on which relief could be given. Only two of the ten States here affected were not represented. It was not known but that a writ was consistent

The Attorney General argued that the Supreme Court was to the hands of Congress, where might was to destroy the efficiency of the Court by impeaching its Judges on like occasions, or by denying the salaries upon which their judges live.

It rested with the people to secure the honesty of its legislature, and to this basis we must look for the preservation of rights to citizenship, and true equality.

The Court adjourned immediately on the close of Stanberry's argument.

The Democrats have elected Lancaster, Pa., by 500 majority, a gain of 200 since last year.

LIVERPOOL, May 8.—The decline in cotton continues; the market closed weak; uplands 11½; Orleans 11¾; sales of 15,000 bales.

The failure of Watts, Crane & Co., produces some depression, and the "bear" speculators are in the ascendant. The loss by the failure is widely distributed, falling principally upon banks and Southern firms. The suspension of Given, Jones & Co., in which it is stated Crane was a special partner, is regarded important.

CINCINNATI, May 8.—Tobacco—inferior and common lugs low; prices of fine well maintained. Cotton lower; 22a23½ for middlings. Four quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $2 70a$8 for spring. Corn lower. Oats 92a93c. Pork at $1 55½. Provisions dull and unchanged. Lard 11½. Whiskey nominal.

LOUISVILLE, May 8.—Tobacco—sales to-day of 202 hhds. leaf Tobacco; easier rates for lugs, $2 75a4 75; Carkisville leaf $16 75; Hart county leaf $37 50; Green county $22 75.—Superfine Flour $10a11. Wheat nominal. Corn—shelled $1 16 delivered; ear in bulk 90a95c. Oats 81a83c. in bulk. Mess Pork $29 50. Bacon—shoulders 9a9½c; clear sides 12½c; plain hams, loose, 13½c; Lard in tierces 12½. Raw Whiskey $2 20; common $2 22½.

NEW ORLEANS, May 8.—Cotton—Sales to-day of 2,700 bales; unsettled and lower; low middlings 22a24c; receipts 494 bales, exports 3,123 bales. Gold $1.39½. Sterling nominal. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn—stock light and demand good; prices full; white $1 50. Oats—stock small; sales from store at 90c. Pork dull and unchanged. Lard dull; tierces 12½; kegs 13½. Bacon unchanged; only a jobbing business done. Gold 139½.

A woman named Julia King was burned to death in a fire in St. Louis, Friday night.

A young man named Charles Smith, while running near Canton, Miss., the other day, accidentally struck his face against a tree and was killed.

Gen. Dugan, the Editor of the Vicksburg Republican.

The Vicksburg Herald in alluding to Dugan, the editor of the republican paper recently commenced at Vicksburg, says:

Now, so far as Mr., or Colonel, or General, or Lieutenant, or whatever kind of a Dugan he may be, we have not said anything about him above, because we design disposing of him in the fewest possible words. He cannot come there to the Territory of Mississippi, or the Provisional State, or whatever sort of people he takes us for, without his character being inquired into. He is a deserter from the United States Army, and there is evidence here, which, if he dares to deny, can be produced in ten minutes, on Washington street. It is based on the authority of a letter signed by the Lieut. Colonel of the 5th U. S. Infantry. There is also evidence, based on his own signature of two promisory notes, that as late as last August, he was only a Lieutenant. It is hardly probable that this new title of General was conferred on him for deserting his post in New Mexico.

As he has boasted on the street that he intended to "put the Herald through" in his next issue, here is something for him to go on.

We have been informed, says the Vicksburg Herald, by Gen. Ord, that on application of the Commissioner of Agriculture, he has designated the President of Boards of Police in the different counties as the proper persons to receive the seeds, etc., which the Government is now sending throughout the South. Gen. Ord therefore requests the President of the Board of Police in each county to write to the Commissioner of Agriculture in Washington, and they will be sent to them.

Two negroes, Brown and Kink, are to be hung for murder on the 9th, at Canton.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREAT

SOUTHERN PREPARATIONS

Compri—a class of pure and set of F mily edicines, pre—ed from pure drugs, by a class of expert med ical chemists, adapted for the climate and constitution of the Southern people.

The well known, tested and valuable patent mixtures, and ar—nounced as to be used in lieu of th—se prepared by our Northern friends, who have left us at the close of Southern treatment.

Physicians and Families will find these Family Medicines ever effected to the public which were prepared by the Medical Confederate.

FEMALES OF THE SOUTH!

Diseases peculiar to your sex, incident to all localities, called from 1—e passing beween that fate you with the most terrible forms, as must be from a—n prudent dow-drop, are to you's constant and abi ing source of misery and wretchedness. Whether it be coming bill or dale, palace or hovel, disease rankles and preys upon your vitals. Gloom and despair sap your constitutional constitution. Your pale and ghastly countenance, your sunken cheeks, your hideous eye, your feeble and tottering walk, your palpitating heart, your disordered brow, all tell of that disease which is gradually and steadily making inroads upon your declining system.

The Sunshine of Hope

Now bursts upon your vision, and the clouds of despair that have as a heavy pall of gloom upon your heart, are driven away, and the bright visions of health, in all its grandeur are now offered you.

DAGMOLOR'S & CO'S

English Female Bitters.

Is the sole combination that actually and positively cures all diseases from the womb in its natural healthy condition. It removes all menstrual obstructions, however long standing or superinduced, such as Leucorrhœa or Whites, Falling of the Womb, Hysterics, Green Sickness, Palpitation, Nervousness, Spasms and sickliness of the Head, Stomach, Uterus or Bowels, Pain in the Back, Dizziness of the Eyes, Derangements of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all diseases that are peculiar to the female sex—affording in four hours, relief or single. Read and get one bottle, it will do you good.

YOUR LIFE BLOOD

Must be changed, in order to be relieved of that tro—blesome class of diseases requiring pure blood.

DRMOLOR & CO'S

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCH

Is recognized by the Medical Profession as the BEST BLOOD CLEANSER ever offered. Purifies now before the public and way'y. Simply because it is composed of the best vegetable remedies for depurating such diseases as Yellow Dock, Sarsaparilla, Burdock, and double of Poke Root, Scrofula, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Boils, Carbuncles, Scurvy, Mercurial Affections, Ulcerous Sores, Tetter, Scaldhead, Blotches, Glandular Tumors and Swellings, and all Scrofulous, Constitutional Derangements, etc. It acts like a charm.

DRMOLOR & CO'S

Fluid Ext. Bearberry, Cubebs and Buchu,

A highly concentrated medicinal compound, expressly for diseases of the KIDNEYS and BLADDER, such as Incontinence, Frequent Desire to Urinate, Urinary Calculi, Gravel, Kidney Pains, Effects of early Dissipation, Nervous Irritation, Gravel, Gout, Pains in the Back, Loins or Sinews, Dropsy, Retention of all affections requiring a quick and reliable Diuretic. Also, for Diseases of a weak action on the part of the Kidneys and Bladder, affecting old or young, male or female, this compound can be relied on.

CHILLS AND FEVER

Can be so easily cured by using one package of Prof. Gaudin's Nervous and Vermifuge Cleanse, Combined to arouse the Liver, Stomach the digestive, open the pores of the skin and thereby cure the Chills and Fever. One package will cure a case of nineteenths standing.

DRMOLOR & CO'S

RED DIARRHŒA REMEDY.

The most certain and effectual cure for all, forms of Bowel Complaint, Nausea and Vomiting, Cholera Morbus, pain in Stomach summer complaint of children, Dysentery, etc. It is exceedingly agreeable to the taste and quiets the stomach, is not an alcoholic preparation, and is composed of Blackberry Root, Wild Ginger, Spearmint, Cinnamon, Opium, Camphor, Capsicum, Ipecac, Rhubarb, Cream Tartar, Bi-carbonate Soda, Peppermint, Essential Oils, Solvent Powders, etc., and is fast all of the above ingredients, and will be placed in the hands of a skilful physician, who will use it in his practice, and recommend it to his friends.

R. M. ROSS. R. S. WILSON.

Ross & Wilson,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CLOTHING, &c., &c.

Johnson Avenue,

MERIDIAN, MISS.

HARDAWAY & CO.,

AGENTS.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

CORNER WASHINGTON AND CLAY STREETS,

Vicksburg, Miss.

KEEP always on hand, a large and complete stock of Drugs and Medicines, such as Epsom Salts, Castor Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Opodeldoc, Insect Powders, Blue Mass, Quinine, Rochelle Salts, Cream Tartar, Bi-carbonate Soda, Peppermint, Essential Oils, Solvent Powders, etc., and in fact all

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Embraced in the Pharmacopœia. Our Pharmaceutical Preparations are made in strict accordance with the revised Pharmacopia. Prescriptions attended to carefully.

FAMILY MEDICINES. SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. WINDOW GLASS AND PAINTS of various sizes.

Liquors, Liquors,

Pure Old Cognac Brandy, Extra Port Wine Choice Sherry Wine, Finest Old Madeira Wine, Old Holland Gin, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Jamaica Rum, Schnapps Hostetter's Bitters, Plantation Bitters, Pure Rye Bourbon Whisky—all of the best quality and specially selected for Medicinal purposes.

SPICES, LEXINGTON MUSTARD, PAINTS, OILS & COLORS.

White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Coal Oil, Paints of all Colors, etc.

Our stock embraces everything coming within the Drug business. Give us a call and we will guarantee satisfaction.

All orders intrusted to our care, filled with prompt ness and correctness.

HARDAWAY & CO., Agents for Hardaway's Liver Pad.

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J. CATAFALGE. L. SCHANTON.

WM. H. BARNEY & CO.,

Successors to

BARNEY BROTHERS & CO.

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Hardware

BAR IRON, NAILS, HOLLOW WARE, GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS,

AND

EVERY VARIETY OF CARRIAGE MATERIALS.

☞ Sole Agents for Herring's Safes.

14 AND 16 NORTH COMMERCE AND FRONT STREETS,

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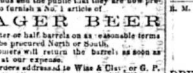
Wagons! Wagons!



FITLER & HELLEN,

20 and 22 Michael Street,

Mobile, Alabama.

Have constantly on hand a LARGE STOCK of ALL SIZES

Plantation and Road Wagons,

Dearborn & Jersey Spring Wagons,

With and without TOPS;

TIMBER WHEELS, CARRY LOGS,

Trucks, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows

—AND—

Wheelwright Material!

Wagon and Buggy Spokes, Hubs, Rims, Shafts, Tongues, &c.,

All of which we offer at WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

FITLER & HELLEN,

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RICE BROTHERS & CO.,

89 AND 91 CAMP STREET,

AND

365 MAGAZINE STREET,

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Warehouse, 97 and 99 Julia Street.

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Hardware, Cutlery, Guns and Edge Tools,

Which are off red to the Country Trade at a small advance on cost of importation.

PLANTERS' HARDWARE,

Mark ined Iron Mortels and Mantel Gr tes.

THE greatest variety of Builders' Rim and Mortice LOCKS; Rolled Plate HINGES; Bolts and Screws; HOLLOW WARE; BRIGHT WARE, Locks and Iron Wrought NAILS; Brads and Iron SCREWS.

We are offering these goods at such prices as will insure your custom.

Also Agents for the celebrated Charter Oak Cooking Stoves, Hackethorn Gongs, Hazleton Metallic Filling Rollers, the Dixon Axle Machine and Clothes wringer.

A stock of over eight thousand Cooking and Heating Stoves on hand, which we will offer at a small advance over foundry and factory prices.

may6wtfnm

Cheap Printing Paper.

TO EDITORS and PUBLISHERS.

LETTER FROM W. C. CLARK, ESQ., PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

J. S. Thrasher, Esq.—Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure to communicate to you the following resolution, adopted by the Southern Press Association:

Resolved, "That as a testimonial of our appreciation for the zealous, faithful and effective services of Judge J. S. Thrasher, as Secretary and Agent of this Association in years past."

We hereby tender him the thanks of the Association, and recommend him to the confidence and patronage of the Southern Press Association in the City of New York.

The terms of commendation conferred in the above resolution, do not, by any means, indicate the important services during your Superintendence—services which none had better opportunities to know and appreciate than myself and Executive Committee, and should occasion require, I shall be glad to avail myself of the aid provided for by the resolution.

Very respectfully, your obedient serv't,

W. C. CLARK,

President.

Notice.

I would respectfully request every daily, triweekly and semi-weekly paper in the United States, south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers, and the 36 deg. 30 min. parallel of latitude west of the Mississippi river, to print the advertisement twice, and send to me at New York each time, a copy of the paper containing it, postpaid with bill for same.

It is desirable, in my consolidations to procure cheaper and quicker paper for our Southern journals, that I shall have the fullest information regarding the standard papers published in the South, and I can promise it to no other paper by requiring particular attention to the need of sending copy of the publication with the bill.

I desire it sent twice to prevent spoiled mail matter, and that, step by step, I may be informed of the progress of the work.

J. S. THRASHER,

Box 5,009 New York, N. Y.

may15wtfnm

Kewanee Saw Mill,

PLANING MILL,

SASH, DOOR, BLIND AND SHINGLE

FACTORY,

16 Miles East of Meridian.

WE are prepared to deliver all kinds of Building Lumber boat beat plus rough or planed at any station on the Mobile and Meridian Railroad.

Also, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Dressed Flooring and Shingles. All orders promptly filled.

Terms Cash. Send orders in by Bennett, at Bennett's Station, or to Sanford & Bro., Meridian.

may swtf

Dissolution.

THE firm of F. W. Murphy and James Fisher has this day been closed out by mutual consent, and the business will be settled by F. W. Murphy who will continue to carry on the business.

F. W. MURPHY,
JAMES FISHER.

THE foundry and machine business will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned, who solicits all the wants of Castings to give him a call. Flour Pedlars & Corn Mills a specialty. Parties at a distance given to the repairs of Portable and Stationary Engines, and all other Machinery on hand. Castings for Grazes made and put on the shortest notice.

F. W. MURPHY.

French Burr Portable Grist Mills,

For Corn Meal, Wheat Flouring and Stock Feed, "Queen of the South."

Also bolting Apparatus, Stentors and Mill work generally. These Mills are built from three sizes, and will grind from 4 to 20 bushels per hour; they do other labor, sending for Descriptive Pamphlet. Address

FRENCH BURR STONE & CO.,
Cor. Front & Jobs sts.
may8wtfnm Jeffersonville, Ohio.

Notice to Shippers.

SOUTHERN (MISS.) RAILROAD COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
VICKSBURG, MISS., April 24th, 1867.

Messrs. W. B. Russell & Co., of St. Louis, are the sole agents of this company for the Valley. Their cars are hooked up thro' to Meridian.

R. F. HAWORTH,
may6wtfnm Gen'l. Sup't.

$500 Reward

WILL be paid for proof sufficient to convict the person who sent me the letter of May 1st.

$50 Dollars

will be paid for any proof whatever, of any kind, which will lead to the discovery of the author.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD

will be paid for the discovery of the author of the letter of April 1st.

I am determined to find out the author of these letters, and will spare no reasonable expense to do so.

P. H. PEPPER.

P. H. PEPPER & CO.

Established 1845.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.

Corner of St. Francis and Joachim Streets,

MOBILE, ALA.

Have constantly for sale much

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF DRY GOODS

ever offered in this Market.

THESE GOODS HAVE BEEN IMPORTED DIRECT

from the Manufactures of Europe and America, and will be sold as Cheap as any other House on this Continent.

P. H. Lavender of Greensboro', Ala., is with the above house, and will be pleased to see his friends.

P. H. PEPPER.

$25 Reward.

STOLEN from the stable of Mr. Ford, on the night of the 25th April, one BAY HORSE, 16 hands high, short tail, white hind feet some, blind in one eye, 6 years old, though he looks much younger.

I will pay the above reward for his recovery.

J. R. HOUTON.

Macon, April 27th, 1867. may7wtf

THE RUBY,

Front St., between Lee & Johnson Avenues,

MERIDIAN, MISS.

A FIRST CLASS B'R ROOM, where the public can always procure the purest and best Foreign and Domestic Liquors in any style desired.

Free Lunch every day at 11 o'clock.

WM. H. HARRIS.

HINKLE & CO.,

No. 365 West Front St., Cincinnati, O.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in Leather, Saddlery and Harness Hardware.

OUR FACTORY IS 60 BY 80 FEET, 6 STORIES high. We manufacture and keep constantly on hand, Patent Leather, Enamel, Harness, Skirting, Bridle, Collar, Saddle Trees, Hames, Terrets, Rosettes, Buckles, Rings, Dees, Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, Curbs, Snaps, Axes, Axe Handles, Hatchets, Hammers, Planes, Handsaws, Rasps, Files, Punches, Awls, Needles, Wax Ends, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Sheep Skins, Linings, Bindings, Roans, Morocco, Kips, Calf Skins, Sheep Skins, Lasts, Boot Trees, Shoe Knives, Shoe Hammers, Lasting Tacks, Heel Nails, Boot Screws, Boot Webbing, Shoe Findings, Shoe Tools, Shoe Machinery, Leather Belting, Rubber Belting, Lace Leather, Rubber Packing, Steel Springs, Axles, Bolts, Nuts, Washers, Carriage Bolts, Coach Screws, Coach Lace, Fringe, Tassels, Carriage Trimmings, Carriage Hardware, Carriage Leather, Carriage Oil Cloth, Carriage Enamel, Carriage Paints, Carriage Varnish, Carriage Oils, Carriage Dusters, Carriage Whips, Carriage Sponges, Carriage Axle Grease, Carriage Wheels, Carriage Shafts, Carriage Poles, Carriage Bows, Carriage Springs, Carriage Axles, Carriage Bolts, Carriage Nuts, Carriage Washers, Carriage Screws, Carriage Lace, Carriage Fringe, Carriage

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Semi-Weekly, (in advance) per annum.....$5 00
" " if not paid in advance..... 6 00
Weekly..... 4 00
The Gazette circulates throughout the State and parties desiring to act as agents for the Gazette, and will be allowed twenty five per cent. on all cash remitted.

Rates of Advertising in Semi-Weekly Gazette:

	1 day.	2 days.	3 days.	1 week.	1 month.
1 square.....	$ 2	$ 3	$ 4	$ 10	$ 30
2 squares.....	3	4	5	15	45
3 squares.....	4	5	6	20	60
4 squares.....	5	6	7	25	75
1 column.....	10	12	14	40	120
½ column.....	15	18	20	60	180
1 column.....	20	24	28	80	240

Larger Squares made of five lines or less will be charged at the rate of $2 per square for $1st.

The same rates will be charged for advertising in the Weekly Gazette. A deduction will be made where advertisements are published in both papers.

Legal Advertisements, and longer than one square, when the cloth accompanies the advertisement, will be published for $1. If not paid in advance, $10.

Each subsequent square will be charged at the same rate as the first.

Notices to Creditors by Executors or Administrators will in all cases be considered as one square and charged for at the above rates.

No proof of publication will be furnished to any one until the advertisement is paid for.

EPISCOPAL SERVICE.—Rev. Hy C. Harris will preach to-morrow morning and night at the Masonic Hall and in the afternoon at McLean's mill.

The children of the various Sunday Schools, with their teachers, superintendents, &c., are requested to meet at the new Presbyterian Church this morning at 8 o'clock, from whence they will proceed to the pic-nic ground.

Death Capt. of C. A. Jennings.

We are pained to learn of the death of Capt. C. A. Jennings, formerly of this city. He was killed in a duel at Waco, Texas, about ten days since. It appears a misunderstanding occurred between him and another gentleman about a young lady, at a ball in Waco, resulting in the passage of a challenge the following day. Captain Jennings accepted the challenge and selected double-barrel shot guns at twenty paces. At the first shot both fell, Capt. Jennings expiring almost instantly and his opponent in two hours. We were intimately acquainted with the deceased from his boyhood. He formerly resided at Paulding, had been practicing law a few years when the war co mmenced and was becoming distinguished in his profession. He served in the Confederate army as an officer from the beginning to the end of the struggle, and on all occasions conducted himself gallantly as a gentleman and an officer. At the close of the war he located here, resumed the practice of the law, and was doing a successful business, when, in January last, he removed to Waco, Texas.

This brief notice will not permit us to dwell on the many noble traits of character of our deceased friend. We drop a tear to his memory, and mourn his loss as that of a dear friend departed never to return.

A number of gentlemen dropped in at Sandford's yesterday morning to witness his "spirit rappings." After a few sharp "raps" and the introduction of a small bottle into a barrel, the "spirits" came forth, much to the astonishment of every one present. The "apparition" was well examined, when the crowd dispersed, well pleased with what they had seen (?) Sandford deals largely in dry goods, groceries, and fine liquors.

New Advertisements.

FITLER & HELLER, No. 20 St. Michael stanet, Mobile,—We invite attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Fitler & Hellen, dealers in plantation and road wagons, Dearborn and Jersey spring wagons, wheelwright material, &c. These gentlemen succeeded the well known house of Fitler, Goldthwaite & Co., established in Mobile in 1850, and which continued in successful operation until the war reduced their business. They had a very large trade in Alabama and Mississippi, and were well known for the superior quality of their wagons and the moderate prices at which they were sold.—Messrs. Fitler & Hellen have now a large stock of all the articles advertised, and are selling at reduced prices, fully as low as Memphis, St. Louis or New Orleans. Their work is of the best seasoned timber and superior workmanship. Read their advertisement and give them a call.

In the middle ages, beverage was money for drink given to an artificer or other person over and above his hire or wages. Now, it is drink given for money to whoever wishes to buy. One of the most healthy and beneficial beverages we have tasted in many a day, is the lager beer which comes from the brewery of Messrs. Wise & Clay of this place. Possessing grain and plants of an agreeable bitterness, are rarely surpassed and used by this firm. Those preferring to drink the tonic in this delightful beverage, can do so at the saloon of Messrs. Wise & Clay, where they will find the choicest brands of

---

TAPPAN & Co., Vicksburg.—Among our new advertisements will be found that of Tappan & Co., Vicksburg, who offer for sale spokes, hubs, felloes, shafts, poles, and all descriptions of wood work at manufacturer's prices, freight only added. Messrs. Tappan & Co. are clever, reliable gentlemen, and will give satisfaction to all who send them orders.

Gen. Ord Advising the Freedmen.

The frequent meetings of freedmen since their enfranchisement, has drawn forth a very timely circular from Gen. Ord, which we give, minus the date and signature, for the benefit of those interested:

Freedmen are continued against undue excitement growing out of local political conventions that may be held throughout the country during the coming months. Such excitement fills them with expectancy and unsettles their minds, and they are thus likely to return to their labor afterwards with wonted contentment. They must realize that the highest privileges of freemen do not absolve them from labor; that even the right and privilege of voting will not provide them with food, raiment and shelter, without which no man can be truly free, but that these are the products of industry alone.

They are directed not to heed rumors that may come to the plantations, of the registration of voters, or of elections, and are informed that all notices requiring their attention will be endorsed by official authority of District or sub-District Headquarters. In consequence of the backwardness of the season, every day's labor in the field is of the greatest value, and the plow must not halt in the furrow if the laborer expects to make a crop.

Agents of the Bureau will be governed by the spirit of this circular, and will inspire the freedmen with the same to the extent of their power, through their preachers, teachers, and the more intelligent of their class.

These meetings, when indulged in too frequently, are very pernicious; they are injurious to the productive interests of the country, and when breathing the temper revealed in the resolutions of the recent Mobile meeting, beget ill-feeling between the races which, if practiced, must give the calamities of the last few years a sequel that the thoughtless hardly anticipate at present. The black man should, as far as possible, seek political repose, and endeavor to acquire the the necessaries and comforts of life and accumulate property. Being carried off with politics to the neglect of their business—to run here to a meeting this week and somewhere else next, is certain to bring a new class of laborers to the country, and leave the blacks a race of paupers, to be gradually forced from the country where they first saw light, like the poor Indian. Neither the intervention of a "standing army," nor the formation of Union Leagues to excite partisan fury and create civil revolutions, will secure any class of men employment, unless they are industrious and can be depended upon. We would therefore counsel the colored people not to permit themselves to be duped into meetings, and the ratification of resolutions calculated to stir up the worst passions of men, and breathing nothing but hate and blood. Heed not the tongues of the orators who come to sow seeds of discord in order that a party may retain power, and gratify its hatred of our people. Look to the plow and hoe and you will receive from the white man all the safety and rights you can justly require.—There is no danger of an abridgement; do right; work and study; be prompt and energetic, and when the time to vote comes, go and cast it quietly, and you will, in a few years, acquire property as did your former masters. If we are to live on this continent together, it must be done in harmony and concord; 'tis the only means by which the country can again be settled into a steady course of progress.

Are Honorable Records.—A well-known Magistrate of the city gives testimony as to the facts referred to below, is undoubtedly the most reliable that can be obtained here, stated in conversation commending the defense of our Hebrew fellow-citizens in the Examiner, the following remarkable facts:

"I was the Commonwealth's Attorney for the city of Richmond for twenty-one years, and, in that long interval, I prosecuted, only three Jews, and two of them were most honorably acquitted there being not a particle of evidence to sustain the charges.—During my fourteen years service as a Magistrate, but one case was before me for trial, and he was acquitted. In all that long interval I do not remember having ever received an application for public charity from any individual of either sex of any age, belonging to that faith. And, so far as I am aware, no Jewish child has ever received even the benefits of our free schools, for which their parents, without a murmur, pay their taxes."

We should like to see a comparison of this record with that of any of the denominations represented in those virtuous New York Insurance Companies, whose dread of Hebrew disease and contagion, has driven them to take their business elsewhere.

SAMUEL LOCKE,

Nos. 37, 39, 41 and 43 Peters Street,

Late Front Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville Streets,

New Orleans.

IMPORTERS and DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

Tin Plate,
Sheet Iron,
Bar Iron,
Nails,
Axes,
Castings,
Manilla Rope,
Hand Bellows,
Blacksmiths' Bellows, Plantation Saddlery,
— and —
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
of every description.

Jos. H. Hall's (Mayersville, Ky.,) PLOWS,
Calhoun " COTTON SCRAPERS
" COTTON SWEEP
Tom's Patent COTTON PLOWS & SCRAPERS.

Fan Mills,
Corn Shellers,
Straw Cutters, Etc.

Plain, Japanned & Stamped Tinware
TINSMITH'S MACHINES & TOOLS.

COOKING & HEATING STOVES
of every description.

Agent for the Celebrated

STEWART COOKING STOVES.
septlem

The Jewish people of America. They can make themselves felt when thus imposed on, and they will.

The cause of their humbliest brother is the cause of the wealthiest and most honored, and the latter should protect the former.—[Richmond Examiner.

Gen. Sheridan has issued an order to relieve the State of Louisiana from the incubus of the quarrels present existing between the Governor and the Legislature, in regard to the disbursement of 4,000,000 levee bonds authorized by the last Legislature.—This order abolishes the existing or pretended boards claiming the right of making the disbursement, and in order that the money may be distributed for the best interests of the overflowed districts, appoints an entirely new board.

Counsel Proceedings.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Meridian, Miss., May 7th, 1867

A regular meeting of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen was held.

Present, B. L. Henderson Mayor and Messrs. Ramsey, Rush, Hart and smith, Aldermen. The proceedings of the meeting held in April read and approved.

Reports of committee called for.

Committee on Guard House report the same to be in very bad order.

On motion Ald. Hart as chairman of the committe, was appointed to examine it and report the probable cost. Also to give some plan for repairing the same.

Petition of H. D. White for a license to retail liquors having laid over the required time was called up and license ordered to be given on application.

J. Greenwald entered some complaints in regard to marketing.

On motion Ald. Ramsey was appointed to investigate his case and report at next meeting.

The following ordinances were introduced by Ald. Hart,

An Ordinance in regard to the selling of real estate for its taxes.

Be it Ordained by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Meridian, That if at any time real estate sold for its taxes, and deed is not given within the time taken for which it is sold as aforesaid and sold, the collector shall knock it off to the city and so state it.

Be it further ordained, That this ordinance be in force from and after its passage.

On motion the rules were suspended and it was adopted.

Be it ordained by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Meridian, That all saloons and carpenter shops required to be cleared of all shavings and small combustible chippings once in each and every day, and carried in some secure place and burned.

Be it further ordained, That for a violation of the above, upon conviction, the party or parties shall be fined in a sum not less than five nor more than fifty dollars.

Be it further enacted, That this ordinance be in force and effect from and after its passage.

Laid over.

Resolution by Ald. Hart,

Whereas, It is Reported stands assessed on the books of the Assessor of the City for 800 000 dollars worth of real estate and he has offered and expressed an entire willingness to to take 100 000 dollars therefor.

Resolved, that his assessment be reduced 100,000 dollars and the Collector be instructed to collect accordingly.

On motion laid on the table.

Report of collector received—

Shows amount collected on real e tate since la t report.....	$ 81 58
Sp cial tax collected.....	324 00
Total.....	$1057 8
Treasurer's monthly report received—	
Shows amount received in April.....	$180 45
Amount paid out.....	131 25
Balance on h a d.....	$ 3a

The following accounts were examined and ordered paid:

Rosenbaum & Co., sundries for jail and sundries for Mayor's office $43 20

Hu bard, Smith & Co., sundries for city, $61 35

Hill, Hend rson & Co., sundries for city, 229 90

Lloyd, White & Co., groceries for destitute, $9 85

A. H. Wagn r, services as a ten and cutting for shed passport, $26 50

R. F. Turner, feeding prisoners 43 days at 75 cents per day, $31 20

J. W. Smith, county deed, $5 00

J. J. Gaston, repairing jail, $5 00

Wm. Clopton, blacksmithing one for city, $14 8

G. C. Shedd, services as Marshal, $20 00

G. C. Shedd, recording as in Registers, $6 00

Police service, $16 00

R. L. Henderson, renewal probating deed, 2 00

Jno Carey, services in Mayors office, 4 00

On motion the Board adjourned.

R. L. HENDERSON,
J. C. LLOYD, City Clerk. Mayor.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Our Friends as defenders of the people, and as sentinels upon the wall, it is plain by our duty to warn the public against a perilous foe in whatever shape or form he may present himself.

Harbingers of death are clustering thickly around you, and every family is in quest of "Great Southern Preparations" in another column and we take much pleasure in giving them a hearty recommendation may11-2w

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B OGDEN,
42 Cedar Street, New York.

TO CONSUPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung fleation, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be in ahdicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

CAUTION—Those using the Red Jacket Bitters are warned to beware of imitations and counterfeits. The proprietors are doing their utmost to prevent the public against counterfeits. Each bottle has a private U. S. Revenue stamp over the cork, and the proprietors' name, *Bennet Pieters & Co.*, blown in the glass of the bottle.

FREE TO EVERYBODY.

A Large 6 pp Circular, giving information of the greatest importance to the young of both sexes.

It teaches how the homely may become beautiful, the despised respected, and the forsaken loved.

No young lady or gentleman should fail to send their Address, and receive a copy post paid by return mail.

Address P. O. Drawer, 21,
Troy, N. Y.
apr13—w4m.

KNOW THY DESTINY.

MADAME E. F. THOMPSON, the great English Astrologist, Clairvoyant and Psychometrician who has astonished the scientific classes of the Old World has now located herself at Hudson, N. Y. Madame Thornton possesses such wonderful powers of second sight, as to enable her to impart knowledge of the great events important to the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance, she delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychomotrope, guarantees to produce a perfect and life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, with date of marriage, occupation, leading traits of character, &c. This is no imposition, as testimonials without number can assert. By stating place of birth, age, disposition, color of eyes and hair, and enclosing fifty cents, and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail, together with desired information.

Address in confidence, Madame GERTRUDE RAMSTORN, P. O. Box 297, West Troy, N. Y. apr13—w4m

A YOUNG LADY returning to her country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the City, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead of twenty three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she had used the CIRCASSIAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any Lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentleman can improve their personal appearance a hundred fold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herself is simple, yet surpassed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be, clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price $1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order by

W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists,
No. 3 West Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y.
The only American Agents for the sale of the same. apr13-1y.

Vicksburg.

To Avoid

The High Transfer Tariff at Yokahoma, ship to DAVIS & MORRIS, who will receive and forward to Greece for just half rates charged by the Transfer Companies who have combined and charge exorbitant commissions.

Refer to Inv. & R. Phillips, Meridian, Miss. maylewlm

KNIGHT & CO., Hatters in Machinery, Belting, Canvas Goods, etc., 173 Gravier street, New Orleans. oct6 1y

J. W. JENNINGS,

General Steamboat Agent,

WHARF BOAT (Foot of Crawford St.)

Vicksburg, Miss.

General Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

Dealer in all kinds of

WESTERN PRODUCE
AND
Plantation Supplies.

☞ Orders from the Country solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. apr27—1m

W. H. WOODRUFF. F. D. DISERENS.

WOODRUFF & DISERENS

Dealers in

BOOKS and STATIONERY,

Music, Musical Instruments,

Toys, Notions, and Fancy Goods,

WASHINGTON STREET (South of Clay),

VICKSBURG.

AGENTS for Grover & Baker Sewing Machines, A Needles & Silks and Threads on hand. apr13-1m

T. C. DAVIS. W. MORRIS.
Bankers Co Late Co. Treasurer.

DAVIS & MORRIS,

Cotton Factors,

Receiving, Forwarding and

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

VICKSBURG, MISS.

☞ Consignments respectfully solicited.
☞ Liberal cash advances on Cotton shipped to our New Orleans friends.

REFERENCES—Col. J. A. Brought, Jackson, Dr. A. Phillips, Meridian, Lyon, Watts & Co., and J. H. Fowler, N. O. apr13-1y

W. M. WILLIAM. W. M. JOHNSON. B. W. LAMKIN.
Vicksburg. Vicksburg. Yazoo City.

W. M. WILLIAMS & CO.,

FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

Transfer Agents Vicksburg and Meridian R. R.,

Wharf-boat, Proprietors,

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENTS.

Vicksburg, Miss.

Consignments solicited.

Transfer Commissions as of 19 Colony

CORN,	per sack,	5 Cents
OATS,	"	4 "
SALT,	"	25 "
COFFEE,	"	25 "
FLOUR & MEAL,	per bbl.	10 "
LIME AND VEGETABLES,	"	10 "
PORK AND BEEF,	"	25 "
LIQUORS,	"	25 "
MOLASSES,	"	25 "
MEAL,	per 100 lbs.	5 "
GR. CERIES,	"	5 "
ASSORTED MERCHANDISE,	"	10 "
CUTTON,	per bale,	50 "
BAGGING,	"	50 "
"	per roll,	50 "
ROPE,	per coil,	10 "

apr13w6m

WHEN CHANGING WATER & DIET USE
Red Jacket Bitters

NEW STORE!

LEE STREET,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

ROSENBAUM & CO.,
Dag ere in

DRY GOODS, &c., {GROCERIES / CLOTHING.
HARDWARE,

HAVE now opened and are still receiving a complete assortment of GOODS in their line, embracing everything in demand in this market.

They have been engaged in mercantile business in the county for many years and believing that they understand the wants of the people, flatter themselves that they have selected a stock as full, complete and varied, that it cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Having established themselves at this centre of trade, they intend to devote their whole attention to their new store.

Their stock was purchased in New York by competent buyers, and we can sell as cheap Goods as can be bought in East Mississippi.

A. R. GRISWOLD, & CO., old firm of Hyde A. & Griswold, Manufacturers of Wheat & Globe, will sow, hem, fell, braid, tuck, gather, quill, cord, and embroider, with satisfaction. Agents wanted at No. 5 St. Charles street—Box 208, New Orleans. nov7 1y

SOUTHERN FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. Manufactured by the Southern Sewing Machine Company, Factory corner Carondelet and Felicity streets, New Orleans. Office and Salesroom, 57 Camp street, New Orleans. Agents wanted in every parish in the State. Liberal inducements offered. Send for circular. nov7 1y

MAYER BROTHERS, Manufacturers of Trunks, Satchels, Carpet Bags, Dealers in Cheroot and Leaf Tobacco, 21 Tchoupitoulas street, between Natchez and Poydras, New Orleans. sept13 1y

CARPET WAREHOUSE.—A. BEUS-CAU & CO., 17 Chartres street, Importers and Dealers, Wholesale and Retail, offer at low prices Carpets, Floor and Table Matting, Window Shades, Table and Piano Covers, Curtains, Lace, Worsted, Cornices. sep13 1y

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The Screw Superseded

BY J. L. WILLIAMS'

Improved Patent Lever Press

IN presenting this Press to the public, I feel safe in saying that it has many advantage in baling cotton that the *Screw* has, and at point of *durability, cheapness, easier to keep in repair*, it is far preferable. Fire or axe hands can raise this press in less than half the time that it would require *twenty hands* to raise. A *Screw*, with comparatively no danger. In repairing the patent lever press three or four hands can take away any stick of timber broken, and put another in its place, in one hour, after it has been shaped.—One can be built with *less timber*, with *less money*, and would *less labor*, both to the employer and the mech nic—the mechanical work being more simple, and much less. One can be easily *covered* and protected from the weather, and may be made to last for *many years*; and many of the farmers can repair them, modeling after the old style. This Press is very strong and *simple*, and may be made on the plan a son, by an ordinary mechanic, and may be put together by common laborers; and the use of iron belonging to it can be m de, or repaired at the nearest shop. The *levers* of this press are so arranged that great power is exerted on the *compressing* block, with a comparatively small expenditure of force in the *prime mover*, which does not require a *steam*, or by horse power. The strength of one man will press a bale, weighing *five hundred* pounds, and upwards; and though it is constructed for the use of horse power, very few that have this press, will use a horse in packing, as two or three hands will press a bale of cotton by the time a horse or mule can be hitched and removed, or nearly so. This Press is unquestionably the quickest in existence, or machine for baling cotton ever invented; and its surpassing power cannot be questioned. As an evidence of its worth, I propose to build one of my *Patent Lever Presses* and test its merits against any other cotton press now in existence, in any of the following States, viz: Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, or Georgia, at some suitable place designated by the opposite party, and if I cannot easily beat, if, in the judgement of twelve competent judges, it be decided that his Press can be built for less money, and that it possesses great or equal pressing power with the same amount of force to act upon it—that it will pack same *bales* in a given length of time with the same number of hands, and thought to be *more durable*; or if it possesses a may rity of these advantages I will give one half interest of my Press to said State. In evidence of its power, I propose to press a bale of cotton, of the usual size, weighing 500 lbs. with my one-horse power, for the bale, if I succeed, or give a Press if I fail.

Testimonials :

MR. J. I. WILLIAMS.—I take pleasure in certifying that your Patented Press gives entire satisfaction, and proves itself decidedly superior to any other mode of packing cotton known to me; it is much the most simple, and durable than that of the old Screw, and much easier to the hand or mule (one be used in packing. Very Respectfully,

F. C. SEMMES.

MR. WILLIAMS.—We have used your Patent Press the past season, and have fully tested it, and in our judgment they are superior to any principle of baling cotton now in use, and take pleasure in recommending it to the cotton planters, and public generally.—We have likewise sent your Circular, and inform us that something has been invented to supersede the use successfully. In conclusion we believe it to be one among the best improvements of the day. Respectfully Yours,

DR. DAVIS,	Newton County,	Miss.
JAS. A. GREEN,	Hale "	"
C. O. DAVIS,	Lauderdale "	Miss.
W. W. STOKES,	" "	"
S. M. PRUDEN,	" "	"
P. VICTORY,	" "	"
C. H. MCLEOD,	" "	"
T. H. STEWART,	Choctaw "	"
PAUL WILLIAMS,	" "	"
E. W. SIMMS,	Kemper "	"

I will dispose of rights for States or counties on most reasonable terms. Address me at Meridian, Miss.

J. I. WILLIAMS.

aug4-1mo

United States Tax Notice.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT ASSESSOR, 1
United States Internal Revenue, 1
Marion Miss., April 25th, 1867. 1

Persons liable to pay tax of any kind to the Internal Revenue, are required to meet the Assistant Assessor at the places and dates as follows, for the purpose of making their returns:

Meridian, Wednesday and Tuesday, 6th and 7th May, 1867. Office at the Mayor's office.

Marion, Wednesday and Thursday, 8th and 9th May, 1867. Office at the Court House.

To marks, Saturday 11th May, 1867. Office at the store of J. C. Potter.

Lockhart, Tuesday 14th May, 1867. Office at the store of Brown and Perkins.

Everybody who are engaged in any trade, or profession are required to pay a special tax, and all who are engaged in any business, trade, profession, or occupation, must receive from all of their business an income exceeding in the aggregate a thousand dollars, are required to pay an extra tax. Gold watches, carriages, gold and silver plate, &c., are also taxable.

The attention of tax payers is called to the following extract from the Internal Revenue Law:

"Every person failing to make such returns at the day specified will be liable to be assessed by the assistant assessor, according to the best information which he can obtain; and in such cases the assistant assessor will add fifty per cent. to the amount of the tax, and from the valuation and enumeration so made there can be no appeal."

In case any person shall deliver to an assessor any false or fraudulent list or statement, with intent to defeat or evade the valuation or enumeration required by law, the assistant assessor will add one hundred per cent. to the tax."

"Every person or his liable to special tax must register with the Assistant Assessor his or their name or style, and if a firm, the names of the several persons constituting such firm and their places of residence; a hotel keeper the yearly rented value of the property to be occupied."

It will be seen from this that promptness will save both the officer and tax payers trouble and expense.

W. G. GRACE, Ass. Assessor.
10th Division, 2d District of Miss.

L. A. DUNCAN. J. M. HART.

DUNCAN & HART,

AUCTIONEERS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
apr6w1y Cor. Jackson Avenue & Sidney St.

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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Oldest Commercial College in the United States.

It is believed to be the first in Europe or America, chartered with Commercial, Agricultural and Mechanical Departments, and the Literary Department receives attention to the instruction, in qualified before graduating to keep any set of books, it matters not what the business may be, and also the Correspondence of any house. Students can attend the "Commercial Course," or to the English, French, Spanish, German, Italian or Greek Languages, or the higher Mathematics, etc., separately. We have

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Comparative Cost and Value of the Education Given Here and in the Ordinary and Classical Schools:

Cost of full Commercial Course here—Tuition.....	$145
Board for three months.....	90
Stationery, Expenses, about.....	10
	$255

After which the student is ready to go into business, and make $1000, $2000, or $3000, a year.

Cost of Ordinary Literary College.—About $400 per annum, for four years, or $1600; clothing for four years, $200 or $800; Total $2400, and four years of time expended. Our student will begin to work after three or four months, and make, say the first year, about $12 or $1500, and two years and nine months at probably $1800, or $6150 he earns in four years. Deduct $255 leaves $5892 net gain to our students; but to the other a net expense of $2400 or $8295 our student has gained over the other. We suppose the students to both cases to have a good English education to begin with. We deem it unnecessary to say that the study of the classics is not a qualification that enables the student to earn $1500, $2000 or $3000 annually, to be the best fortunes parents can give their sons. So far as known not one of the hundreds of our graduates, is out of profitable employment. A world to the wise is sufficient.

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Drawing per month,	20 00
For any Language, per month,	5 00
For any Language per month in any branch as above, is entitled to a Life Ticket in that Department. He can attend such branches as he may desire.	

A diploma from this College is a passport in all commercial communities.—There are monthly graduating classes.—Students can begin at any time. Overseers, sons and crippled soldiers will have a liberal deduction made.

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Book-Keeping Department.—J. B. Gaffin, Professor and Lecturer on Book-keeping, etc.

English Department.—Rev. George W. Sickney, Professor and Lecturer on English Literature, etc., etc.

French Department.—J. V. Serrureau, Professor.

Department for Penmanship.—B. R. Dolbear, Professor and Lecturer; on Business and Ornamental Penmanship.

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German Department.—Rev. A. C. Hoppe, Professor.

Latin and Greek Department—M. Marino, Rev. A. F. Hoppe, Professors.

Students intended for this College, should bring this Circular, or up call directions, as there are numerous concerns opened here, having their street-sewer runners. Young Students should put their funds in the hands of their merchants or the President of the College. may4w-1mo

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.

To J. M. Crawley, or Tenn.; Mrs. E. B. Green, or her heirs; James and Samuel Knox, and their heirs; Estate of John and Canning, deceased; Thos. and Wm. Knox, deceased:

YOU are cited to be and personally appear in and before the Honorable Probate Court of the county and State aforesaid, on Monday of June next, then and there to show cause, if any you can, why the final account of M. D. King, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Knox, de ceased, should not be allowed and admitted to record.

It is further ordered that a copy of this be published in the "Meridian Gazette," a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.

Witness the Hon. M. H. Whitaker, Judge of said Court. [L. S.]

Given under my hand and seal of office, [L. S.] at Marion, Miss., this 23d day of April, A. D. 1867.

may7-4t W. W. McELROY, Clerk.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.

To the unknown heirs of W. J. Crump, deceased:

YOU are hereby cited to be and personally appear before the Honorable the Probate Court of Lauderdale county, at the Court House thereof, on the Fourth Monday in June next, then and there to show cause, if any you can, why the final account of M. D. King, administrator of the estate of W. J. Crump, deceased, should not be allowed and admitted to record.

It is further ordered that a copy of this be published in the "Meridian Gazette," a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.

Witness the Hon. M. H. Whitaker Judge of said Court.

Given under my hand and seal of office, [L. S.] at Marion, Miss., this 23d day of April, A. D. 1867.

may7-4t W. W. McELROY, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution in my hands from the Hon. County Court of Meridian issued the 27th of April, 1867, in favor of John W. Harvey against Prohlichstein, for the sum of one hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door at Marion Station, on the 1st Monday of June the following described property: A lot of ground on Law Avenue, in the city of Meridian, opposite Sheriff & Eakes's Saloon, being 31 feet front by 100 feet deep, levied on as the property of said Prohlichstein, to satisfy said ex-cution and costs.

Sale to take place between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

JO-EPH EAKES, Sheriff.
By JOSIAH MAINS, Deputy.

may1—wtds.

Insolvent Notice.

WHEREAS, by an order of the Probate Court of Jasper County, State of Mississippi, made at the last May term, 1867, I was appointed the administrator of the estate of A. L. Huslands, deceased, was declared insolvent. Now, therefore, all persons holding claims against said estate, are hereby notified to come forward and have said claims duly probated and registered in the register's office of the Clerk, within six months from the first publication hereof, or they will be barred.

LEWIS GADDY,
Administrator.

apr2w6m.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County.

In Circuit Court, March Term, 1867.

SAMUEL E. CASLEN,
vs.
WILLIAM PROUT, &
P. P. PROUT, Dolls
and J. J. RICH, Garnishee.

THIS cause coming the plaintiff by attorney into court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Wm. Prout and P. P. Prout are non-residents of the State of Mississippi. It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Meridian Gazette, a newspaper published in the town of Meridian, Lauderdale county, citing the said defendants, Wm. and P. P. Prout, to be and personally appear before the next term of our Circuit Court to be held in Paulding in the said Jasper county on the 4th Monday of September 1867 then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's demand or the same will be taken as confessed.

Given under my hand and seal of office [L. S.] the 12 h day of April 1867.

DUNCAN A. LITTLE,
Clerk.

ap20w4t.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Wayne County.

Chancery Court, March Term, A. D. 1867.

WILLIAM ODOM,
vs. Bill for Divorce.
MARY ODOM.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Mary Odom is a non resident of the State of Mississippi, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be executed upon her.

It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the "Meridian Gazette," for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill on file within sixty days, or the same will be taken pro confesso.

Witness my hand and seal of office, the [L. S.] 19th day of March, A. D. 1867.

W. S. DAVIS, Clerk.

March 26, 1867—6

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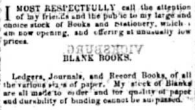

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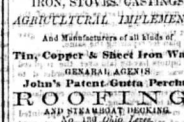

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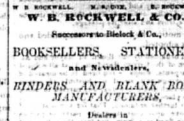

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ANTI-NERVOUS
SMOKING TOBACCO!

THE CHINGARORA TOBACCO grows from the rich soil of the "ORIENT," and is possessed of a peculiarly delicious, flavor-arising, it is known, to the connoisseurs of all other climes. But its unprecedented popularity has sprung from the fact that the use of this weed is the only known antidote to the Nervous, which, pervades every other tobacco, and is the cause of the many nervous diseases, dyspepsia and consequent irritability, which are the bane of the present generation.

The nicotine of the pipe and cigar, (Alias) renders the operation of tobacco from all parts of the world the direct opposite to Paris, the great remedy for Nervousness, Dyspepsia, &c. It is recommended by Dr. J. Ames Hall, a Surgeon of the U. S. Army, that 25 per cent. of the most injurious properties of tobacco from all parts of the world be extracted, will destroy life.

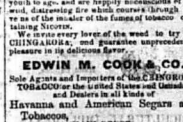
Our agent at BOMBAY has shipped us large quantities of the CHINGARORA during the present season, and we have been pressed to supply the demand for this fine tobacco in the several seasons, yet we are now prepared to offer it to an unlimited quantities as a proof which I will be pleased to send a sample of for inspection of quality.

A sample of this tobacco, for a few cents, will convince any smoker, that it is the most delightful weed to smoke, as it never bites the tongue, and is invariably charmed by flavored, to be disguised with the medicinal taste which leaves a nauseous, unhealthy coating in the mouth, and in time seldom fails to shatter the nervous system.

The natives of the "ORIENT" smoke the CHINGARORA from morn till night, from youth to age, and are happily unconscious of the weed, disarming fire which courses through the veins of the smoker of the fumes of tobacco containing Nicotine.

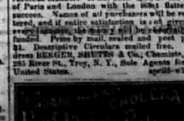
We invite every lover of the weed to try the CHINGARORA, and guarantee unprecedented pleasure in its delicious flavor.

EDWIN M. COOK & CO.
Sole Agents and Importers of the CHINGARORA TOBACCO for the United States and Canada, and Dealers in all kinds of
Havanna and American Segars and Tobaccos,
MAIN DEPOT,
197, DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.
may6w3m.



WHISKERS
AND
MUSTACHES!

FORCED to grow upon the smoothest face in from three to five weeks by the use of BURNETT'S CELEBRATED CANTHARION. The most wonderful discovery in modern science, acting upon the Roots and Hair in a manner entirely unknown. It has been used by the elite of Paris and London with the most flattering success. Names of all purchasers will be registered, and if entire satisfaction is not given in every case, the money will be cheerfully refunded. Price by mail, sealed and post paid, $1. Descriptive Circulars mailed free. Address BERGER, BRUTUS & CO., Chemists, No. 235 River St., Troy, N. Y., Sole Agents for the United States. apr20-1y.



New York.

Astrology.
The World Astonished!

Madame B. A. PERRIGO!

HAS just arrived in this city from Detroit, Michigan, where she has been duly licensed to transact business, and has taken rooms at No. 5 Great Jones street, where she will be pleased to see all who may favor her with a call. Madame Perrigo is a natural Clairvoyant, and is the only lady in the city who has ever been born with a veil over the face. From the moment of her birth she was known to be a natural Clairvoyant, and has ever since exercised the wonderful power to the astonishment of all who have had the pleasure of visiting her. Madame Perrigo is a natural born Astrologer, and has never made a mistake in her life. She is also a natural Psychometrician, as she can describe the future destiny of persons who call on her, by simply writing their name on a piece of paper, and handing it to her. Madame Perrigo is a natural Medium, and can describe absent friends, and tell where they are living, and what they are doing. She can also

THE MERIDIAN GAZETTE.

Semi-Weekly, $5.00 per Annum. Weekly, $3.00 per Annum.

VOLUME I. MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1867. NUMBER 20.

THE MERIDIAN GAZETTE.

ADVERTISING RATES:

The following space is what is termed a square:

One square, or ten lines.
When more than 5 squares, it will be X column.

Indefinite advertisements will be charged by the square, until ordered discontinued, payable monthly. Yearly contracts payable quarterly.

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SEMI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Semi-Weekly, one year.....$5.00
do six months.....2.50
Weekly, one year.....3.00
do six months.....1.50

Payable always in advance.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

For State, District and County offices ...$10.00
For town offices.....5.00

W. M. SHAW, Bolivar. W. M. SHAW, Meridian.

EVANS & FORD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Meridian, Miss.

Over J. W. Harvey's store, on Front street.

J. RAINEY. C. W. GALLOWAY.

SHANNON & GALLOWAY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Meridian, Miss.

WILL practice in the Circuit Courts of Lauderdale, Clarke, Jasper, Smith, Newton, Wayne and Scott, and the Federal Court for the Southern District at Jackson.

Special attention given to Bankrupt Cases.

B. T. RAMSEY, J. W. BROOKS, J. P. WALKER
Meridian. Marion. Meridian

RAMSEY, BROOKS & WALKER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

And Solicitors in Chancery.

WILL practice in the Courts of the Eighth Judicial District, and in the High Courts of Errors and Appeals at Jackson.

DR. WM. M. MAYES,

Toomsuba, Miss.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Toomsuba and vicinity. He will be constantly on hand. Drugs, Medicines and other articles for medicinal purposes. apr13—1y

S. A. D. STEELE. JAMES WATTS.

STEELE & WATTS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

SPECIAL attention given to Bankrupt cases in this part of the State. may1-ly

J. W. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

marltwtm

DR. S. K. SMITH,

Surgeon Dentist,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

CONTINUES to perform all operations in Dental Surgery in the most scientific manner.

Office over Harvey's store, corner front street and Jefferson's Avenue. marltwtf

DR. N. B. KENNEDY,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Meridian. He has made Syphilis (Pock) in all its forms, Tetter and all other skin diseases, a specialty for the past six years, during which time he has treated over five hundred cases with the most complete success. In private or public, COMPLETE AND PERMANENT cure in all cases without the use of Mercury. No Cure—No Pay. No charges made for a cure in a few days, and complete assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines and Best Liquors for medicinal purposes.

He may be found at all hours of the day at his office, corner Hale and Marion streets, near Barton, Beaten & Co.'s wholesale grocery store, and at night at his residence, unless professionally absent. mar28twtfm

DR. J. H. CIBBS,

SURGEON & PHYSICIAN,

HAVING returned to Meridian, respectfully offers his professional services to his old patrons and community.

OFFICE—In Brick Building of White, Lloyd & Co., on Front street.

He can be consulted at office from 8 to 11 o'clock A. M., every day, and at all other hours of the day when not professionally engaged.

Will be found at his residence at night. Jm

W. P. HARRIS. H. E. WHITAKER. W. G. GRACE.

HARRIS, WHITAKER & GRACE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

AND

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY.

WILL attend to business in any of the Courts of the 8th Judicial District, and in the courts of Sumner and Kemper, also, in the High Court at Brown and Appeals, at Jackson.

Office to the Court House, Marion, Miss.

R. T. DUNN.

RECEIVING AND FORWARDING

MERCHANT,

CORINTH, MISS.

Consignments of Produce respectfully solicited.

Refers, by permission, to Wm. Keyes Hill, Bridge & Co., Gen. R. E. Forrest, Tate, Gill, Allen & Co., Memphis; Gen. C. Lowry, Lowry & Co., Hopkins & Bros., Hon. M. C. Galloway, Corinth; Gen. Sprott, Adams & Wright, Tuscumbia, Alabama, Hist. Norris, Taylor & Co., Florence, Alabama.

PATENT MICA ROOFING.

The New York Mica Roofing Company, (Established 1865,) are manufacturing and introducing THE BEST ARTICLE OF COMPOSITION ROOFING EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. It is adapted to every style of building, and can be readily applied by unskilled workmen.

It is fire, thoroughly, other a thorough test for the last two years, and has only to be tested to the most to make a

PERMANENT AND WATER-PROOF COVERING.

Send for circulars and testimonials. Address Southern Stores, Churches, Factories, Machine-Shops, Railroad Depots, &c.

MICA ROOFING PAINT,

For coating TIN, IRON, or SHINGLE ROOFS. Will not peel or crack, and is not affected by the hottest sun or coldest weather. No dead coat rust under it, and Old Leaky Roofs may be permanently watertight and durably by its use.

The Mica Roofing Paint is ready to be applied to the roof, and is put up in packages of convenient size for handling, which will cover two hundred square feet.

Also, manufacturers of BLACK LUSTRE VARNISH, TARRED FELT AND ROOFING CEMENT.

Dealers in the Trade. Chemists and Price Current furnished on application and at low rates. Address

THE MICA ROOFING CO.,
181 Broadway, N. Y.

Refers by permission to Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Hon. Wm. Curtis Noyes, Hon. Geo. Bancroft, Hon. Thos. C. Acton, Thos. S. Coster, Esq., Hon. C. F. A. Delafield, Rutherford, Esq., Pomeroy Ve., Agents.

NOTICE.

The firm heretofore composed of Hurlbutt, Sturges & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by the undersigned, who will settle all outstanding accounts. All persons indebted to the late firm will please call and settle without delay.

HURLBUTT, STURGES & CO.

Meridian, Miss., Jan. 1, 1867. jan2-3m

Meridian.

Hurlbutt, Sturges & Co.,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

on the Corner, and their

NEW STORE

ADJOINING,

HAVE on hand and are constantly receiving the largest and best supply of

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Groceries,
Hardware,
Cutlery,
Crockery,
Bagging,
Rope,
Boots,
Shoes,
Hats,

Ever Seen in this Country.

Which they will sell as low as they can afford. At any rate they will not be undersold.

They invite their old customers, friends and the public generally to call, and if they consult their own interest they will be sure to buy.

marltwtfly

Notice.

NO BOOKS—no more paper or ink—no trouble charging—no more trouble COLLECTING—no more CREDIT—no fears of meeting the Sheriff—credit system entirely played out—buy for cash and you are sure of BARGAINS.

SANFORD & BRO.

We wish to call the attention of the public at large, that we are in receipt of a large assortment of all descriptions of

GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS,

which we will sell at the following prices:

BACON—Clear Sides, 18½
Shoulders, 14
Clear Rib Sides, 14½
Canvas Sugar-cured Hams, 21½
LARD—In kegs, 17½
In tierces, 16½
Sugar, fair to choice, 14 to 18½
Sugar-house Molasses, 77
Rio—Ca-olina—16½
Seeds, 15; Coffee, 10 to 20; Imperial Tea, $2 50;
Flour, $11 50, $12 50, $14 50 to $17 00 per bbl.

—We also have—

STARCH, Irish Potatoes, Navy Beans, Cheese, APPLES—Dried, Hominy, Dried Peaches, NUTS, Macarony, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Tea, SNUFF, Snuff (Garrett's at 50 cents per bottle) OYSTERS, Shot, Powder, Caps, Corn Meal, RAISINS, Flour, Soaps, Mackerel, Candles, DYE Stuffs, Wash Boards, Tubs, Buckets, and splendid Butter, fresh and nice, Butter & Soda Crackers, Smoking & Chewing Tobacco BROOMS, Salt for stock and table use, Catsup, RICE, Moss Pork, Sardines, Preserves, Pepper, ONIONS, Can Fruits of all descriptions, Pepper Sauce, and other articles too numerous to mention. In connection with the above, in our adjoining house, we keep constantly on hand every description of

DRY GOODS!

Boots and Shoes, of endless variety,
Hats and Caps,
Ready Made Clothing,
Ladies' Hats,
Children's Hats,
Children's Caps.
Hardware,

all of which we are determined to sell at the very lowest prices.

We have entirely abolished the CREDIT SYSTEM, and hope our friends will not call for credit any longer, as they will positively be refused. Times are so uncertain, we find ourselves compelled to adopt such system. We know our motto that we can make it profitable to the consumer of goods to pay cash.

SANFORD & BRO.

A WARNING

TO ALL MANKIND.

How careful we should always be in every action in life, we should at all times think twice before speaking once.

And above all things look before we leap for by one rash act we may entail misery upon ourselves.

How careful a man should be in all he does.

He should never buy one pound of sugar without trying the strength of the market. He should buy any calico or cotton and above all he should not in any event buy Furniture until he calls on the firm of

WAGNER & RUSH.

We have now on hand a large and well selected lot of

Parlor and Bedroom

FURNITURE!

which we are determined to sell at the very lowest prices.

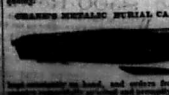
Also Paints, Oils, Turpentine varnish and painters materials, &c.

It is our intention to follow this business and as we are willing to work for small profits.

Old furniture repaired.

We only ask the public for a call, and feel well satisfied we can please you in prices and quality.

CHARLES METALLIC BURIAL CASE.



Just received on hand, and orders from the country promptly filled. Call and see us before buying elsewhere.

WAGNER & RUSH.

Meridian.

WILLIAM GASTON,

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Meridian as a Mechanic and House Carpenter. His work is well known to the public and shows for itself. Having framed the Presbyterian Church and Rush's Livery Stable, he flatters himself that his work will give satisfaction. He will make contracts and build houses and wait with responsible parties for one-half the amount to January, 1868.

Refers to B. T. Rush and A. Threefoot. apr27m

Meridian.

Jeff. Davis is to be Released.

WILLIS this celebrated gentleman is creating a sensation in the way of furnishing by selling

Cheaper than the Cheapest for Cash.

Our motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits." We have on hand now a large stock of

DRY GOODS,

Notions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats &c.

Assortment always as complete, prices lower and inducements greater as you find at any other house in the city.

KAHN, WOLFF & ASSON.

apr27-1y

W. W. SHANNON, Cash. C. H. WILLIAMS, Pres.

MERIDIAN

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

—IN—

OF THE CITY OF MERIDIAN,

Buys and Sells Northern and Southern Exchange,

Gold & Uncurrent Money

RECEIVES DEPOSITS,

And Gives Prompt Attention to all Collections, &c., Confided to it.

Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

aprltwly

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

—IN—

TIN WARE, STOVES,

SHEET IRON, &c.

V. EARLY & CO.
Front Row, Meridian.

MERIDIAN SALOON

—AND—

BASEMENT OF THE JONES HOUSE.

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,

Containing the finest brands of LIQUORS to be found in the market. Wholesale and Retail. The BRANDIES and WHISKIES are of superb quality—no common article on hand.

mh23-ly.

Star Stable!

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

I HAVE comp'eted my large and commodious Stable, and announce myself ready to accommodate all who may favor me with a call.

I can send you farther, faster and cheaper than any Livery man I know of in the State (perhaps because I know but few).

I am determined not to be excelled by any Stable in the State.

Hacks always in attendance on arrival of the trains.

Horses fed by the day, week, or month. Horses and Mules always on hand for sale. Horses and Mules sold on commission

Thankful for past favors ask you to call again. Yours, truly

marltwly T. T. SU

New Spring & Summer Goods

AT THE

BROACH, BROWN & CO.,

YELLOW STORE,

On Front Street,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,

ARE now receiving from New York, and the Western Cities, their Spring and Summer Stock, embracing every grade and style of Goods suited to the trade of the country, and making their stock one of the largest and best assorted in the market.

Having purchased their Goods in the cheapest markets, and at times when goods were lowest, they congratulate themselves on being able to give satisfaction to customers, not only in the style and quality, but in prices also. The department of Ladies' Dress Goods will contain a full assortment of the richest and most varied styles of

Muslins,
Barages,
Poplins,
Lawns,
Mozentigers,
Silks,
Cloaks,
Laces,
Edgings,
Insertings.

They would also direct attention of those visiting Boston to their store (Broach & Co.), where they will find a similar stock.

Terms low for cash, and each only.

Meridian.

Meridian

FEMALE COLLEGE

FACULTY:

Elder J. B. HAMBERLIN, A. M.,
Principal, and Teacher in Ancient Languages, Moral and Moral Philosophy.

MRS. S. T. HAMBERLIN,
Teacher in the Higher English Branches and French.

MISS MATTIE A. WALKER,
Teacher in Primary Branches.

MISS ROBINSON.
Teacher in Music.

MRS. J. M. HARWELL,
Teacher in Drawing, Painting and Embroidery.

TERMS OF TUITION:

Primary course, per month	$5 00
Preparatory "	4 00
College "	5 00
Ancient and Modern Languages in addition, each	1 00
Music on Piano	4 00
Use of Instrument	1 50
Painting in Water Colors, per month	4 00
" Oriental	3 00
" Grecian	2 00
" Oil	6 00
Drawing	3 00
Embroidery—Silk	2 00
" French	3 00

To be paid in common currency, monthly, in advance, or per quarter, and five months in advance for boarding pupils, unless otherwise arranged at the time of entering. Four weeks considered a month. Arrangements are made for boarding a large number of pupils in private families, where they will be cared for and controlled according to rules enjoined by the Principal, where their comfort, habits and social intercourse will be carefully guarded, and where, thus distributed, they will be saved from many of the vices and misfortunes so inevitable among a large number of girls crowded into a single boarding house. Charges for boarding will range from eighteen to twenty-five dollars currency per month, in advance.

YOUNG LADIES'

High School.

L. GOULD, A. M., Principal,
Mrs. A. E. GOULD, Teacher of Music and Ornamental Department.

Rates of Tuition per Month:

Primary Department (in currency)	$2 00
Intermediate Department	3 00
Higher English Dep't	5 00
Ancient and Modern Languages, including English	6 00

Tuition payable monthly, in advance, four weeks being considered a month.

Boys, under the age of fourteen years, will be admitted the first session, and probably for the year.

In making this announcement, the Trustees beg leave to state that they desire making this a permanent school, and one of the first of the order—and to this end, have secured the services of teachers of high standing and of many years experience, who have no interest in their opinion, furnisher sufficient guarantee to all who may patronize the school, that it is of the thorough and faithful manner in which their children will be taught. To test the merits of this school, therefore, they ask only a liberal patronage and a fair trial. R. Y. HEWES,

Secretary.

mar30 1867.

HILL, HENDERSON & CO

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FAMILY & FANCY GROCERIES.

Lee Street,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

CONSTANTLY receiving and on hand, Bacon, Lard, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Fish, Irish Potatoes, Hominy, Rice, Tobacco, and many other articles too numerous to men ion, usually kept in a Grocery House, which they will sell at the lowest of the lowest prices.

Also agents for the sale of Petro Oil and La ops aprltwlm

R. Y. R. CHADWICK,

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES

Chemicals,

FANCY SOAP, PERFUMERY,

OIL, GLASS, INK, &c.,

Hair Restoratives, Dyestuffs, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Cigars, Fishing Rods, Hooks, Lines, &c.

Also a large stock of AYRES', McGOVILL & CO.'S Patent Medicines which I am agent for.

No. 6 Front Street,

MERIDIAN:.....MISSISSIPPI.

☞ Prescriptions compounded day or night. aprltwly

FURNITURE

And House Furnishing Goods.

FALLON, FULTON & CO.,

Meridian, Miss.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FURNITURE.

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
WOODEN WARE,
WILLOW WARE,
PURE WHITE LEAD,
PAINTS,
OILS,
VARNISHES,
BRUSHES,
WALL PAPER,
GLASS,
PUTTY,
SASH,
DOORS AND BLINDS,

Painters', Artists', and Carriage Makers' Material.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, ETC., ETC.

WE offer any Goods in our line as low as they can be bought in any Southern market. Orders from a distance will receive our prompt attention. apr17, 6tm.

Hotels, Etc.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

Magazine Street, between Grunier and Natchez,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

W. T. HICKLE & CO., Proprietors.

THIS establishment is now open for the reception of guests, having been newly furnished from the kitchen to the roof. Spring Beds, Hair Mattresses, Linen Sheeting, etc. The Furniture and Table Ware all new and the table is furnished with every luxury the market affords. The Rates are adequate to any used in private families, and the comforts and pleasures of a home as far as possible guaranteed to its guests.

The House itself may be said to be entirely new and fresh. The proprietors will spare neither labor or expense to merit a continuance of the liberal support with which they have thus far been honored.

aprl8-1y

BATTLE HOUSE,

MOBILE, ALA.

Thoroughly Re-fitted and Furnished.

Every Room Supplied with Gas.

aprlsat CHARGE $1 PER DAY.

Campbell House

(Formerly the Roper House,)

JAS. W. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.

(Late of Sumter, County.)

MOBILE, ALA

HAVING taken and thoroughly refitted the above House, I solicit a share of public patronage, feeling confident that I can give satisfaction to all who stop with me.

JAS. W. CAMPBELL.

maylsatwlm

THE NELSON HOUSE.

Though not the "Biggest" Building,

AT THE

RAILROAD JUNCTION

Jackson, Miss.,

HAS established a reputation for Good Fare, Comfortable Rooms, Clean Beds, and other conveniences for the TRAVELING PUBLIC.

The Proprietor will spare no efforts to make his guests feel "at home"

☞ Terms moderate.

apr27-1y JOHN NELSON, Prop'r.

To Obtain

Good Fare & Good Rooms

STOP AT THE

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE,

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

marltwelm

Private Boarding

BY MRS. ANN DOZIER, ST. LOUIS, MO

I HAVE opened a large and commodious Private Boarding House, and will be pleased to see any of my old friends.

No. 206 6th street, between Pine and Olive.

apr2-1wtf.

Patton House,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI,

W. S. PATTON, PROP'R.

marltwelm

Jones House.

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

JOSIAH JONES, : PROP'R.

This well known Hotel is still open for the reception and accommodation of guests. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords. Meals prepared on the arrival and departure of all trains.

The proprietor of the Jones House announces to the public that he has opened a

Bath House

in the bas ment of the Hotel for the accommodation of his guests where cold, warm or shower baths can be used by all who desire them. Adjoining the Bath house is a

SHAVING SALOON

where a FIRST-CLASS BARBER will wait on all who desire his services.

Determined to spare no trouble nor expense to accommodate his guests, he returns his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage and solicits its continuance.

Ragsdale House,

ON THE HILL,

On the East Side of the Railroad

IS always open for transient and permanent boarders, day and night. Its rooms are large and commodious, and the Proprietor is making additions and improvements continually.

Remember "Ragsdale House," east side near railroad track. marltly

Private Boarding.

MRS. M. REA would respectfully announce to those who desire private board in a desirable portion of the city, that she has recently opened a Boarding House for the accommodation of boarders, with or without lodging. Location convenient to the business portion of the city. apr5twlm

TOOMSUBA

High School,

This school under the direction of W. C. Day as principal, will open at Toomsuba Station, Lauderdale county, Miss., on the 3d Monday in January, 1867, at the following rates of tuition, to wit:

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Orthography, Geography, Arithmetic $2 00.

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

English Grammer, Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric and Algebra	$4 00.
Higher Branches	$6 00.

For the information of those not acquainted we would state that this school is situated in a very healthy place, where good water abounds. Board can be obtained in private families at reason able rates. Any information that may be desired in regard to the school, can be obtained by reference to H. D. Cameron, at Toomsuba, Selma and Meridian Railroad

Here is a little gem from the pen of our popular Southern poet, James K. Randall, which creeps into print for the first time:

To Miss Lula G., of Marengo, Ala.

You gave me a geranium leaf—
A little thing—but full of meaning;
When inclination's half belief
The token made it worth gleaning.
Last night your hand was clasped in mine,
'Twas but the pressure of a minute;
And yet by some supernal sign,
A red rose blushed to birth within it.

Oh, rather pluck for me, fair child,
A branch of cypress or of willow!
My fate is bleak, my thoughts are wild—
I am but sea-weed on the billow.
For me, nor home, nor love, nor wife,
Can ever be a curse or blessing;
The curious riddle of my life
Would puzzle half your days in guessing.

A week, a month, perchance a year,
You might remember how you met me;
And then—with neither smile nor tear,
'Twi l be so easy to forget me.
Wish you, the world is frolic may,
With me, 'tis many a month of weeping—
And you'll be dancing, Lula Gay,
When I am in the Valley sleeping!

June 14th, 1863. JAMES K. RANDALL.

Mr. Davis in Richmond.

The great State prisoner has after an imprisonment of two years at Fortress Monroe been transferred to Richmond at 5½ o'clock on Saturday afternoon and the dispatches say:

Long before in arrival the military arrangements had been made by Gen. Schofield. A detachment of infantry from the 29th regiment were present, and sentinels were posted at intervals, enclosing about 100 yards space of the wharf. Outside of this line a large crowd of negroes and a few whites were gathered. The brows of the surrounding hills were pretty thickly covered with spectators.

Major Vance of Gen. Schofield's staff, was in command of a detachment of cannoniers of the Third Artillery, numbering about 50 as a guard for the carriages. As the steamer hove in sight, with a national flag flying, the most intense anxiety was exhibited by the crowd to get closer, but there was no demonstration—no cheering or hissing. When the steamer was made fast, Hon. Jas Lyons went on board, and after a feeling meeting with Mr. Davis, brought Mrs. Davis ashor and conducted her to a carriage, followed by the two servants who attended her.

In a few minutes Mr. Davis came over the gang-plank, accompanied by Gen. Burton and Dr. Cooper. He looked very much changed from what the citizens of Richmond remembered him, appearing much older and rather haggard and feeble. A full grey beard contributed much to the change. He wore a heavy black overcoat, and came ashore with a very firm step. He partly immediately got into carriages, and surrounded by the mounted guard, drove rapidly, by a side street, up towards the Spottswood Hotel. This disappointed the large crowd which had gathered on Main street, near the wharf, to see Mr. Davis.

On the trip up Mr. Davis was quite cheerful, and as he had no guard, walked freely about the boat, conversing freely with the passengers, who were all anxious to speak to him. He said little about his imprisonment, but spoke in terms of the warmest affection of Ex-President Pierce, who visited him on Thursday last. He said there was no man for whom he entertained a higher regard. At Brandon, on the way, a number of ladies had gathered to speak to him, who shed tears on seeing him. Nearly all of them had been acquaintances of his family during the war.

A lady named Mrs. Davis, of Richmond, who got on the boat at Norfolk, died in the ladies' cabin shortly before reaching Richmond. Two bridal parties came up on the same boat.

The trip up the river was curious, but orderly crowd around the Spottswood Hotel waiting to get a glimpse of the prisoner. He will remain in Gen. Burton's charge until produced in court on Monday.

The citizens generally, in deference to the wishes of the authorities, stayed away from the dock, though many of them, after the procession entered Main street, were stationed in the doors and windows to see Mr. Davis as he passed up. He occupies the same suite of rooms at the Spottswood Hotel that he did in 1861.

It is the opinion, expressed by one of Mr. Davis's counsel, that if bail is refused him the Executive will intervene to prevent his further confinement until the trial comes off.

Many of Mr. Davis's friends will visit him to-night and to-morrow.

The crowd around the Spottswood Hotel, after vainly waiting to see Mr. Davis, dispersed. He has a private parlor, and takes his meals in his own room. This evening he received the visits of nearly six hundred of our most prominent citizens—among them the pastor of St. Paul's church, from whom he first received the news of the breaking of Gen. Lee's lines. There are no restrictions upon his movements, and he has the liberty of the house.

In view of the recent riot, the 11th U. S. Infantry was about to encamp permanently at the City Springs Park, within the city. Some citizens have laid before Gen. Schofield a complaint about the language used before the colored meeting Friday night, as likely to produce further disturbances, and the matter is being investigated.

A large number of permits have been granted, to be present at the session of the United States Court Monday, many of them colored people.

THE RICHMOND BAZAAR.—The Richmond Dispatch, of the 30th ult., in its account of the Memorial Bazaar now in progress in Richmond, has the following, relative to the Alabama Table:

Mrs. Semmes and Miss Tompkins, of the Alabama Table, have received from the State of Alabama no contributions to their table to this date: From Miss Evans, four copies Beulah, four copies Macaria, four copies St. Elmo; one handsome mat from Mrs. Governor Chapman; one piece of tapestry, handsomely framed, from; Mrs. Judge Hopkins; one box of handsome articles from Mrs. Dr. Farrar, Jackson, Miss.; two bonnets from Mrs. Beckham, Jackson, Miss.

Major Samuel R. Harrison, a respectable planter of Iberville parish, La., shot himself through the head with a pistol a few days ago. No cause was known for the act except the troubles and vexations experienced in removing his stocks and freedmen from one plantation to another, the former having been overflowed. He left the following note on a table near his corpse:

PLAQUEMINE, La., April 21, 1867.—I am about to terminate my existence. I am a Master Mason, of Iberville Lodge 63, Woodville, Miss. I wish the Masons of Plaquemine to put away my body at this place. I do not wish it sent to my family. God forgive my sins, for they are many.—My troubles are too great, I can bear them no longer. The watch belongs to my wife; please send it to her.

SAM. R. HARRISON.

The pistol belongs to Mr. Levy, at the corner.

S. R. H.

I regret to leave my darling wife, bur God, the good, the merciful, will protect and watch over my darling—Jessie, pray for me; you are good, and will be heard.

S. R. H.

Major H. had served bravely in the Confederate army, and probably had little dread of powder and ball.

THE LOST OF THE SARAH.—The bodies of Mrs. Mary Jones and of George Jones, the steamboat pilot of the Sarah, were brought to the city yesterday evening by the Lucretia, Capt. Davis, and will be buried to-day. We learn that all the other bodies have been recovered, and deposited where they can be recovered, so far as their condition may permit. That of Miss Tibbetts is buried under an oak tree on the bank above the above nine miles west of Pascagoula, and that of Mr. Callahan, the clerk, near by; those of Charles Mette and the chambermaid lies on the island opposite Pascagoula, and that of the unknown passenger, name unknown, a short distance up the river on the western shore. Mrs. O'Ferrell's remains, it is known, have already been brought away.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

A meeting was held in Kosciusko last week, by the white citizens of that place, for the purpose of taking steps towards the establishment of a school for the education of negro children. All the prominent citizens of Kosciusko were present, and advocated the importance and absolute necessity of establishing such schools, not only in town, but throughout the entire county. There is much sound wisdom in this project, for we can rest assured that in whatever communities schools are established for the negro children, there the freedmen will be industrious and contented, and labor be abundant.

The Press Association at Brandon last week adopted resolutions establishing the rates of legal advertising, with a dollar for making proof of publication, the whole fee to be first paid; requiring advertising agencies to be recognized by the Association; fixing fees for announcing candidates, to be paid in advance; discountenancing personal discussions, and requiring a reference to a committee before proceeding to hostilities; concerning the establishment of a paper mill; insisting upon the right of publication; the letter at the internal affairs of their own offices, &c. The next semi-annual meeting will be held at Natchez.

Dr. W. D. Marsh, Rev. Mr. Harman and others, in Enterprise, we learn, have been very active and efficient in procuring and distributing supplies for the destitute poor of East Mississippi. We saw a letter from Mr. Harman, stated that Mr. Harman is now in Baltimore engaged in this good work, and has, by earnest exertions, procured a donation of $10,000.

Cap. J. M. Brook, professor at the Virginia military institute, has been presented with a splendid gold medal by the king of Prussia, as a testimonial of the appreciation by the royal donor of his scientific attainments.

The Handsboro Democrat, of the 27th ultima, says Ocean Springs is being fitted up for the summer season. Mr. Arrington, of New Orleans, is engaged in repairing the hotel.

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE

Published Wednesday & Saturday by

J. GIBSON.

J. J. SHANNON Assistant Editor.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

Wednesday, May 15, 1867

Mr. Davis Admitted to Bail.

The great Southern heart will rejoice to hear that Jefferson Davis is at last free; free alike from the sentry and the sheriff—free to go when and where he pleases. On Monday last Gen. Burton, the commander at Fortress Monroe, turned the prisoner over to the United States Court at Richmond, and after a hearing he was admitted to bail. He leaves at once for New York, and thence Southward, we presume. The people at the South, who a few years ago entrusted their destiny to him, and indeed the lovers of liberty and justice in every land, will be glad to learn that at last his prison doors have been opened.

The Crisis Approaching.

The failure of Watts, Crane & Co., of New York, is another evidence of the rottenness of things at the North, and of the sure though slow approach of the harvest of evil. This failure has appalled the commercial world, for Watts, Crane & Co., have always been regarded as the most cautious and intelligent business men in the country. Everybody had unlimited confidence in their houses, and as an evidence of it, their liabilities will range from three to seven millions of dollars. We look upon this failure as the beginning of the end. Business is becoming every hour more paralized, and capital is beginning to seek the hiding places where it is accustomed to flee when danger threatens.—This condition of affairs is the result of the wild waste of extravagance that now marks the Government, a loss of confidence among business men; a universal distrust of all mankind; a feverish desire to speculate, and the anomalous circumstance that there are now ten millions of the population whose federal status is undetermined. Add to this the fact that this same section which before the war contributed two-thirds of the product by which we were enabled to pay for our large importations, has been visited by God with rains that have swelled the rivers, inundated the low lands, breached the levees, destroyed the stock and flooded the farms, and the reader can see for himself why we are in such imminent danger of financial ruin. No ships are being built, but few railroads projected, no great enterprises of improvement on hand—but men and women idle all over the land—seeking employment from day to day and never finding it; the rural population moving to towns and cities with a hope of avoiding starvation. This state of things cannot last; the burden the country has to bear must be removed, or all are ruined. If Congress would bring its united wisdom to bear on practical matters; curtail expenses; retrench in every department of the public service; restore all the States to the federal compact, that the process of industrial recuperation will be no longer impeded; and restore us to the solid ground of a specie basis which will enable us to know where we are. The vitality of the great North has become diseased while her people were engaged in Legislating for the negro, and now it will take the most active and powerful remedies to operate on the source or seat of the disease and save the country from the financial abyss just beyond. Let us hope the calamity may be arrested.

When Mr. Wilson, on the 23d of March last, introduced a bill in Congress, providing that there be no denial of the elective franchise to any male citizen of the United States, on account of color, race, or previous condition, anything in the constitution of any State to the contrary, notwithstanding, he met with the united opposition of the leading Radical papers. They were willing to see the negroes vote down South, but not prepared to go with them to the ballot-box at home. It was unconstitutional for Congress to declare the black man a voter at the North, but perfectly constitutional to confer the franchise upon him in the South. We are glad to see that Sumner has united with Wilson on this subject. He writes to the New York Independent that he has prepared a bill for the object above spoken of, which he intends introducing during the July session. Let universal suffrage be extended over the Northern States, that the Radicals may see the effect of the wild theories they have been urging upon the popular mind. We have been robbed of the attributes of sovereignty that cluttered round the ballot-box, and want to see the encroachers themselves clearly and cleanly swept of that right which has been our pride and boast as American citizens.

Disfranchisement—Sheridan Checkmated.

Gen. Sheridan, it is well known, has been exercising authority in Louisiana, that other military commanders in the South have not seen fit to employ. He intended the State debts of Louisiana, requiring the members of the police force of New Orleans to have been residents of the city five years. He stepped in between the Governor and the Legislature, abolished all the existing Boards of Levee Commissioners, and appointed a new board to distribute the money, and lastly, he issued an order relative to registration, excluding from the polls nearly all the white citizens. So unjust was this last mentioned act, that a delegation visited Washington for the purpose of consulting with the Attorney General of the United States. That officer condemns the course of Gen. Sheridan, and takes the ground that county, city, or township officers are not State officers. He also asserts that Congress did not mean to exclude a man from voting who had happened to take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and then participated in the rebellion, unless he had held an office which required an oath of fidelity to the National Government. The term, "engaging in the rebellion," in the opinion of the Attorney General, means such acts of participation as are indicated under the several statutes of the United States and no others. Congress must be presumed not to have intended to violate the constitution by passing an *ex post facto* law, especially in view of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Missouri test oath cases as to giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Mr. Stanbery says every doubt must go in favor of the citizen, and assumes that the words "giving aid and comfort," when they occur in the Constitution and, consequently, in any act of Congress, have no meaning whatever where the enemies are rebels, but apply exclusively to foreign wars and to alien public enemies; that unless there are persons who, in 1812, to the British, or later, to the Mexicans, gave "aid or comfort," only a monstrous perversion of these words in the statutes could occasion any disfranchisement under the head. The announcement will be received with gratification by our people, for it gives thousands of citizens the right to vote who would have been proscribed under the Sheridan law.

More Mexican News.

—At last accounts Vera Cruz was still beleaguered by the Liberals, who have five pieces of cannon planted on the sand hills above it, but they had not opened fire on the 1st inst. A great deal of suffering still prevailed. The city of Mexico was in very much the same condition as Vera Cruz. The Liberals were before it with 12,000 men, and Marquez, who defends it, must have about the same number, else he would have been compelled to capitulate long ago. He still held out, however, though the Liberals say with very poor prospects for the future. Maximilian made an attempted sortie on Quaretaro, the 23d ult. He is said to have had 6000 men, and to have left 4000 behind to defend the city.—At first he took the Liberals by surprise, and gained advantage over them. They afterwards got possession of a part of the city, and then retired within their old lines.

The telegraph informs us that Rev. John W. Beckwith, Rector of Trinity Church, New Orleans, has been elected Bishop of Georgia. He succeeds the great and good Elliott.

The Louisville papers tell us that Hon. Elijah Hise, just elected to Congress from the Third District of Kentucky by an almost unanimous vote over his Radical opponent, committed suicide on the 8th, by blowing out his brains with a pistol. He left a note, saying that in the present condition of the country his advanced age precluded his doing the country any good, and he sought relief in death.—Judge Hise was recognized as one of the ablest men in the State. He had been Judge of the Court of Appeals of that State, and under Mr. Polk had been Minister to Brazil.

Kentucky like Connecticut, has been rebuking the party in power. The telegraphic dispatches assure us that the entire Democratic Congressional ticket in Kentucky is elected. Let the work go on.

The Montgomery Advertiser calls upon Gen. Pope to issue an order in imitation of Gen. Sickles in South Carolina, staying executions for one year, stating that such a proceeding would give unbounded satisfaction to the great majority of the Alabama community.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Richmond, May 13.—The U. S. Court was packed this morning, military guard was stationed around the Courthouse, and a strong police force inside. About two hundred ladies were present as the spectators, also about fifty negroes. At 11 o'clock Mr. Davis was brought in and took his seat next to the prisoners box with Gov. Letcher and the Legislature. A tremendous excitement prevailed. Mr. Davis was sitting by an open window and remarked: "What a fine breeze." O Gooper Shop of Mr. Davis' head. He complained of a feeble health, and asked that he be bailed. There being no objection on the part of the prosecution, which was by Father Pendleton, the Judge announced his readiness to accept the bail, stated at the same time the responsibility of the delay in bringing Mr. Davis' case into the Court rested, upon the Government, and not upon the District Attorney. He also said that half of the bail should be given by persons residing in the state of Virginia. The sureties then came forward, Horace Greeley being among the first, by Peter Cooper, of New York, Jack Mann, of Philadelphia and others! A number of gentlemen residing in Virginia also signed their names as bail. After giving bail to appear at the November term of the Court he was taken in a coach to the Spotswood Hotel.

Washington, May, 13.—As Mr. Davis came out of the courthouse and entered the carriage after his release, there was a loud cheer from the crowd of negroes collected outside. About fifty of them marched around the coach and shook hands with him. He has remained quietly in his hotel all the evening. He will visit Canada in a day or two to see his children. The flag was ordered to his bond, after his own, is that of Horace Greely; a little lower down was the name of John Minor Botts.

The Virginia residents who signed Davis' bond were prominent citizens of Richmond, merchants and lawyers.

There seems to be a general feeling of relief among the citizens and authorities that Davis is at last at liberty.

It is stated that the grand jury has indicted Vice President John C. Breckenridge, Judge H. W. Thomas, of Fairfax, and four others, for treason.

Washington, May 13.—Only the Georgia injunction bill was dismissed to-day for want of jurisdiction. The Louisiana bill was amended so as to cover the Arkansas case of the Treasury. The case will probably be argued on Friday.

Baltimore, May 11.—Samuel H. Wentz, who plead guilty to the Mechanics' Bank embezzlement, was sentenced to six years in Baltimore jail.

Washington, May 11.—It is stated that Stanberry and O'Conner have prepared a remedial bill, in which they propose things in relation to the Arkansas Treasury will furnish tangible property consideration justifying judicial action.

Washington, May 11.—The week's disbursements are: On account of the army, $2,041,000; navy, $77,000; Interior, $2-221,000. $6,000,000 23 000 were currency sent. National Bank circulation, $293 993 000. Government holds as security for National Bank notes and deposits Refunse receipts to-day, $331,000; for the week, $1,834,000.

The St. Augustine, Newsville and Tampa Bay Land Offices are to be consolidated at Tallahasse, Florida.

Chicago, May 11.—A special to the Journal from Council Bluff, says a descending boat reports the capture by Indians of the steamer Minor, 500 miles above Sioux City. Our boat landed at wood and the crew were cropping when they were stranded and massacred. Only two men escaped, one pilfering the boat the Indians burned her.

St. Louis, May 11.—Gen Sherman met Hancock to-day at Fort Leavenworth. Both go to Fort Hickel to-morrow to have a big talk.

Liverpool, May 11.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11¼; middling Orleans, 11¼.

New York, May 11.—Cotton more active and advanced 1c; sales 25,000 bales middling uplands at 28c. Gold 135¼—Cotton market is very active, holders asking higher rates; no buyers; uplands held at 28.

Mobile, May 11.—Cotton Sales 400 bales; market quiet and firm; middlings 25c; receipts 62 bales.

New York, May 11.—Exports of specie to day, $1,800,000.

Louisville, May 11.—Sales 145 hhds. leaf tobacco at $2 70@12 20. Superfine flour $10@11. Wheat nominal. Corn sacked, $1 10@1 15; shelled, 90c in bulk. Mixed oats 23@25c. for fair to choice. Mess pork $22 50. Bacon shoulders 9½c. Lard 12½. Sales of corn-cribs 12½. Cotton—Low middling firmer at 26c. Raw whisky, free, $2 23.—River falling fast—eight feet six inches by the gauge. No fuel. Tug Richmond left for New Orleans.

St. Louis, May 11.—Tobacco steady and firm; prices unchanged. Corn in good demand. Flour quiet and firm. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn heavy and declining; $1 10@1 15. Oats dull and declining; 80@85c. Mess pork $22 50@23-50 Bacon shoulders, 8½c. Clear sides, 12½@12¾c. Sugar cured hams, 12½—Lard 12½@12¾c. for steam and kettle rendered.

Cincinnati, May 11.—Flour and wheat unchanged; market quiet. Corn unsettled; nominally 94c. in bulk, $1 15 sacked. Oats unchanged; market firm at 72@73c. Rye $1 76. Whisky scarce and firm; 27c. in bond. Cotton firmer; middlings held at 25c. Pork dull; $22-90. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 8c; sides 11½@11¾c. Bacon hams 14@15c. Lard sugar cured 15@15½c. Lard 12½ higher; prices 12½, closing dull. Groceries unchanged.

London, May 11.—The death sentence of the Fenians has been commuted to long imprisonment.

Earl Derby says officially that the government has not published the real history of the recent Fenian uprising, on account of the impossibility of trusting all certain foreign governments involved in the plot.

Limerick, May 11.—Bark Virginia, abandoned at sea April 17 put towed in here to day.

Florence, May 11.—Cerutti, vice-consul at San Francisco, succeeds M. Marmottanti as Italian minister at Washington.

HANGED.—The last Canton Citizen contains this item:

The negro man, Jim King, convicted at the May session of our Circuit Court of the murder of the negro girl Martha, was executed by Sheriff Semmes on Thursday last, at about 12 o'clock.

The murderer confessed under the gallows, that he had a portion of the money that was taken, and that he "knew something about the killing of the girl, but he would not tell it." It would appear from this that he had an accomplice, or accomplices, and made it a point of honor not to divulge his or their names.

Natchez wants a railroad, but is afraid to begin one.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$20 Reward!

STRAYED or stolen from my place, 18½ miles N. west of Meridian, on the Meridian and Union road, on the 16th inst., a small BAY MARE, seven years old, a natural pacer, saddle spot on right side of her back, no official class in one of her fore feet half way between the upper and lower rings of the hoof. Had on when she left a leather halter. Any person returning the said mare to me, or half that sum for information left with Branch, Brown & Co., at Meridian, will collect. JOHN C. HOPER.

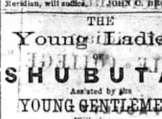
THE Young Ladies, SHUBUTA,

Assisted by the YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Will give an EXHIBITION Thursday and Friday next, the 16th and 17th inst.

The proceeds of which will be devoted to the relief of the Destitute.

The public are invited to attend and aid in the benevolent undertaking. may15wlt

Wheeler & Wilson's



LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINE

Awarded the highest Premium at the exhibition of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, 1866.

The World's Fair, LONDON, French Exposition, PARIS, and at every United States Fair

Where sewing Machine have been exhibited. Every Machine is

WARRANTED THREE YEARS.

Send for a Circular. ☞

A. SUMNER & CO.,

79 Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

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ANNUAL STATEMENT

Of the Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., on file in the Auditor's Office of the State of Mississippi, Jan. 1, 1867.

The amount of its Capital Stock is,.....$450,000
Of its said Capital Stock, paid up and secured, is.....150,000

ASSETS.

Cash on hand in bank and in hands of Ag'ts.....$305,540 07
Real Estate (unencumbered).....12,000 00
Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company.

501 shs'a1 Nat'l'k Hart	76,402,50	
1121 " Am. "	85,851,50	
391 " Charter Oak "	44,969,00	
742 " Phœnix "	103,138,00	
215 " City "	24,963,00	
423 " Ætna "	50,760,00	
694 " Fire's & Mere "	99, 86,00	
487 " Hartford "	63,049,00	
293 " Connec. River "	29,300,00	
R.R. stock		$7,319,00
$7,000 2nd C. R R bnds		7,000,00
2,000 Conn & H R R "		1,970,00
6,000 Hartford City "		6,000,00
50,000 Ch'l. W. Loan "		50,000,00
18,000 Wis. State "		16,740,00
50,000 Springfield Ill"		36,500,00
26,000 Tenn State "		27,140,00
12,000 West Va. "		12,000,00
11,000 Racine City "		2,710,00
2,000 Cook Co. Ill. "		2,000,00
21,500 U S 7 3-10 "		21,500,00
20,000 Virginia State "		12,900,00
10,000 U. S. 6's of 1881		10,750,00
100,000 U. S. 5 20's		99,477,00
$2,700 U.S. compd. int. notes		2,623,50
154,000 U. S. 7 30 bonds		$1,021,50
		$1,107,320,50
Loans upon mortgages,		1 " 100,200,00
Bills receivable,		1 " 467766,04
Loans secured by collaterals,		30,000,00
Interest due drawing 6 per ct.		2,416,599 00
Office Furniture,		1 " 2,629,47
Deferred Premiums		1 " 5,540,00
Accrued interest,		1 " 8,258,18
Stockholders notice		1 " 29,400,00
Total assets, Jan. 1st, 1867,		$1,401,832,86

Liabilities.

Losses incurred and in process of adjustment, 67,200,00
Signed H. H. KELLEY, Pres't.
T. O. ENDERS, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, }
County of Hartford. }

Be it remembered, that on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1867, before me the subscribed, a Notary Public within and for the county and State aforesaid, personally appeared Elisha Babcock, the Actuary, and Thomas O. Enders, the Secretary of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., and each made oath that the foregoing is a true statement of the condition of said Company on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1867. And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the assets and securities of said Company, and am satisfied that the assets, securities and property contained in the foregoing list and that they are of the value therein stated.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my [N. S.] hand and seal, this the 15th day of January, A. D. 1867.

EDMUND GOODMAN,
Notary Public.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Auditor's Office, Jackson.

I, Thomas T. Swann, Auditor of Public Accounts, of the State of Mississippi, do hereby certify that The Ætna Life Insurance Company, located at Hartford, Conn., has complied with the law in relation to "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved January 31st, 1857; and as to which power vested in me, by said law, I hereby authorize L. M. Hart, Agent for said Company, at the city of Jackson, county of Leake, to transact business of insurance in this State, until the first day of March, 1868.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at the [L. S.] city of Jackson, this 1st day of March, A. D. 1867.

THOS. T. SWANN,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

An Ordinance

In regard to the selling of real estate for its taxes.

Be it Ordained by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Meridian, That if at any time real estate sold for its taxes, and there is no higher amount bid than the taxes for which the same is sold and said, the collector shall knock it off to the city and so deed it.

Be it further ordained, That this ordinance be in force from and after its passage.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN PREPARATIONS

Compose a class of pure and select P. nity Medicines, prepared at home pure liquors, by a chemist of expert knowledge, known throughout the country for the eminent success in Southern locality.

They are in the form of patent mixtures, and are recommended as the best forms of those prepared by the Medical Profession, with Vegetable Extracts.

Descriptive circulars of Family Medicines sent on application. Each of the following is a specific for the disease which it is recommended to cure.

FEMALES OF THE SOUTH!

Diseases peculiar to your sex, incident to all the ailments, result from a passing breeze that fans you with its wings of death. Your health, beauty, happiness, and life depends upon it. Warnings and advice, with full directions for cure, sent free. Read of this, and suffer no longer. Your pale, sallow cheeks, your pallid lips, your feeble and fainting step, your nervous debility, your sick headache, your dizziness, your loss of appetite, your dyspepsia, your indigestion, your sleeplessness, your blues, your melancholy, your frightful dreams, your restlessness, your horror of society, your timidity, your dislike to company, your aversion to your husband, your loss of memory, your bashfulness, your specks before the eyes, your lassitude, your universal prostration, your hysterics, your dry skin, your sunken eyes, your sallow complexion, your want of energy, your cowardice, your lack of ambition, your hopelessness, your dullness, your confusion of ideas, your organic weakness, your fickleness, your lack of firmness, your aversion to labor, your timidity

SEMI-WEEKLY GAZETTE

PRICE BY SUBSCRIPTION:

Semi-Weekly, (in advance) per annum.....$7 00
" six months.....3 50
" three months.....1 75
Weekly, " " 3 00
Post Masters throughout the State are authorized to act as Agents for the Gazette, and will be allowed twenty-five per cent. on all cash remitted to us.
Rates of Advertising in Semi-Weekly Gazette:

	1 mo.	2 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	12 mo.
1 square	$ 3	$ 6	$10	$ 12	$ 20
2 squares	5	9	12	20	35
3 squares	7	12	20	30	45
4 squares	10	15	25	40	60
5 columns	12	20	30	50	85
1 column	20	35	50	85	150

☞ Business cards of five lines or less will be published one year for $10.
The cost of each additional square will be charged for advertising in the Weekly Gazette. Advertising will be made where advertisements are left by subscribers in both papers.
Legal Advertisements, not longer than one square, when the cash accompanies the advertisement, will be published for $3. If not paid in advance, $10.
Each additional square will be charged at the same rates.
Notices to Creditors by Executors or Administrators will in all cases be considered as one square and charged for at the above rates.
☞ No proof of publication will be furnished in any case until the advertisement is paid for.

Notice.

Those communities, along the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, desirous of have the Methodist Female College in their midst, will send their communications containing definite and reliable proposals to J. Bancroft (Clairman of Committee), Macon, Miss.

Capt. J. W. Sunderland of the Freedmen's Bureau will be here on Saturday to issue rations to the destitute.

The Shubuta Entertainment.—Our readers "down the road" should not forget the entertainment prepared at Shubuta for Thursday and Friday nights. It will afford an evening's diversion quite different from and superior to the ordinary class of exhibitions. The proceeds go to the destitute, which fact of itself should secure a large attendance.

There will be divine service at the Masonic Hall to-night, by Rev. H. C. Harris.

A series of religious meetings were held at the Methodist Church last week and a number of able sermons preached. We hope that they have been productive of much good in arousing the people to a proper sense of their religious obligations.

MISSISSIPPI BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.—Ministers attending the Mississippi Baptist State Convention, at Holly Springs on the 16th inst., will be returned free of charge on the Vicksburg and Meridian, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads.

The colored people of Meridian and vicinity had a grand procession and dinner on Wednesday last. The movement was under the auspices of the Benevolent Society of this place. Among the transparencies in the procession we noticed "Abraham Lincoln, our Emancipator," "Slavery is Dead," &c. A few of our citizens went up to the colored Baptist Church by invitation and dined with them. Everything passed off very pleasantly.

BROACH, BROWN & Co., have marked their Ladies' dress goods down at New York cost. 5t.

Col. M. R. Pritchard retired from the Superintendency of the Selma & Meridian Railroad on the 1st inst.—He is succeeded by Mr. Rifle, a gentleman well qualified to fill the position.

SANITARY.—The season for sanitary measures is at hand. If we would laugh epidemics in the face, the city must be kept free of offal and other filth. Keep your premises clean and use disinfectants freely, and there will be but little sickness during the summer.

We had the pleasure on Thursday last of a call from Dr. R. M. Tindal of Orleans, U. S. Assessor for the northern District, and our friend W. W. Bell, Sheriff of Pontotoc county on their way home from a brief visit to Jackson. Col. Holden of Pontotoc formerly a member of Congress from the Second District and Col. Stewart of Corinth, U. S. Attorney for the Northern District, and Maj. Shepherd of Okolona U. S. Collector for the third District also passed through the city on their way home.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Alabama, which was in session in Mobile last week, adjourned Saturday evening. The proceedings were harmonious and interesting, and the best of feeling appeared to prevail among the clergy and laity assembled.

There were eight deaths in Vicksburg last week, of which five were infants, and of these only one was over two years old. Since the negroes have been furnished with rations, the mortality among children has decreased very much. They were the principal sufferers from hunger and want of kind nutriment.

The Grenada & Meridian R. R.

The people along the projected line of this road are enthusiastic on the subject of its construction. During a recent trip to Winston county, we found nearly every man ready to subscribe half his lands. We now regard the building of the road as certain, and would urge all interested to work zealously in furthering the progress of this new line, which is to open to the markets of the world a benighted section of country, where corn and cotton, cereals and poultry, will be raised in an abundance as soon as the road is built. On the subject of this railroad, the last Grenada Visitor says:

We had a conversation with Col. A. S. Livermore, the energetic Superintendent of the Miss. & Tenn. Railroad, one day last week, and he expressed a warm feeling towards the enterprise, and gave us his opinion that his Company would aid in any way that it was able. That if the friends of the Grenada & Meridian Railroad would go to work in earnest, they could win Memphis, that if they could get Memphis to adopt this route instead of the contemplated route via Holly Springs. Now is our time to strike Memphis. She is very anxious to secure as much trade in this direction as possible, and to secure that trade she knows that a road must be built from Grenada to Meridian. Let the subject be brought fairly and squarely before the Memphis people, and we will gain their influence. Every man who is interested in the early completion of this road, should subscribe liberally when the books are presented to him.

We understand that Col. White, of Hernando, the attorney for the Miss. & Tenn. R. R. Company, is exceedingly anxious for the early completion of this road.

In his Charleston speech the other day, Senator Wilson said if the reconstruction act was carried out fairly and impartially, and proper persons were chosen as Senators and Representatives, he believed that the rebel States would be readmitted, and that no measure of confiscation would be resorted to.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE DISSOLVED.—The Helana Clarion is informed that Gov. Murphy, by authority of Gen. Ord, has issued a proclamation dissolving the Legislature Assembly of the State of Arkansas. Gen. Ord will probably do likewise in Mississippi, though not perhaps through the Governor.

We say by the Clarion that Maj. F. S. Hunt, chief collector of Internal Revenue in this State, has been removed, and Mr. Martin Keary appointed in his stead. Mr. K. has been a citizen of St. Louis for several years, and for the last two years, has been residing in Washington county in this State. Maj. Hunt has made a most efficient officer. His removal is doubtless in consequence of a qualified oath filed with the acceptance of his appointment.

DESPERATE AFFRAY.—THREE MEN SHOT.—We learn from the Atlanta New Era that on Wednesday last, in the town of Campbellton, a dispute arising out of a political discussion occurred between Mr. W. J. Camp on the one part, and Dr. V. M. Howard, Henry Brock and James Gorman on the other. It resulted in Camp shooting all three with a revolver, Brock and Howard mortally, it is supposed. The Era says that Camp was an "original secessionist," whatever that may be, and the others were "reconstructionists."

IMPORTATION OF WHEAT.—Official advices have been received at the Treasury Department which indicate rather a remarkable state of things regarding the grain trade between this country and England, viz.: The shipment of no less that 40,000 bushels of wheat from Liverpool to New York. The two steamers of the Inman line, which left Liverpool on the 6th and 9th instant, brought 8,330 bushels. The City of Baltimore, which arrived at New York on Thursday, brought 10,000 bushels. The steamship Queen of the National Navigation Line, which left Liverpool the 30th, also took 22,291 bushels as part of her cargo. These five steamers sailed within seven days. This state of things naturally attracts much attention.

THE BEST ROUTE TO NEW ORLEANS.—The Columbus Index contains the following:

Persons having occasion to visit New Orleans and Texas, should bear in mind that the route via Meridian and Jackson, Miss., is the *cheapest* and most pleasant. Close connections are made both at Meridian and Jackson, and the time is about the same as by the Mobile route.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—A mechanic by the name of Kennedy was dangerously, if not fatally, shot last evening, at the Independence Saloon, corner of Washington and South streets, by a drunken cataclysman. From all we could learn the affair was a deliberate attempt at murder.—Vicksburg Herald.

Fred. Douglass (colorde) was beaten in the Municipal Convention in Monroe, N. Y., on Tuesday, for delegate to the Constitutional Convention, by Hon. Freeman Clarke. The vote stood [illegible]

Hon. Benjamin Wilson, Mayor of the Yazoo City, died on the 4th inst. of typhoid fever.

We take the following from the Vicksburg Herald. Col. Orr is a brother of Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, and is only courteous in his footsteps:

Col. John Amasa Orr, of Columbus, is making Radical speeches. He was an out-and-out secessionist, voted for the ordinance of secession, the Convention, served in the Confederate Congress; commanded a regiment in the Confederate States army, and is now in high feather with the Radicals. He will probably be the Radical candidate for Governor.

The United States Government has succeeded in getting an injunction upon the ten thousand dollars worth of United States postage stamps that were captured during the war by the Privateer—Florida, and finally found their way into Canada.

The Grenada Visitor says during the overflow five hundred coons were killed in the Mississippi bottom in a spot of five miles square. They were so poorly starved that they would fight. Other game plentiful there.

The iron lattice bridge, introduced on the Hartford and New Haven railroad cars, to prevent accidents in passing from one to another, is being put on to all the cars on the New York and Boston line, via Springfield.

The matrimonial revival makes favorable progress in Adams county.—A few weeks hence and no old maids will be left in the county.

LOCAL MARKET.

Corrected by a Merchant.

MERIDIAN GAZETTE OFFICE, }
May 15, 1867. }

Axes—Collins	$1 75 @	2 00
Reynolds	$ 2 00 @	—
Bagging—Ky.	♯ yd. 40 @	36
Indian	♯ yd. 35 @	—
Bacon—Hams	♯ lb. 20 @	18
Sug.-cured	♯ lb. 21½ @	—
Country sds.	♯ lb. 15 @	—
West. cl. "	♯ lb. 14 @	15
" rib "	♯ lb. 13 @	14
Shoulders	♯ lb. 14½ @	—
Beef—on foot	♯ lb. 5 @	6
Corn fed	♯ lb. 7 @	8
Butter—Gosh	♯ lb. 50 @	—
Western	♯ lb. 40 @	—
Brooms	♯ Peach 50 @	75
Buckets	♯ Peach 50 @	75
Cotton—Mid.	♯ lb. 21 @	24
Castings	♯ lb. 10 @	—
Corn	♯ bu. $1 70 @	1 75
Coffee	♯ lb. 28@	30
Chickens	♯ doz. $4 80 @	$5 00
Eggs	♯ doz. 25 @	30
Flour—Ch. f.	♯ bbl. $18 00 @	— 19
Double ex.	♯ bbl. $16 @	—
Superfine f.	♯ bbl. $11 00 @	15 00
Lard	♯ lb. 15 @	18
Molasses—La	♯ gal. 70 @	1 00
Syrup	♯ gal. 1 75 @	—
Mackerel	♯ bbl. — 23 @	—
Kits	♯ bbl. 50 @	4 00
Nails	♯ lb. 10 @	12½
Oil—Linseed	♯ gal. 2 25 @	—
Pork—sm. fork	♯ lb. 13 @	12½
Powder	♯ lb. 15 @	—
Putty	♯ lb. 20 @	—
Rice	♯ lb. 15 @	—
Potatoes—Irish	♯ bbl. 6 00 @	8 00
Sweet	♯ bu. 75 @	1 25
Salt	♯ sack 3 00 @	—
Steam—Cord	♯ lb. 25 @	—
Louisiana	♯ lb. 14 @	18
Clarified	♯ lb. 20 @	—
Loaf	♯ lb. 30 @	28
Soap—Drop	♯ lb. 20 @	—
Buck	♯ lb. 20 @	—
Tobacco—Ch.	♯ lb. $ 1 00 @	1 50
Common	♯ lb. $ — 45 @	1 00
White Lead	♯ keg $15-00 @	—

Meridian Star Brewery.

THE undersigned would announce to their friends and the public that they are now prepared to furnish a No. 1 article of

LAGER BEER

in quarter or half barrels on as reasonable terms as can be procured North or South.

Casks owners will return the barrels as soon as empty, at our expense.

All orders addressed to Wise & Clay, or G. F. Shedd, Meridian. C. W. WISE,
may11ly&eow1 A. A. CLAY.

Spokes, Hubs, Felloes, Shafts, Poles,

and all descriptions of

WOOD WORK

for sale at manufacturer's prices, freight only added, by TAPPAN & CO.,
may11ly&ew Vicksburg Miss.

Wagons! Wagons!

FITLER & HELLEN,

20 & 21 Michael Street,

Mobile, : : : Alabama.

Have constantly on hand a LARGE STOCK of ALL SIZES of

Plantation and Road Wagons,

Dearborn & Jersey Spring Wagons,

With and without TOPS;

TIMBER WHEELS, CARRY LOGS,

Trucks, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows

—AND—

Wheelwright Material!

Wagon and Buggy Spokes, Hubs, Rims, Shafts, Tongues, &c.,

All of which we offer at WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

FITLER & HELLEN,
may11ly&ew No. 20 St. Michael street.

SMOKE THE

CHINCAROBA

ANTI-NERVOUS TOBACCO

The Finest in the World!

Main Depot,

EDWIN St. DUNN & CO., Agents
No. 197 Duane St. New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OUR FRIENDS.—As defenders of the people and assailants upon the wall, it is plain by our duty to ward the public against a perilous foe in whatever shape or form he may present himself.

Harbingers of death are clustering thickly around you, and every family is in quest of some kind of reliable family Medicine to stay the fearful hand of disease.

Just here, permit us to give you some timely advice. A number of Southern Physicians are now preparing a class of Family Medicines, specially adapted to the diseases of the South. See advertisement of the "Great Southern Preparations" in another column, and we take much pleasure in giving them a hearty recommendation. may11-2w

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
42 Cedar Street, New York.

TO CONSUPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conscientiously believes invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, free, by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

CAUTION.—Those using the Red Jacket Bitters are cautioned to beware of spurious and counterfeits. The proprietors are doing their utmost to protect the public against counterfeits. Each bottle has a private U. S. Revenue stamp over the cork, and the proprietors' name, *Benoni Pierce & Co.*, blown in the glass of the bottle.

PRAISE TO EVERYBODY.

A Large 6 pp. Circular, giving information of the greatest importance to the young of both sexes.

It teaches how the homely may become beautiful, the despised respected, and the forsaken loved.

No young lady or gentleman should fail to send their *Address*, and receive a copy post paid, by return mail.

Address F. O. Drawer, 21,
Troy, N. Y.
apr25—6m.

KNOW THY DESTINY.

MADAME E. F. THORNTON, the great English Astrologist, Clairvoyant and Psychometrican who has astonished the scientific classes of the Old World has now located herself at Hudson, N. Y. Madame Thornton possesses such wonderful powers of second sight, as to enable her to impart knowledge of the greatest importance to the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance, she delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychometrope, guarantees to produce a perfect likeness of the future husband or wife of the applicant, together with date of marriage, occupation, leading traits of character, &c. This is no imposition, as testimonials without number can assert. By stating place of birth, age, disposition, color of eyes and hair, and enclosing fifty cents, and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail, together with desired information.

☞ Address in confidence, Madame GRATIENE REMINGTON, P. O. Box 227, West Troy, N. Y. apr18w1y

☞ A YOUNG LADY returning to her country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the City, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead of twenty three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them That she had used the CIRCASSIAN BALM, and considered it ac invaluable acquisition to any Lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentleman can improve their personal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in its composition, as Nature herself is simple, and surpassed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be, clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price $1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order by

W. L. CLARK, & CO., Chemists,
No. 3 West Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y.
The only American Agents for the sale of he same. apr18w1y.

The Screw Superseded

BY J. I. WILLIAMS'

Improved Patent Lever Press

IN presenting this Press to the public, I feel safe in saying that it has every advantage in baling cotton that the *Screw* has, and in point of *durability, cheapness, simplicity* and *economy* of time in operating. Five or six hands can raise this press in less than half the time that it would require to raise a screw press, and with comparatively no danger. In raising the platen lever press three or four hands can take every set, stick of timber, belonging to it, and put another in its place, in one hour, after it has been shipped. One can be built with *less timber*, with *less money*, and *much less labor*, both to the employer and the mechanic—the mechanical work being more simple, and much less. One can be easily *covered* and protected from the wheather, and may be made to last for *many years*; and many of the farmers can repair them, modeling after the old stick. This Press is very strong and *simple*, and may be made on the plantation, by an ordinary mechanic, and managed by *common laborers*; and every piece of iron belonging to it can be made, or repaired at the nearest shop. The *levers* of this press are so applied that *great power* is exerted on the compressing block, with a comparatively small expenditure of force in the lever, which may be either manual, or by horse power. The strength of one man will press a bale weighing *five hundred* pounds, and upwards; and though this is contrary to the use of horse power, very few that have this press, will use a horse in packing, as two or three hands will press a bale of cotton by the time a horse or mule can be hitched and removed or nearly so. This Press is unquestionably the *speediest* contrivance, or machine for baling cotton ever invented; and its surpassing power cannot be questioned. As an evidence of its worth, I propose to build one of my *Patent Lever Presses* and test its merits against any other cotton press now in existence, in any of the following States, viz.: Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, or Georgia, at some suitable place designated by the opposite party, and after being fairly tested, if, in the judgement of twelve competent Judges, it be decided that his Press can be built for less money, and that it possesses *greater compressing* power with the same amount of force to set upon it—that it will pack more *bales* in a given length of time with the same number of hands, and thought to be *more durable*; or if it possesses a majority of these advantages, I will give him one half interest of my Press in said State. In evidence of its power, I propose to press a bale of cotton of the usual size, weighing 480 lbs with my own strength *alone*, for the bale, if I succeed, or give a Press if I fail.

Testimonials:

MR. J. I. WILLIAMS:—I take pleasure in certifying that your Patented Press gives entire satisfaction, and consider it decidedly superior to any other mode of packing cotton known to me. It is much cheaper, more simple, and durable than the old Screw, and much easier to the hand or mule if one be used in packing. Very Respectfully,
F. C. SEMMES.

MR. WILLIAMS:—We have used your Pat nt Presses the past season, and have fully tested them, and in our judgment they are superior to any principle of baling cotton now in use, and take pleasure in recommending them to the cotton planters, and public generally.—Please favor us with your Circular and order at an early day.
We are proud to know that something has been invented to supercede the Screw, our success in packing, in consequence of which we believe is to be one among the best improvements of the day.
Respectfully Yours,

DR. DAVIS & BROWN,	Co.,	Miss.
JAS. A. MADISON, Hale	"	Ala.
C. G. DAVIS, Lauderdale	"	Miss.
W. W. SPENCE,	"	"
S. M. BAILEY,	"	"
P. YARBOR,	"	"
C. H. MCLEMORE,	"	"
T. H. STEWART, Choctaw	"	"
PAUL WILLIAMS,	"	"
F. W. SIMMONS, Rempert	"	"

I will dispose of rights for States or counties on most reasonable terms. Address me at Meridian, Miss.
J. I. WILLIAMS.
sw&w 1mo.

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Nos. 32, 30, 34 and 43 Peters Street,

Late Front Levee, between Conde-street and Bienville Streets.

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HARDWARE,

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Jas. H. Hall's (Maysville, Ky.,) PLOWS
Calhoun " COTTON SCRAPERS
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Dolbear's Commercial College

OPEN CONSTANTLY, DAY AND EVENING

Corner of Campbell and Common Sts.,

In the Elegant and Spacious

IRON BUILDING,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Founded in 1852—Chartered by the Legislature of Louisiana.

WITH COMMERCIAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND MECHANICAL DEPARTMENTS.

THIS COLLEGE, has, by its own merits and thorough, practical plan of education, outlived all the liberally endowed State Colleges of this and the South-Western States. It is the

Oldest Commercial College in the United States.

It is believed to be the first in Europe or America, chartered with Commercial, Agricultural, and Mechanical Departments. Every student who gives proper attention to the instruction, is qualified before graduating to keep any set of books, in matters of fact that the business may be, and do the Correspondence of any house. Students can attend the "Commercial Course," or to the English, French, Spanish, German, Latin or Greek Languages, or the higher Mathematics, etc., separately. We have

AMPLE ARRANGEMENTS FOR

One Thousand Students

During the Current Year.

Comparative Cost and Value of the Education Given Here and in the Ordinary and Literary Colleges:

Cost of full Commercial Course	
Incl. Tuition	$145
Board for three months	90
Contingent expenses, about	20
Total	$255

After which the student is ready to go into business, and make $1000, $2000, or $3000, annually.

Cost of Ordinary Literary College.—About $400 per annum, for four years, or $1600; clothing for four years $200; or $800—total $2400, and four years of time expended. Our student will begin to work after three or four months and make, say the first year, about $1200; and two years and nine months at probably $2400 or $6250 he earns in four years Deduct $255 leaves $5995 net gain to our Students; but to the other a net expense of $2400, or $6250 our student has gained over the liter. We suppose the Students in both cases to have a good English education to begin with. We deem it unnecessary to state that enables the student to earn $1000, $2000, or $3000 annually, to be the best fortunes parents can give their sons. So far as known, not one of the thousands of our graduates, is out of profitable employment. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Circulars and Catalogues Sent to all Who Desire Them.

N. B.—Young gentlemen who have entirely neglected their studies for the past two years, will be perfected in any branches they may desire, in a few months.

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

Penmanship—by the hour, or by the month	$ 25 00
Book-keeping—double and single entry, etc., a perfect course,	50 00
Arithmetic—including all commercial calculations,	50 00
Lecture on Commercial Law,	20 00
The above constitutes the Commercial Course.	
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A Life Ticket in all the Departments,	500 00
For any Language, per month,	20 00
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N. B.—A Student having paid for a Course in any branch as above, is entitled to a Life Ticket in that Department, so he can attend such branches as he may desire.

A diploma from this College is a passport to all commercial communities.—There are monthly graduating classes.—Students can begin at any time. Clergymen's sons and disabled soldiers will have liberal deduction made.

Board and lodging in America's, French, Spanish, or German families at from $30 to $50 per month.

Office Room, No. 7.

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Spanish Department.—Manuel Merino, Professor.

German Department.—Rev. A. C. Hoppe, Professor.

Latin and Greek Department—M. Marino, Rev. A. F. Hoppe, Professors.

Students intended for this College, should bring this Circular, or special directions, as there are temporary concerns opened here, having their street-corner runners. Young Students should put their funds in the hands of their merchants or the President of the College, any how.

Vicksburg.

To Avoid

The High Transfer Tariff at Vicksburg, ship to DAVIS & MORRIS, who will receive and store all goods for, free of charge, and forward by the other packets the first opportunity, and will do no drayage, or commissions.

Refer to Jr. J. R. Phillips, Meridian, Miss.

apr18ly

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J. W. JENNINGS,

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WHARF-BOAT (Foot of Crawford St.,)

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General Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

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Plantation Supplies.

☞ Orders from the Country solicited and satisfaction guaranteed. apr18ew1m

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Music, Musical Instruments,

Toys, Notions, and Fancy Goods,

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AGENTS for Grover & Baker Sewing Machines, Needles, Silks and Threads on hand. apr18w1m

T. C. DAVIS, Ranklin Co. JOS. W. MORRIS, Late Evansville.

DAVIS & MORRIS,

Cotton Factors,

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☞ Consignments respectfully solicited ☜ Liberal Cash advances made on Cotton shipped to our New Orleans friends.

REFERENCES.—Col. C. A. Brougher, Jackson; Dr. J. R. Phillips, Meridian; Green, Watts & Co., and J. H. Rowe & Co., New Orleans.

W. M. WILLIAMS, W. W. DAVIES, R. W. CRAIG,
Vicksburg. Vicksburg. Yazoo City.

W. M. WILLIAMS & CO.,

FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

Transfer Agents Vicksburg and Meridian R. R.

Wharf-boat Proprietors.

GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENTS,

Vicksburg, Miss.

Consignments solicited

Transfer Commissions at Vicksburg

COTTON,	per sack,	75 cents
CORN,	"	10 "
SALT,	"	10 "
COFFEE,	"	10 "
FLOUR and MEAL,	"	10 "
LIME and PLASTER,	per bbl.	10 "
PORK and BEEF,	"	10 "
LIQUORS,	"	20 "
MOLASSES,	"	20 "
MEAT,	per lbs.	5 "
GROCERIES,	"	5 "
ASSORTED MERCHANDIZE,	"	10 "
COTTON,	per bale,	50 "
BAGGING,	"	20 "
IRON,	per roll,	75 "
RODS,	per coil,	50 "

apr18w1m

WHEN CHANGING WATER & DIET USE Red Jacket Bitters

NEW STORE!

LEE STREET,

MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI.

ROSENBAUM & CO.,

Dealers in

DRY GOODS, } GROCERIES
HARDWARE, } & CLOTHING.

HAVE now opened and are still receiving a complete assortment of GOODS in their line, suitable to the wants of the trade in this section.

They have been engaged in mercantile business in this country for many years and believing that they understand the wants of the people themselves that they have selected a stock so full, complete and varied, that it cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Having established themselves in this centre of trade, they hope to meet with a liberal share and to make new ones.

Their stock was purchased in New York by a member of the firm and we can sell as cheap Goods as can be bought in East Mississippi.

A. B. GRISWOLD, & CO., old firm of Hyde Bro. and Griswold, established in New Orleans, Forty years. Manufacturers and Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Silver-Ware, Cutlery, Guns and Gunlocks, Fancy Canal and Royal streets, New Orleans. may7 1y

SOUTHERN FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. The noiseless machines of Wheeler & Wilson, will sew, hem, fell, braid, bind, gather, quilt, cord, and embroider, with satisfaction. Agents wanted at No. 2 St. Charles street—Hyp 50, New Orleans. may7 1y

MAYER BROTHERS, Manufacturers of Trimmings, Cloaks; Dealers in Cheviots and Tweeds, Buttons, Fringes, Gimps, Braids, Ladies' Hats, Bonnets and Feathers, New Orleans. ap 25 1y

CARPET WAREHOUSE. WILCOX & HIBBS, will now have, full, brand, fresh, low prices, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs and Mats, Office at No. 5 Camp street, New Orleans. Store at No. 1 and 3 Carondelet, Phoenix Block, New Orleans. Yellow Blankets, Grey Blankets, Cotton Batting, Linen, Worsted, Cordage. may7 1y

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.

To J. M. Crawley, of Tenn.; Mrs. E. R. Green, or her heirs; James and Samuel Knox, and their heirs—heirs of John and Caroline Peal of Texas, and heirs of Wm. Knox of La.

YOU are cited to be and personally appear in said Court before this Probate Court of the county and State aforesaid, at the Court House thereof, on the fourth Monday in June next, then and there to show cause, if any you can, why the final account of J. G. Knox, Administrator of Elizabeth Knox, deceased, should not be allowed and admitted to record.

It is further ordered that a copy of this be published in the "Meridian Gazette," a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.

Witness the Hon. M. H. Whitaker, Judge of said Court.

Given under my hand and seal of office, [L. S.] at Marion, Miss., this 23d day of April, A. D. 1867.

may4 4t; W. W. McELROY, Clerk.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Lauderdale County.

To the unknown heirs of W. J. Crump, deceased.

YOU are hereby cited to be and personally appear before the Honorable Probate Court of Lauderdale county, at the Court House thereof, on the Fourth Monday in June next, then and there to show cause, if any you can, why the final account of M. D. King, Administrator of the estate W. J. Crump, deceased, should not be allowed and admitted to record.

It is further ordered that a copy of this be published in the "Meridian Gazette," a newspaper printed and published in the town of Meridian, for the term of four weeks consecutively.

Witness the Hon. M. H. Whitaker, Judge of said Court.

Given under my hand and seal of office, [L. S.] at Marion, Miss., this 23d day of April, A. D. 1867.

may4 4t. W. W. McELROY, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution in my hands from the Hon. County Court of Meridian issued the 24 of April, 1867, in favor of John W. Harvey against S. Frohlichstine, for the sum of one hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, I will expose at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Court House door at Marion Station, on the 1st Monday of June the following described property: A lot of ground on Zero Avenue, in the city of Meridian, opposite Shedd & Eakens Saloon, being 24 feet front by 104 feet deep, levied on as the property of said Frohlichstine, to satisfy said execution and costs.

Sale to take place between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH EAKENS, Sheriff,
By JAMES MEARS, Deputy.

may4—wtds.

Insolvent Notice.

WHEREAS, by an order of the Probate Court of Jasper County, State of Mississippi, made at the last May term, A. D. 1866, thereof, the estate of A. L. Husbands, deceased, was declared insolvent. I am therefore, all persons holding claims against said estate, are hereby notified to come forward and have said claims duly probated and registered in the register kept by the Clerk, within six months from the first publication hereof, or will be barred.

LEWIS GADDY,
apr2w6m. Administrator.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Jasper County.

In Circuit Court, March Term, 1867.

SAMUEL L. CASPER,
vs.
WILLIAM PROUT, &
P. P. PROUT, Dafts.
and J. J. RICH, Garnishee.

THIS day comes the plaintiff by attorney into court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Wm. Prout and P. P. Prout are non-residents of the State of Mississippi: It is therefore ordered by the court this publication be made in the Meridian Gazette, a newspaper printed in the town of Meridian, Lauderdale county, citing the said defendants, Wm. and P. P. Prout, to be and personally appear before the next term of our Circuit Court to be held in Paulding in said Jasper county on the 4th Monday of September 1867, then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's demand or the same will be taken as confessed.

Given under my hand and seal of office [L. S.] the 12th day of April 1867.

DUNCAN A. LITTLE,
pr23w4t. Clerk.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
Wayne County.

Chancery Court, March Term, A. D. 1867.

WILLIAM ODOM, }
vs. } Bill for Divorce.
MARY ODOM. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Mary Odom is a non resident of the State of Mississippi, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be executed upon her;

It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the "Meridian Gazette," for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said defendant to appear and answer or demur to the said bill in sixty days, or the same will be taken pro confesso

Witness my hand and seal of office, the [L. S.] 19th day of March, A. D. 1867.

W. S. DAVIS, Clerk.

March 26, 1867—6w

J. B. WILDER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

No. 181 Main Street.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

may4wly

FRANKLIN TYPE FOUNDRY.

R. ALLISON, SUPT.

168 *Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

☞ Electrotyping, Stereotyping and Wood Engraving. may4w3m.

☞ Peruvian Bark Bitters.☜

CELEBRATED TONIC;

A Certain Cure for Fever and Ague.

G. L. KOUNS & BRO., 58 Common St., N. O. Wholesale Agents. Manufactured by D. L. Peet & Co., Wholesale Druggists, 124 Chartres street, N. O. apr18-1y

Mobile.

SOC. PARKER, L. H. LAKE. THOS. R. SHELDON.

PARKER, LAKE & CO.,

Cotton Factors and Grocers,

Northwest Corner St. Louis and Water Sts.

MOBILE.....ALA.

AND ALL KINDS OF

Groceries, Cigars, Tobacco, Fine Liquors, &c.

may4w6m

Keep always on hand, Bagging and Rope, Nails,

N. S. STETSON. G. R. PRESTON. A. L. STETSON.

M. S. STETSON & CO.,

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 41 North Water Street,

MOBILE, ALA.

At Wholesale only.

Since the destruction of our former place of business on St. Francis Street by the great fire, we have moved as above directly opposite Woodruff & Parker. Our new stock is now in store received direct from factories. Having no old goods on hand we can give our customers the benefit of the latest decline in prices and shall continue to keep as heretofore the largest and best assortment in the city. may4 1y

BENSON, SAGE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Saddlery, Harness, Trunks, Valises, Saddlery, Hardware, &c.,

No. 17 North Water Street,

MOBILE, ALA.

NOTE—We have still in store a few of the damaged goods saved from the fire in February last, which are offered at reduced prices regardless of cost. may4-6m

J. H. MATHEWS. JNO. M. THOMAS.

J. H. MATHEWS & CO.,

Receiving, Forwarding and General

Commission Merchants,

No. 22 South Commerce Street,

may4-1y MOBILE, ALA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.

John K. Randall,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,
PRINTER AND BLANK BOOK

Manufacturer,

No. 5 (old No. 44) North Water St.,

MOBILE, ALA.

☞ Account Books, Printing Paper, Mercantile Blanks, Stationery, &c., at Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Law, Medical, Theological, School and Miscellaneous Books, for sale on accommodating terms.

IRA W. PORTER & CO.,

ODD FELLOW'S HALL,

Royal Street,

MOBILE, ALABAMA.

Wholesale and Retailers of

Hardware

Hardware

a full Stock, consisting in part of

PLANTERS' HARDWARE,

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

AND

DESIRABLE GOODS

For Merchants and Traders. Also,

Paints, Oils, Window-Glass,

DOORS,

GLAZED SASH AND BLINDS.

☞ All of which we are selling at Lower Prices than heretofore since the war.

☞ Merchants, Planters and others will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing.

IRA W. PORTER & CO.,
Odd Fellows' Hall, Royal st.

apr5wtf

H. & A. STROUSE & CO.,

Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Hosiery, Clothing,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes,

Hats and Caps, Fine Cutlery, &c.

6 SOUTH WATER ST., MOBILE, ALABAMA.

ELSWORTH, RUSSELL & CO.,

Dealers in

STOVES AND GRATES,

House Furnishing Goods,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Also, manufacturers of

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware,

South-east Cor. Dauphin and Water Sts.

MOBILE, ALA.

Mobile.

J. H. SNOW & CO.,

Are now giving

Great Bargains

IN

PIANO FORTES!

ORGANS,
MELODEONS,
GUITARS,
VIOLINS,
ACCORDEONS,
FLUTENAS,
MUSIC BOXES,
BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STEREOSCOPES,
FANCY WORK BOXES,
MUSICAL BOXES,
BANJOS,
ITALIAN STRINGS,
FRENCH & GERMAN STRINGS,
and everything in the music line.

Fine New Rosewood Pianos, seven octave,

From.....to.....
To.....to.....750

Every instrument warranted for seven years,

AND NO MISTAKE.

☞ Music Neatly Bound.

J. H. SNOW & CO.

T. S. BIDGOOD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Books & Stationery,

Blank Book Manufacturer & Printer,

North-East Cor. St. Francis and Water sts.,

MOBILE, ALA.

I HOST RESPECTFULLY call the attention of my friends and the public to my large and choice stock of Books and Stationery, which I am now opening, add offering at unusually low prices.

BLANK BOOKS.

Ledgers, Journals, and Record Books, of all the various sizes of paper. My stock of Blanks are all made to order and for quality of paper and durability of binding cannot be surpassed.

Office Stationery.

PAPER.

I have paid particular attention to this department, and have the largest assortment and greatest variety of Note, Commercial Note, Letter, Commercial Post, Packet, Ex. and Cap, of English, French and American manufacture.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

My stock embraces all the School Books in use in Alabama and Mississippi, and all the latest editions.

BOOK-BINDING.

In this department I am fully prepared to execute all orders, with neatness, durability, and dispatch, and to Rule and Bind Books to any required Pattern.

PRINTING.

Printing of Blanks, Bills of Lading, Cotton Sales, and every description of Job Work done with neatness and dispatch.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND TEACHERS and those who deal in Books and Stationery, will find it to their advantage to give me a call before making purchases.

LEROY BREWER. } { HUGH L. HOPPER.
THOS. DUNCAN. } { C. A. HARRIS.

L. BREWER & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF COTTON AND COUNTRY Produce; also, Grocers and Dealers in Northern and Western Goods,

No. 55 Cor. Commerce and St. Louis Sts.

MOBILE, ALA.

☞ Orders will be promptly attended to. 20

MATTHEW C. HOUSTON, THOMAS W. SIMS,
Livingston, Ala. Mobile, Ala.
JOHN VISHER, Mobile, Ala.

HOUSTON, SIMS & VISHER,

COTON FACTORS,

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 46 North Commerce Street,

☞ (Up Stairs,)

MOBILE, ALA.

☞ Particular attention given to Buying and SHIPPING GOODS. oct20.

BUY YOUR HATS AT

HURLEY'S

HAT STORE,

54 DAUPHIN STREET, MOBILE, ALA.
oct19

THOMAS HENRY,

Direct Foreign Importer and Dealer in

GLASS, CHINA EARTHENWARE,

Silver Plated and Britannia Ware,

No. 29 St. Francis Street,

MOBILE, ALA.

A full supply of Kerosene Oil Lamps, constantly on hand.

W. FROHLICHSTEIN. S. L. HAHN. A. BAERMAN

FROHLICHSTEIN, HAHN & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

Hats, Notions, &c.,

27 Cor. of Dauphin and Water Streets,

MOBILE, ALA.

WM. H. LEINKAUF A. J. WEISS. JAS H. LEINKAUF

WM. H. LEINKAUF & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

NOTIONS,

Hosiery, Cutlery, Perfumery,

STATIONERY,

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

39 Dauphin Street,

MOBILE, ALA.

Particular attention paid to orders from the country.

S. W. TARLETON, HENRY GOLDTHWAITE,
Late Tarleton, Whiting & Co)
J. J. LEDYARD. EDWD LEDYARD.

TARLETON, LEDYARD & CO.,

(Successors to Ledyard & Co)

COTTON FACTORS,

And General Commission

Merchants,

15 SOUTH COMMERCE STREET,

MOBILE, ALA.

☞ Liberal Advances made on Consignments to our friends in New York and Liverpool.

☞ Mr. J. J. LEDYARD, will represent the firm in the Eastern Counties of Mississippi. Address, Shubuta, Miss. nov-7.

St. Louis.

YAEGER & CO.,

Receivers of Flour,

Nos. 148, 150, 152, 154 and 156,

North Second Sheet between Washington Avenue and Green Street,

ST. LOUIS.

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DR. WHITTIER,

LONGER BY YEARS LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS than any other Private Disease Physician, is a regular graduate of medicine, cures Syphilis in all its forms, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Diabetes, Bladder and Urinary diseases Syphilitic affections of the throat, skin or bones.

Thousands suffering from self abuse, excesses, exposures and inductretions in youth and maturer years, producing some of the following effects: Blotches, bodily weak ness, nervousness, aversion to society, indigestion, constipation, dread of future events, loss of memory, and finally impotency, have been cured.

He can refer to many old residents for past success and present position, also many physicians here and elsewhere.

Dormitories for whole house of invalids rooms, with competent assistant physicians; those requiring daily personal attention may remain in the establishment. apr18ew4t

Medicine sent everywhere by mail or express.

His Theory and Exposition of Diseases, clearly delineating all the diseased conditions, may be had in sealed letter envelope for 4 cents. Ladies' Circular, embracing all chronic diseases, 3 cents. Address St. Louis, Mo.

A friendly talk costs nothing; charges moderate; cures guaranteed. Office, 817 St. Charles street, one square south of the Lindell Hotel. apr18ew4t

☞ Send for Descriptive Pamphlet. ☜

M. W. WARNE'S PATENT

Atmospheric Portable Soda Fountain.

Manufactured and sold by the Patentee.

508 North Fourth Street, St. Louis.

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A. McDOWELL & CO.,

CARPETS, OILCLOTH

MATTING.

HOUSE AND STEAMBOAT

FURNISHING GOODS &C.

506 FOURTH STREET, ST. LOUIS.

WELLS & WANNING,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

China, Glass and

QUEENSWARE,

Silver Plated and Brittannia Ware,

Tea Trays, Feather Dusters, Vases Lamps,

DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS,

Table Cutlery,

Hotel and Steamboat Ware Constantly

on Hand,

N. W. Corner Fourth and St. Charles Sts.,

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DOWDALL, HAR IS & CO.,

MATTHEW C. HOUSTON.

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY,

Eng ne and Machine Shop,

Corner Second and Morgan Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw and Grist Mill Machinery, Nine and Double Circular Saw Mills, Tobacco Screws and Presses, Lard Kettles, Lard Screws and Cylinders, Wool Carding Machines, Building Castings, Young's Improved Patent Smut Mills, Sugar Mills, Quartz Mills, Lead Furnace Cas ings, Blast Pans, etc., Cotton Gins, Presses, Fire Brick and Belting of all Kinds.

☞ Agents for JAS. SMITH & CO.'S Superior Machine Cards.

Cil well Machinery.

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FRANK S NOEL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

Purchasing Agents,

Office No. 418 North Second Street, (Up Stairs.)

St. Louis, Mo.

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STERLING PRICE. CELSUS PRICE.

STERLING PRICE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 23 North Commercial St.,

Southwest Corner Commercial and Chestnut Sts.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

WILL do a General Commission and Forwarding business. Special attention given to the sale of Cotton, Tobacco and Hemp, and to the purchase of Plantation Supplies and all kinds of goods for our customers. mar26ew6m

Cairo.

TABER & JORDAN,
Watchmakers & Jewelers,
No. 83 Ohio Levee, Cairo, Ill.
Are now ready for Spring trade, with a full and complete stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, &c., which we will sell at the lowest prices.

DAVIDSON, BROWN & CO

Dealers in

HARDWARE,

IRON, STOVES, CASTINGS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

And Manufacturers of all kinds of

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Ware.

GENARAL AGENTS

John's Patent Gutta Percha

ROOFING

AND STEAMBOAT DECKING.

No. 130 Ohio Levee,

sept29 CAIRO, ILL.

GIVE TONE and SYSTEM use Red Jacket Bitters

W. H. ROCKWELL. W. S. COX. S. ROCKWELL.

W. H. ROCKWELL & CO.,

Successors to Bullock & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,

and Newsdealers,

BINDERS AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

Dealers in

Musical Instruments

and Sheet Music.

68 OHIO LEVEE, CAIRO, ILL.

☞ Special attention given to filling order sent by mail. mar25wly

TO PREVENT and CURE FEVER & AGUE use Red Jacket Bitters

D. HURD & SON,

Wholesale Grocers

and

Commission Merchants,

Dealers in all kinds of

Staple and Fancy Groceries

and

WESTERN PRODUCE,

77 OHIO LEVEE, CAIRO, ILL.

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New York.

GREAT DISTRIBUTION

BY THE

Merchants' and Manufacturers'

JEWELRY ASSOCIATION,

199 & 193 Broadway, New York City,

Of Rosewood Pianos and Melodeons, Fine Oil Paintings, Engravings, Silver Ware, Gold Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Opera Glasses, consisting of Diamond Pins, Diamond Rings, Gold Bracelets, Fine Gold Vest Chains, Ladies' Lockets, Ladies' Solid Gold Pens with gold and silver extension holders, Thimbles, Sets of Studs, Gold and Neck Chains, plain and chased Gold Chains, &c., &c., valued at

$1,000,000,

FOR ONE DOLLAR.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers'

JEWELRY ASSOCIATION

Calls your attention to the fact of its being the largest and most popular Jewelry Association in the United States. That business is and always has been conducted in the most candid and honorable manner. Our rapidly increasing trade is a sure guarantee of our reputation for fair dealing for the method of obtaining rich, elegant and costly goods. The sudden stagnation in trade in Europe, owing to the late German war, and recent disastrous financial crisis in Europe, has caused the failure of a large number of Jewelry houses in London and Paris, obliging them to sell their stocks for a great sacrifice. These instances less than one-third the cost of manufacturing. We have lately purchased very largely of these Bankrupt Goods, at such extremely low prices that we can afford to send away Fine Goods, and distribute them to draw the most valuable prizes than any other establishment in the United States. WHAT WE SAY WE DO PLEASE, and we respectfully solicit your patronage, as we are now prepared to give the largest variety. During the past year we have forwarded a number of the most valuable prizes to all parts of the country. Those who patronize us will receive the full value of their money, as no article on our list is worth less than One Dollar, retail, and there are no blanks. Parties dealing with us may depend on having prompt returns, as all prizes drawn will be forwarded entirely sent to any address by return mail or express.

The following parties have recently drawn valuable prizes: Frederick Ley, Esq., Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., Piano, value, $450; Miss Anna L. Frost, Waverly Terrace, N. Jersey, Ladies' Gold Enameled and Diamond Set Watch, value, $150; William B. Emmons, New Orleans, La., Sewing Machine, value, $75; George L. Davenport, Mobile, Ala., Silver Tea Set; Herschel Conant, Chicago, Ill., Lady's Oil Painting, value, $200; Mrs. Charlotte J. Hewins, Doniphan, Kansas, Checkering Gran'l Piano, value, $700, and Music Box, value, $65.

Many more could be placed on the list, but we publish no names without permission. Our patrons are desired to send us U. S. currency when convenient.

Partial List of Articles to be Sold for

ONE DOLLAR EACH

without regard to value, and not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive:

10 Chickering Grand Pianos worth.....$500 to $700
15 Elegant Rosewood Pianos..200 to 450
15 Elegant Melodeons, Rosewood case.....175 to 225
50 First Class Sewing Machines 40 to 300
75 Fine Oil Paintings..... 20 to 10
100 Fine Engravings, framed 10 to 3
30 Music Boxes..... 25 to 2
400 Sets of Tea and Table Spoons 20 to 4
100 Gold Hunting Case Watches warranted..... 50 to 15
100 Diamond Rings, cluster and solitaire..... 75 to 200
175 Gold Watches ..... 85 to 15
100 Ladies Watches ..... 50 to 10
500 Silver Watches..... 20 to 75
Diamond Pins, Brooches and Fair Drops, Lady's Gold Guard and Chain, Jet and Gold, Fine Cameline, Mosaic, Lava and Cameo; Sets of Studs, Gold Pencils, Chains, plain and chased Gold Rings, Gold Thimbles, Lockets, new style Belt Buckles, Gold Pens and Pencils, fancy Work Boxes, Inkstands with Gold and Silver Pens, Pencil Holders, and a large assortment of fine Silver Ware and Jewelry of every description, of the best make and latest styles.

☞ Any person to obtain any of the above articles for ONE DOLLAR, by purchasing a sealed envelope for $1 cents.

☞ Sealed Envelopes will be sent for $1; Eleven for $2; Thirty for $5; Sixty-five for $10; One Hundred for $15.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

Unequalled inducements offered to Ladies and Gents who will act as such. Our descriptive circulars will be sent on application.

Distributions are made in the following manner: Every person buying each article and the value are placed in sealed envelopes, which are well mixed. One of these envelopes containing the certificate of the article you want, is to be delivered at our office, or sent by mail to any part of the country, and upon receipt of choice, on receipt of 25 cents.

On receiving the Certificate the purchaser will see what article it draws and its value, and can send One DOLLAR and receive the article named. Certificates are sold at all prices, and drawn in this manner, obtain an article worth from one to five hundred dollars.

Long letters are unnecessary. Have the kindness to write plain directions. Orders for Brass Jewelry must in every case be accompanied with the Cash, with the name of the person and Express Office to which they are to be sent, written. Letters should be addressed to the Managers, as follows:

JACKSON, CONNISH & CO.,
193 & 195 Broadway,
apr18ew4wm New York.

TO ASSIST DIGESTION use Red Jacket Bitters

BROAD GAUGE SHORT LINE.

Atlantic and Great Western

RAILWAY,

—VIA—

Cincinnati, or Urbana, or Galion, or Mansfield, or Cleveland, or Corry, or Salamanca,

TO THE

NEW YORK,

BOSTON,
PITTSBURG,
PHILADELPHIA,
BALTIMORE, and
WASHINGTON CITY.

This is the only Route to the

OIL REGIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA

Passengers who wish a Quick and Comfortable Trip will appreciate the Smooth and Direct Road, the Luxurious Day Cars and the Magnificent Sleeping Coaches, the Excellent Dining Halls, with Meals at Low Prices, and the Prompt Time and Sure Connections of the

AIA tic and Great Western Railway,

Fare as Low and Time as Quick as by any other Route.

Through Tickets and Baggage Checks No. 233 Broadway, New York; No. 15 State Street and No. 5 Tremont House, Boston; Depot and Union Office, Cleveland; No. 69 Clark Street, Chicago; No. 126 Jefferson, No. 69 West Fourth Street, No. 81 corner Broadway and Fourth Streets, 112 Vine Street; at U. S. Mail Line Steamers Landing, foot of Vine Street, and at New Passenger Depot of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad; Indianapolis, 37 W. est Main and Pennsylvania Streets, and 32 Fourth Street, and at the Offices of Connecting Lines.

D. McLAREN, Gen'l. Supt.

E. P. FULLER, Gen'l. Ticket Agent

may4ew6m

DYSPEPSIA Cure Red Jacket Bitters

WHISKERS

MUSTACHES!

FORCED to grow upon the smoothest face in from three to five weeks by using Dr. SEYMOUR'S RESTORATIVE CAPILLAIRE, the most wonderful discovery in modern science, acting upon the Roots and Hair in an almost instantaneous manner. It has been used by the elite of Paris and London with the most flattering success. Names of all purchasers will be registered, and if entire satisfaction is not given in every case, the money will be cheerfully refunded. Price by mail, sealed and post paid, $1. Descriptive Circulars sent free. Address, REGER, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists, No. 295 River St., Troy, N. Y., Sole Agents for the United States. apr25-wtf.

CHASTELLAR'S

White Liquid Enamel,

For improving and beautifying the complexion. The most durable and perfect preparation in use, for giving the skin a beautiful pearl-like tint, that is only found in early youth. It removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, Redness, Sallowness, and all impurities of the skin, kindly healing the same leaving the skin white and clear as alabaster. Its use cannot be detected by the closest scrutiny, and being a vegetable preparation is perfectly harmless. It has been used for the last two years in the French, and it is considered by the Parisians as indispensable to a perfect toilet. Price $1.00, or, 100 bottles were sold during the past year, sufficient guarantee of its merits. Sent by mail, 75 cents. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of an order, by

REGER, SHUTTS & Co., Chemists,
295 River St., Troy, N. Y.

EXCELSIOR! EXCELSIOR!!

CHASTELLAR'S

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For Removing Superfluous Hair.

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For few have it all, and all may be fair.

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White Liquid Enamel,

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For few have it all, and all may be fair.

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For improving and beautifying the complexion. The most durable and perfect preparation in use, for giving the skin a beautiful pearl-like tint, that is only found in early youth. It removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, Redness, Sallowness, and all impurities of the skin, kindly healing the same leaving the skin white and clear as alabaster. Its use cannot be detected by the closest scrutiny, and being a vegetable preparation is perfectly harmless. It has been used for the last two years in the French, and it is considered by the Parisians as indispensable to a perfect toilet. Price $1.00, or, 100 bottles were sold during the past year, sufficient guarantee of its merits. Sent by mail, 75 cents. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of an order, by

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[illegible] Attorney General [illegible] ... [illegible] has prepared the [illegible] upon the clauses of the [illegible] with reference to [illegible] of these. The opinion rela[illegible] ... and duties of command[illegible] will be considered in a [illegible]

[illegible] GENERAL'S OFFICE, [illegible] ington, May 24, 1867.

Sir—I have the honor [illegible] upon questions arising [illegible] 23, 1867, entitled an act [illegible] more efficient govern[illegible] rebel States," and the act of [illegible] entitled an act to "supple[illegible] act entitled an act to pro[illegible] efficient government of [illegible] upon which questions [illegible] of Districts in which [illegible] ...

[illegible] requires him to state the number of months of his residence, contemplating a period less than a term of twelve months.—Therefore, as to such person so registered, if it happens, at any election subsequently to be held, that the time of his residence, counting from the day of election, does not cover an entire year he cannot vote at such election, for this supplemental act does not, as to residence, change the provisions of the original act, as it is expressly provided by it, as to registration, that it shall include only those who are qualified to vote by the original act, and to carry out the law in this respect as to residence and as to citizenship. The qualification stated in the original act is citizenship of the State, and by the first clause of the first section in the supplemental act, registration is to be made of the male citizens of the United States, and, as to the oath, the applicant is required only to swear that he is a citizen of the State. I am of the opinion that the phrase, citizen of the State, as used in the oath, is intended to include all such persons as are citizens of the United States and citizens of a State, and that an alien who has not been made a citizen of the United States cannot safely take the oath, but as a board of registration have only authority to administer a prescribed oath, they cannot require any further oath or proof as to citizenship, and if an alien not made a citizen of the United States takes an oath, he takes it at his peril and is subject to prosecution for perjury.

Second, as to age: no one is entitled to registration in this respect. Qualification as to age differs from qualification as to residence, and the fact that majority must exist at the date of registration has relation to the day of registration and not to the day of subsequent election.

Third, next as to disfranchisement. I shall consider the various clauses of disfranchisement according to the order and division into sections hereinbefore stated: and first as to the general clause declaring disfranchisement. The fifth section of the original act denies the right to vote to such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion or for felony at common law.

The words "in the rebellion" but are taken to mean the recent rebellion; but the supplemental act enlarges the disqualification and requires the applicant to swear that he has not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States nor for felony against the laws of any State of the U. S. What then works a disfranchisement under these provisions? Whether we consider this disability as arising out of participation in rebellion, or of committing felony, the mere fact of such participation or commission of felonious offence does not of itself work disfranchisement. It must be ascertained by a judgment of a court or legislative act passed by competent authority. Disfranchisement for felony committed against the law of a State or United States consequent on a conviction in courts either of the United States or of a State or declared by laws of either, would be fatal under these acts. I am not aware of any law of the United States which works disfranchisement as to the right of suffrage by force of the act itself, nor does such consequences follow from conviction for treason or conspiracy to commit treason or for any other act of participation in rebellion.

The provision in the Constitution of the United States as to treason against the United States does not declare what shall be the punishment on conviction of treason—that is left for Congress, with the limitation that corruption of blood shall not follow as a consequence, or any forfeiture except during the life of the parties. Congress in exercising its power to declare punishment has limited such punishment as a consequence of conviction to penalty of death or enfranchisement of slaves owned by the party, and to disqualification of holding any office under the United States. I am not advised of any statute now in force in either of these ten States, except perhaps Virginia, which declares disfranchisement as to the right of suffrage by force of the act itself.

The fourth and fifth sections may be considered together. The party applying for registration must swear that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath as a member of the Congress of the United States, or an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof.

What clause of oath in effect extend disfranchisement beyond the provisions of the original act, and the prior clauses of the oath itself in this important particular, that neither conviction nor judgment of court, nor an express legislative enactment is required to establish a fact of disfranchisement in legal parlance. Disfranchisement under these clauses of the oath results from matters in pais, but in one respect these clauses limit the generality of the original act as to disfranchisement.—The original act contemplates disfranchisement arising from participation in a rebellion, whereas disfranchisement under these clauses does not arise from participation in rebellion alone, but other elements must concur, that is to say, holding certain offices or taking official oath by certain officers, and afterwards participating in a rebellion against the United States. The consideration of these two clauses leads to two distinct subjects of matter for inquiry.

1. What offices and officers are comprehended?

2. What acts amount to engaging in insurrection or rebellion against the United States or giving aid and comfort to the enemies thereof.

I will first consider what officer or officers are comprehended. As to some of the officers there is no room for doubt. Members of the State Legislatures and members of Congress are clearly enough designated. The question might, however, arise whether the Convention held in a State for framing an amendment to its constitution would answer to the description of a State Legislature within the meaning of the act. Such Convention, although clothed with legislative power, cannot properly be denominated the State Legislature, and in the acts now under consideration a Convention and Legislature are expressly distinguished from each other, for they require the constitution to be framed by a convention. They require the Legislature of the same State to adopt the constitutional amendment. When then, in the same acts, they again use the phrase Legislature of the State they must be understood to use it in the same sense and as distinguished from a constitutional convention. But as to these legislative bodies, which passed what are called ordinances of secession, or by whatever other name they may have been called, I am of opinion that their members are properly comprehended within the disqualifying clause, for I can imagine no official legislative position in which the duty of allegiance was more distinctly implied.

The next and more difficult inquiry is, who is to be considered an officer of the United States or executive or judicial officer of any State within the meaning of these acts.

This phrase is twice used in these clauses with the superadded description in any State in the first clause, and of any State in the second clause.—I think that controlling form of description, if there is any repugnancy in the terms, must be taken to be the last, for that is used in the most comprehensive clause as to the very officers named in the first clause, and to others. Besides it is the same term of description used in the act of Congress of 1789, declaring what State officers are required to take the oath to support the Constitution of the United States; and in the third section of the constitutional amendment, the oath uses the same terms of description for executive and judicial officers of a State. The terms are so general and indefinite that they fail to express with sufficient certainty a designation of the person intended to be reached. It is to be regretted in a matter of so much importance that the rule of designation adopted as to members of Congress and of State Legislatures had not been followed up, or if that were found impracticable, that more definite general rules had not been declared. The uncertainty becomes manifest in the application of the law, and this uncertainty necessitates the construction. The necessity of construction which arises from the general unit of the law cannot be better stated than in the language of Plowden: Though the works be general they are to be reduced to a particularity by exposition made accordingly. According to the intent of the act those statutes which comprehend all things in the letter, the expres of the law had expounded to be extent, but to some things those which generally prohibit all people from doing such an act, they have interpreted to permit some persons to do it, and those which include every person in the letter they have adjudged to reach some persons only, all founded upon the intent collected by considering the cause and necessity of the act, and comparing one part with another, and sometimes foreign circumstances. I deem it proper here to find some clear ideas of the general intent of these acts, and by what rule of construction, strict or liberal, that intent may best be arrived at. The intent as expressed is to enable the people of each of these States to frame a constitution for the State by the exercise of the right of suffrage. There are clauses of the act giving the right by general terms of description to people, generally and especially to those who have never enjoyed the right before. There are other clauses of the act which by general terms take away the right of suffrage from those who have always enjoyed it. The rule of construction as to clauses which give the right must be liberal, and as to their general terms are not to be restricted; but as to those clauses which derogate from existing right, the rule of construction must be strict, that none shall be excluded who are not clearly within the letter and intent of the law.

I begin then with inquiring whether officers of the militia of the State are embraced within these terms of description, and I have no doubt that they are not.—Certainly Congress, as to the officers of a State, was not content to use the name at large and without qualification, but as we see intended to qualify the general term.—If the purpose was to designate military office, the usual words to manifest that intent would have been adopted, and the terms would have been the judicial and executive, the civil or military officers of the State. Accordingly we find when that was the purpose, as we see it was in third section of the constitutional amendment, known as article fourteen, Congress expressed that purpose very clearly, that the section provides that no person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress or elector of President and Vice President or hold an office, civil or military, under the United States or under any State, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of the State, to support the Constitution of the United States, who shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. This third section is expressly referred to more than once in these acts. It is made in fact a part of these acts; its language is followed word for word in these disqualifying clauses as closely as was possible, except in the particular in which one is made to apply to eligibility, and the other the right to vote. When, therefore, we find that Congress, in declaring what persons shall be disfranchised from holding any office, expressly includes military as well as civil officers as in the third section of the amendment, and in providing what persons shall be disfranchised from voting who held any office, omit to mention military office—we cannot escape the conclusion that military officers were not here within their contemplation. It is impossible to imagine a case in which the construction from the laws in pari materia must be a more cogent application, for it is evident here that the lawmaker in framing the disqualification of voters took special cognizance of the 3d section of the amendment, and weighed it word by word, following it literally for the most part and rejecting deliberately the very word intended to embrace a military officer. It must be borne in mind that we are here considering the class of military officers who were such prior to the rebellion when the office was lawful and who were known as officers of the militia, not that class who became military officers during the rebellion. As to this class they all come under that other clause of disqualification which applies to participation in the rebellion.

Second, Having the inquiry this circumscribed to civil officers, the question recurs which civil officers are to be brought within the terms of executive or judicial officers of a State? They clearly include, so far as executive officers are concerned, all such officers as are generally known by the proper description of State officers or officers of the State in one sense, and in a popular sense the description of executive officers of a State is applicable to all such known class: Governor, Lt. Governor, State Auditor, Treasurer, Secretary and State officials proper, who exercise executive functions as of the State government. I am not prepared to say that only these proper State officials come within this term of description; nor am I prepared so to say the judicial officers of a State, to limit the description to Judges of Courts, whose jurisdiction extends over the entire State.—I must content myself in saying of these officers, executive or judicial, that they are clearly within the meaning of the law.—And now changing the inquiry from an affirmative to a negative process, such officers as usually pass under the description of municipal do not come within the purview of the act, such as officers of cities, towns, villages, and subordinate and municipal divisions, whether their functions are executive or judicial, or as is sometimes the case where the same officers are in both capacities outside of these two representative classes, the first of which is clearly within and the last of which is clearly without the purview of these purview, we find in each of these States a host of officers whose status is in some way to be determined. It is impossible here to go through the enumeration and to distinguish by name all those who are included and all those who are excluded. All that I shall attempt is to state such rules of ...

I feel the necessity of circumspection here in saying who are included within the disfranchisement in that to say ...

... the author or donor of trust. It is founded on the idea of a breach of trust, not arising merely from allegiance as a citizen, but duty to the State in a direct official relation to that State and through that to the Federal Government. So far as this act designates by name the persons who violated such trust it is that class to whose keeping the trust is especially confided, that is to say, the persons who were clothed with the legislative power, whereas in this instance there is a purpose of exclusion on a common ground, and one class is designated as coming within the purpose, and other classes are left indefinite and only to be ascertained by construction. It is allowable to find the indefinite class by the rule of assimilation. We see then in this law a purpose of exclusions as to the three great departments of a State, legislative, judicial and executive. We see further that as to the legislative department made up of a legislative body composed of members and various officers appertaining to such a body as a legislature, the exclusion is only of the higher functionaries of that body, the members and is not carried to its subordinate officers. The terms of exclusion are not the members and officers of a State Legislature, but simply the members of a State Legislature. As therefore, the exclusion in the legislative department has effect only upon the highest class in that department, it is safe to say, that the same policy of exclusion attaches rather to such officers as exercised functions of important trust in the executive and judicial departments than to those whose functions are merely limited and subordinate. I have already called attention to the comprehensiveness of these exclusions as to time. Now to declare them equally comprehensive as to persons, and to say that they embrace all officers, large and small, coming in any sense within the description of executive or judicial officers who have at any time during their lives held any one of these offices, would have this inevitable result: That in the formation of a Constitution for a State by the agency of its own people, a large proportion, perhaps a large majority, of the most intelligent and capable of the people would be excluded.

There is no part of my duty to give construction to these laws, in which I find myself involved in such painful uncertainty, as in determining what officers outside of the classes already designated come within the just range of exclusion. I have said that in addition to the class of officers who clearly come within the terms of the act as judicial and executive officers of the State, and to those classes which comprehend militia officers and municipal officers, who are clearly not within the terms of the act, there remains a vast body of officers whose status is in some way to be defined. These are known in popular language by such terms of description as county, township and precinct officers.—Their name is legion. Their functions and duties are for the most part strictly local—some of them, such as sheriffs, justices of county courts, have jurisdiction over entire county, others are restricted to the smaller civil subdivision. I have directed attention to be prepared for each of the States which will exhibit all these officers, with the duties which appertain to them, and the form of oath required.

I must reserve for further consideration after the abstracts are made the question whether all of them, or if not all, which classes of these officers come within the disqualification. As to all other executive or judicial officers who are not, in popular language, characterized as county officers, I am inclined to consider them as coming under the description of executive and judicial officers of a State within the meaning of these laws. I deem it proper here, in deference to that class of officers judicial or executive, who are by the rule I have laid down brought within the operation of disfranchisement, to distinguish a class whose duties are not realized, who stand in direct relation to the State, and who, in my opinion, cannot properly be designated as executive or judicial officers of a State. I mean that class of persons who exercise special public duties, rather in the nature of an occasional employment than general and continuing official duties. ...

The question arose upon a section in the constitution of Pennsylvania which provides that the Governor shall appoint all officers whose offices are established by law, and whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for. ...

I will name some by way of illustration, viz: Boards of commissioners of public works, directors of State Asylums, visitors of State Universities, directors of State Penitentiaries, directors of Banks or other corporations, special commissioners or agents appointed by the Governor or other State authority, to perform special duties as examiners of Banks, Notaries of Public, and commissioners to take acknowledgment of deeds, and lawyers.

The rule laid down and these illustrations will be perhaps sufficient to determine who come within its operations. The next disqualifying class is found in the oath of office. The oath as incidental to the office is not mentioned in the former disqualifying section—but the office alone. But in the second clause the oath is made to enter as a necessary element in order to work disfranchisement, and it is applied to the same classes of officers named in the first clause, and also to others not named in the first place, that is to officers of the United States. It is an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and it is clearly provided by this clause that if this oath has never been taken by a member of a State Legislature or by an executive or judicial officer of any State, then such person violating that oath and engaging in the rebellion shall be disfranchised. ...

... and in those ten States the same oath was required as to members of the Legislature, and the executive and judicial officers of the State.

This brings me to the question who is to be considered an officer of the United States within the meaning of the clause under consideration? Here the term officer is used in its most general sense, and without any qualification—as legislative, or executive, or judicial, and I think, as here used, it was intended to comprehend the military as well as civil officers of the United States, who had taken the prescribed oath. Inasmuch as the violation of the official oath, and the official trust has relation to fealty to the United States, which is broken by rebellion against the United States. The reason is apparent for including all officers of the United States, and for making this disfranchisement more general and comprehensive as to them standing as they do in more direct relation and trust to the United States than officers of a State.

I now come to consider what is the meaning of disqualification, arising upon that part of the oath which requires the person to state that he has not engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. I must here repeat what has been said before, that to avoid disqualifications, two elements must concur. First, Holding the designated office, State or Federal, accompanied by an official oath to support the Constitution of the United States.—Second, Engaging in rebellion against the United States, or giving aid and comfort to its enemies. Both of these must not only concur, but they must concur in the order of time mentioned, that is, the office and the oath, and afterwards engaging in rebellion or giving aid and comfort. A person who has held an office under the meaning of this law, and has taken the official oath, and who has not afterwards participated in the rebellion, may very safely take this oath, and so too, the person who has fully participated in the rebellion, but has not prior thereto held an office, and taken the official oath, may with equal safety take this oath. My duty here is simply one of construction, I do not deem it proper to enter upon any question of the constitutionality of this part of the oath.—Taking it as granted for the purpose of construction, that Congress has a right to impose such an oath, it is not only allowable but imperative that I keep in view its essential characteristics—it is something more than a legislative act in derogation of an existing right. It is in effect a law which takes away an existing right, as a consequence of acts done at a prior time, and as such at the time they were done entailed no such consequences. In the late cases before the Supreme Court of the United States upon the test oath provided by act of Congress to be taken by lawyers, by which the exclusion from the right to practice their professions was made to depend upon the party having participated in the rebellion, the Court said that the oath prescribed cannot be taken by these parties. ... The execution of the oath is the mode provided for ascertaining the parties upon whom the act is intended to operate, and instead of lessening increases its objectionable character. All enactments of this kind partake of the nature of bills of pains and penalties. The Court further says, the deprivation of any rights, civil or political, previously enjoyed may be punishment, the circumstances attending and the causes of the deprivation determining this fact. The character of these acts is therefore retrospective, penal and punitive. Of course there can be no question as to the need of the rule upon which is here to be applied. These acts are expressly brought within its operation cannot be saved from its operation. Where there is, from the generality of the terms of description, or for any other reason, a reasonable doubt, that doubt is to be resolved against the operation of the law and in favor of the voter. What acts, then, within the meaning of the law, make a party guilty of engaging in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or giving aid and comfort to the enemies thereof?—The language here comprehends not only the late rebellion, but every past rebellion or insurrection which has happened in the United States. So too it comprehends every foreign war in which the United States has at any time been engaged. The first part of the sentence covers the case of domestic war existing in the form of rebellion or insurrection, whilst a part applies to foreign war. The words giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States, are the same used in the constitutional definition of treason, and the enemies there meant must be taken to mean foreign enemies. These words originally found in the early statutes of England against treason have received that settled interpretation in English and American Courts. They are used in this act without any qualification and we give them full force and application when they are made to apply to adherence, or giving aid and comfort, to foreign enemies. Such an act as the breach of the oath or duty of allegiance, stands upon the same policy of disqualification as engaging in rebellion or civil war. A person, therefore, who gave aid and comfort to our enemies in the war with Great Britain of 1812, and in the war with Mexico in 1847, would in that particular come within this clause. In laying down this rule I do not forget that for certain purposes and in a certain sense every citizen in the rebel States during the late rebellion, is to be considered a public enemy as in respect to the liability of his property to capture as a prize of war, and in respect to various acts of Congress passed during the rebellion, which as to property declare its liability to capture, forfeiture or confiscation, when used in aid of the late rebellion, but whereas in view of the acts of Congress, these terms, "aid and comfort," are used in any other than the commonly received acceptation, some qualification or description is added to make them apply to the rebellion. Nevertheless, although I strongly incline to think that the "aid and comfort" here mentioned, should be strictly confined to its acknowledged legal interpretation, I am not quite prepared to say that the term is not used as it is applicable to the rebellion. I shall, therefore, allow it due weight in the next inquiry in giving construction to the clause now to be considered. We are now to inquire what is meant by engaging in insurrection or rebellion against the United States. The force of the term "engage" carries the idea of active rather than passive conduct, and of voluntary rather than compulsory action.—Take as an instance, a "rebel soldier" compelled to serve by force of conscription ... Take as another, the case of a slave, who, by the command of his master or military order, has served in the ranks ...

... and voluntarily joined ... rebels are to be excluded ... clear that in the sense of this ... may have engaged in the rebellion ... ous having actually levied war ... up arms, all those who in legislative ... any other official capacity were engaged in the furtherance of a common unlawful purpose; or persons who in their individual capacity have done any overt act for the purpose of promoting the rebellion, may well be said in the meaning of this law to have engaged in rebellion.—All persons who during the rebellion acted in an official capacity where the duties of the office necessarily had relation to the support of the rebellion, such as members of the rebel legislatures, and rebel Congress and rebel conventions, diplomatic agents of the rebel Confederacy, or such other officials whose duties more especially appended to the support of the rebel cause must be held to come within the terms of exclusion. Officers in those rebel States, who, during the rebellion, discharged official duties not incident to the war, but in preservation of order and administration of law are not to be considered as thereby engaged in rebellion.

The interests of humanity required such officers for the performance of such official conduct in time of war or insurrection as well as in time of peace, and the performance of such duties can never be considered as criminal. I cannot bring myself to the conclusion that Congress could have meant that such purely civil and necessary officers involved the incumbent in the guilt of insurrection. Nothing but the most cogent language, such as was used in the test oath for lawyers could manifest such a purpose. The Supreme Court in construing that test oath and in reference to the clause to which I have alluded used this language.

The third clause applies to the seeking, acceptance, or exercise, not only offices created for the purpose of more effectually carrying on hostilities, but also of any of those offices which are required in every community, whether in peace or war, for the administration of justice and the preservation of order." I find no such purpose in the use of any of the terms of the act now under consideration. I am accordingly of opinion that holding a simple judicial office or other executive offices or public employments as are purely of a civil character, such as county officers, municipal officers, and all others of a like nature, which were not created for the purpose of more effectually carrying on hostilities or which did not involve the performance of duties expressly in furtherance of rebellion, do not within the meaning of this part of the oath fix on the incumbent the guilt of engaging in the rebellion. So much for officials participating. We now recur to what amounts to individual participation in the rebellion. In the attempt to arrive at classes of persons or acts intended to be comprehended in the matter of engaging in the rebellion, we must have due regard to the subject matter undoubtedly, although every rebellion against the United States is comprehended, it is the late rebellion, which almost if not altogether can be said to be proper subject matter—a rebellion which extended over eleven States of the Union, involving more or less millions of their people, continuing for more than four years, maintained by a vast military authority, which as to all those people for a time and as to most of them during its continuance excluded them from all protection under the lawful government.—The obligation of allegiance when thus separated from the corresponding right of protection and the breach of that are necessarily modified. Under such circumstances the obligation is less strong, and a breach of that obligation less reprehensible than in case of temporary and local insurrection. Nor must we forget that throughout the rebel States there were large classes of their population more or less opposed to the rebellious movement and who are yet more or less necessarily involved in its support. I have already said that the language used in this act as to participation carries the idea of voluntary participation and I am satisfied that those considerations growing out of the nature of the rebellion induced Congress to use the word "engage," in the sense of voluntary participation. When an insurrection by its continuance and power takes the form of a de facto Government, and prescribes and enforces laws over people within its territory, individual rights and obligations undergo an unavoidable modification, and the rightful and displaced authority when it again comes into place must in a measure accommodate its action and circumstances, and consider many things as rightfully done which in a mere insurrection would have no color or legality. This principle is recognized by all civilized nations, has been specially enforced in England by statute, by decision of courts as early as the reign of Henry the 7th. Obedience to the de facto government established under a usurping monarch has been held not to involve a subject in the guilt of a person to the lawful King. Giving weight to these well established principles I proceed with the inquiry: I am of opinion that some direct overt act done with the intent to further the rebellion, is necessary to bring the party within the purview and meaning of this law, merely disloyal sentiments or expressions are not sufficient. The person applying for registration is not required to clear himself from the taint of disloyalty. The meaning of Congress here becomes yet much more evident. When we look at the last clause prescribed, he is required to swear that he "will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of his ability, encourage others so to do." This part of the oath is not "exculpating," but promising," it looks to the future and not to the past, and the purpose is here manifest to omit as to the right to vote. The disqualification arising from past disloyalty, put in the test oath as a disqualification from the right to exercise office. Mere acts of common humanity cannot be considered as involving the party in participation in the rebellion.—So too are forced contributions by the rebel authorities or the compulsory payment of taxes in aid of the rebel cause; but wherever an act is done voluntarily in aid of the rebel cause it would involve the person, and it must work disqualification under the law. Voluntary contributions in furtherance of the rebellion or subscriptions to the rebel loans, and even organized contributions of food or clothing, or necessary supplies, except of a strictly sanitary character, are classed with acts which disqualify by the boards of registration. The original act contains no provision as to the manner or form for holding the election of delegates to the convention or for other purposes.

The first section of the supplemental act provides that a registration of voters shall be made before the first of September, 1867.

The fourth and subsequent sections provide for means by which this registration is to be effected. The Commanding General is directed to appoint as many boards of registration as may be necessary, consisting of three loyal officers or persons ...

[illegible] ... Commanding General ... days ... gates to ... ation ... ganized ... the provision ... which it is ... same shall ... said Constitution shall be submitted by the Convention for ratification, to persons registered under the provisions of this act, at an election to be conducted by officers or persons appointed, or to be appointed by the Commanding General, as herein before provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the notice thereof to be given by said Convention and returns thereof shall be made to the Commanding General of the District.

The sixth section provides that all elections in the States mentioned in said act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, shall, during the operation of said act be, by ballot, and the officers making said registration of voters and conducting said elections, shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe to an oath prescribed by the act approved July second, 1862, entitled an act to prescribe an oath of office, provided that if any person shall knowingly and falsely take and subscribe any oath in this act prescribed, such person so offending and being thereof duly convicted, shall be subject to the pains, penalties and disabilities which by law are provided for the punishment of wilful and corrupt perjury. The only oaths prescribed by this act are, the oath to be taken by the person applying for registration and the oath to be taken by the persons comprising the Boards of registration. The duties of the Board are: First, to make and complete the registration, and to superintend the election. The first question as to the duties and powers of the Board in making and completing the registration, the first section provides that the Commanding General shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States of twenty-one years of age and upwards, resident in each county or parish in the State or States included in his district, which registration shall include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed to the following oath or affirmation. By this oath the person applying for registration must swear or affirm to every qualification provided for by the original act. The first question which arises here is, whether any other oath can be administered to any person or persons touching the qualifications of the applicants by the Board of Registration. The last clause of this first section provides as follows: Which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer. The oath here referred to is the oath to be taken by the person applying for registration. I have very carefully examined all the provisions of this act, and I can find no authority for any other oath to be taken by any one touching the qualification of the applicant for registration, but only this oath. I am clearly of opinion that any other oath touching the qualification of the applicant would be extra judicial and without authority, so that false swearing could not be assigned as perjury upon such unauthorized oaths, especially as the proviso to the sixth section above quoted, which declares that false swearing shall amount to perjury, is expressly limited to any oath in these acts prescribed.

In arriving at this conclusion I have given due weight to that part of the first section of the act which declares that registration shall include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by act of Congress, and who shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation. It we read these words by themselves without regard to other provisions of the act, the impression is made that two things must occur to authorize the registration of the applicant—first, that he actually possesses the qualifications required by the original; and 2d, that he is required by this oath to swear to every one of these qualifications, and that no authority is anywhere given to enter upon any other inquiry as to his qualification, or to administer any other oath to him, or any oath to any other person touching his qualifications, and that his false oath alone is punished with perjury.

It is impossible to resist the conclusion that the oath is the sole and only test of the qualification of the applicant. Where, therefore, a person applies to the board for registration the power of the board is confined to the administration of the prescribed oath, and if the applicant takes the oath his name must go upon the registry. The board cannot enter upon the inquiry whether he has sworn truly or falsely. That inquiry must be reserved for ... to ... afterwards have jurisdiction of the case on any indictment for perjury ... As to the duties of the Board after the registration is completed, they are to superintend the election and make return of the votes and of voters and of the persons elected to the Commanding General. It is very clear that these provisions that in superintending these elections the duty of the board is to receive the votes of the persons whose names are upon the registration and to reject all others. There is no provision anywhere to surcharge, or to falsify, or to add a single name to the registration, or to erase a single name which appears on it.

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